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AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
RECONSTRUCTION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

COMPILED BY

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PART I.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE APPOINTMENT
OF THE FIRST ROYAL COMMISSION, 1825 TO 1888

(Reprinted from THE MEDICAL MAGAZINE)

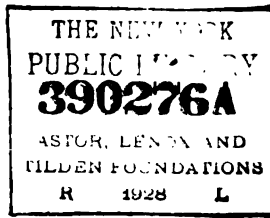
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TO
THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD FRY, B.A. (LOND.), P.C., F.R.S.,
(SOMETIME LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL, AND FORMERLY A CROWN MEMBER
OF THE SENATE),
PHILIP HENRY PYE SMITH, B.A., M.D. (LOND.), F.R.S.
(VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY),
AND
JAMES ANSTIE, B.A. (LOND.), K.C.
(A FORMER MEMBER OF THE SENATE),
TO WHOSE EFFORTS WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY ITS RECONSTRUCTION
WAS MAINLY DUE,
THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

W. H. A.

NOTE.

THE following account is reprinted, with alterations and additions, from *The Medical Magazine*, in the pages of which it appeared at irregular intervals from April, 1900, to the present time. Several of the references and remarks, more particularly in the earlier parts, are to be taken in connection with the date of the commencement of the publication of this record.

October, 1904.

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ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

- P. 7, par. 2. The first rooms occupied by the University were in Somerset House.
- P. 16, par. 1. Notwithstanding that the adoption of the new charter (1858) abolished the principle of affiliated Colleges, there continued to appear in the *Calendar* of the University, after the list of "Institutions from which the University receives certificates for degrees in Medicine," a list of "Institutions in connection with the University as to degrees in Arts and Laws". At a meeting of the Senate on 30th January, 1884, on the motion of Mr. Fitch, it was resolved to omit this second list from future editions of the *Calendar*.
- P. 17. In respect to the present (*i.e.*, since 1900) position of the officials of the University it is not the same as was formerly the case. They are no longer members of the Civil Service, and can no longer look forward to a pension. Such pensions, however, as had accrued to them, under the previous arrangement up to the reconstruction of the University, is payable to them, provided they do not leave the service of the University before the age at which retirement is permitted by the rules of the Civil Service.
- P. 39. Three lines from bottom of page, for "College" read "Colleges". The precise words of Mr. Hickman's resolution were: "That the Council of the College [*i.e.* the Royal College of Surgeons] do obtain a charter to enable the Council to combine with the Royal College of Physicians of London, with the view to amalgamation of the two Colleges into one great College of Medicine, to be endowed with authority to examine and grant licences to practise in all branches of Medicine and Surgery, and to confer on its licentiates the degrees and titles of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery". The Council of the College of Surgeons took no steps to give effect to this resolution.
- P. 44, line 15. After the word "report" insert "which had been adopted by the Council of the Branch on 5th February".
- P. 71, par. 2. Referring to the communications proposed to be entered on between the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London and the Senate of the University the present writer published a letter in the *Lancet* for 28th March, 1885, pointing out how difficult he conceived it would be for the University profitably to entertain the proposals of the Association, or those of the Metropolitan Branch of the British Medical Association, and suggesting, he believes for the first time, the reference of the whole question to a Royal Commission.
- P. 71, last par. For an account of this meeting, which was held at Exeter Hall, see *Lancet* and *British Medical Journal*, 5th December, 1885.
- P. 75, line 9. After "10th July" insert "1886".
- P. 75, par. 2. Refer to footnote, p. 177.
- P. 91, line 19. For "Senatus" read "the Senate".
- P. 116, 6 lines from bottom of page. For "693" read "85".

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

I.

1825-1888.

FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE FIRST
ROYAL COMMISSION.

"THE statutes made for the University of London by the Commissioners appointed under the University of London Act, 1898," were published in the *London Gazette* on 16th February, 1900, and laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament the same day. Objection to them in either House must be raised within forty days after being laid before it, and in the form of "an address praying the Queen to withhold her assent". No such objection has been taken, but "the Senate or Convocation of the University of London or any other person or body directly affected by any such statute or regulation, may, within three months after the notification thereof, in the *London Gazette*, petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approval of the whole or any part thereof. Her Majesty in Council may refer any such petition to a Committee of the Privy Council with a direction that the Committee hear the petitioner personally or by counsel, and report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the petition." * This course, though not free from difficulty or expense, is yet open to objectors, and it is possible, though not probable, that some of the whispers of opposition now heard may find expression in this direction. Otherwise the statutes and the annexed regulations will come into force on

* University of London Act, Clause 5.

2 THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

the day on which the Royal Assent to them is given, which cannot be before the middle of May. By the last of these statutes (136) it is provided that the present Vice-Chancellor, who retains office until his successor be appointed, "shall, as soon as conveniently may be after these statutes have received the Royal Assent, take all necessary steps for securing the appointment of a new Senate," on the formation of which the reconstituted University of London may be regarded as having come into being.

It may be well in the short interval that now exists before the attainment of this long-hoped-for end, briefly to consider what have been the aims and objects of those who have so long struggled in its pursuit, how far their desires have been realised in the present state of affairs, and perhaps to indicate those directions in which effort still requires to be made and watchfulness exerted lest the full fruits of their labours fall short.

Although the present writer is necessarily more conversant with, and this magazine is more directly concerned with, the medical aspects of the question, it is most desirable that the subject as a whole should not be viewed through purely medical spectacles, and the new University be looked upon as an arrangement solely to benefit medicine and those who practise it. No doubt it was certain disabilities under which London medical students laboured that very forcibly contributed to the earlier agitations which have eventuated in the present position, and certainly the metropolitan medical institutions have taken their full share in urging and maintaining the question. It might not also be unfair to say that a large part of the motive power came from the medical faculty which, though not the most numerous nor the least distinguished, is distinctly the best organised group within the University and has been on that account throughout the negotiations able to exercise its full share of influence. But it has not been, except at the outset when the full bearings of the question were imperfectly understood, the view of these institutions that medicine alone was concerned in the change, or was the only subject to benefit therefrom. It has been

regarded as a movement of metropolitan and therefore of national importance to provide the capital of the empire, and the biggest city in the world, with a University worthy of it, one that should be a University in reality and not only in name ; one where education in its widest and fullest sense should be the main purport of its foundation, and where the test of the examiner should not be considered as the be all and end all of its existence. Whether what has been obtained will satisfy these aspirations remains to be seen. Certain it is that much opposition has existed to their fulfilment and much depends on the new Senate to see that this same opposition shall not prevail ; for unfortunately the statutes, with great powers for the highest excellence, cannot be said to render inferiority impossible.

The story is a long one and of sufficient interest in itself to warrant its narration as well as to render intelligible the present position and intelligently to anticipate the future.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The London University is the outcome of a movement mainly initiated in 1825 by Thomas Campbell the poet, Mr., afterwards Sir, Isaac Lyon Goldsmid and Mr., afterwards Lord, Brougham "for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours in the liberal arts and sciences the youth of our middling rich people . . . an establishment availing itself of all the experience and experiments that can be appealed to for facilitating the art of teaching, a University combining the advantages of public and private education, the emulative spirit produced by examination before numbers, and by honours conferred before the public, the cheapness of domestic residences and all the moral influence that results from home".* The religious restrictions imposed by the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as well as the cost of residence at those seats of learning rendered them all but inaccessible to the majority. So favour-

* Extract from letter from Thomas Campbell to Mr. Brougham, published in the *Times*, 9th February, 1825.

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ably was the idea entertained by the public that a very large sum of money was quickly subscribed, and the foundation stone of the buildings now known as University College, in Gower Street, was laid on 30th April, 1827. In October and November, 1828, the actual opening took place * and in the following year upwards of 550 students entered for the classes in the Faculties of Arts, Laws and Medicine. The institution so far was an entirely private and voluntary undertaking, the property of a body of subscribers of £100 proprietary shares, known as the "proprietors," by whom the first Council was appointed which thenceforth became the governing body, responsible to the proprietors (now termed Governors). It is worthy of mention that Henry Brougham was appointed the first President of the Council and that he so continued until his death in 1868 when he was succeeded by Mr. George Grote. By the deed of settlement drawn up and signed in February, 1826, it was determined that the contemplated building when finished "should be called the 'University of London' and appropriated solely to the objects of the Institution". The style therefore of the new venture had at first no legal sanction either by charter or by act of Parliament. Clearly the next step was to obtain such a right and with it that other function of a University the power to grant degrees, which was one of the objects with which the Institution had been established and is "incident to the name and title of University".† In December, 1830, the Council presented a petition for a charter of Incorporation which was on the point of being granted, when the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge demanded that the power of conferring degrees should not be allowed.‡ The opposition was success-

* It may be of interest to record that the Introductory Lecture to the Class of Physiology was delivered on 1st October by Mr., afterwards Sir, Charles Bell, F.R.S., who was followed the next day by Dr. John Conolly, Professor of the Nature and Treatment of Diseases.

† Speech of Mr. W. Tooke, M.P., in the House of Commons, 4th July, 1833.

‡ Although without the power to confer degrees, it was a part of the original scheme and duly carried out that the students should be periodically and publicly examined by the Professors who might give certificates to those who were successful. On the production of a certain number of Professors'

ful; but in 1834 the claim was again urged, especially on the ground that Dissenters being prevented from admission to degrees at the older Universities, it was expedient that some means should be found to furnish other than members of the Church of England with University training and graduation. Again did Oxford and Cambridge oppose, and objections also were raised by the Royal College of Surgeons and the teachers in the London Medical Schools on the ground that unfair advantages would be given to a new rival which should have the power to grant degrees in medicine or surgery. The City of London on the contrary petitioned in favour of the charter being granted. The Council of the "University" consented to waive the right to confer degrees in Divinity and in Medicine, and the opposition of Oxford and Cambridge was withdrawn. In 1833, on the motion of Mr. William Tooke, M.P., F.R.S., in the House of Commons, an address was presented to the Crown, praying that a charter might be granted to the institution then known as the "University of London,"* but

certificates, a student might be admitted to examination for a University certificate in Literature and Science. Recognising that "to make the document practically useful as evidence of his having acquired at the University a certain amount of knowledge in the different departments of general and professional education, it must have such a designation as the person obtaining it can conveniently affix to his name and be called by, as is the case when he takes a degree at an incorporated University". But no attempt was made to frame such a designation except in the case of students in the medical faculty who should have conformed to the prescribed conditions and this took the cumbrous form of "'The diploma of Master of Medicine and Surgery in the University of London' (which may be thus translated and abbreviated M. Med. et Chi. U.L.)". I have been unable to ascertain that the title was ever conferred or used by any one. The conditions were very similar to those laid down shortly after by the University itself, and the plan was adopted by the Council in compliance with the representatives of the Professors in the Medical Faculty, who supported their request by a statement setting forth the special need for some titles for those about to engage in medical practice that should indicate the special University training they had undergone.

* It may be observed that at this stage the terms "University of London" and "London University" were used indiscriminately—at least in the debate on Mr. Tooke's motion, although the former designation was that which appeared in the deed of settlement by the proprietors and was used in the documents issued by the institution.

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on the Government of the day stating that the subject was under their consideration, the motion was withdrawn. The matter not proceeding as expeditiously as was desired, on 26th March, 1835, Mr. Tooke again moved in the House of Commons that an humble address should be presented to His Majesty, beseeching him to grant his Royal Charter of Incorporation to the University of London, to contain no other restriction than against conferring Degrees in Divinity and Medicine, and this was carried by a majority of 246 to 136. Meanwhile in 1829 King's College had obtained a charter of incorporation, being established also for the purposes of providing what now would be termed higher education but distinctly in connection with the Church of England, in opposition to the wholly unsectarian character of that offered in Gower Street.*

* Occasion may be taken to state that the earlier proceedings of the new institution were not so "godless" as they were asserted to be by its opponents, who did not measure the language in which they referred to it. Among the earliest advertisements issued by the institution was the following: "Religious Instruction.—We the undersigned Professors in the University of London, who are Clergymen of the Established Church, having from the period of our appointment entertained the intention of providing religious instruction for those students who are members of our Church, do hereby give notice, that final arrangements have been at length made, with the full approbation of the Council for that purpose. An Episcopal Chapel has been purchased contiguous to the University, to be called 'The University Chapel,' where accommodation will be afforded to the Students for attendance at divine service, and where a course of Divinity Lectures will be regularly delivered during the academical session.

"THOMAS DALE, M.A., Camb.,
Evening Preacher at St. Sepulchre's and Professor
of English Language and Literature.

"DIONYSIUS LARDNER, LL.D., Dublin,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

"JOHN WILLIAMS, M.A., Oxon.,
Vicar of Lampeter and Professor of Roman Language
and Literature."

This advertisement appeared in the *Times* on 27th May, previous to the foundation of King's College to which "the abandonment of the irreligious principles of the Gower Street scheme" was erroneously said to be due. The subscribers to the maintenance of the Divinity Lectures included many dis-

There were thus two institutions doing identical work and with similar objects, except so far as one of them sought the power to grant to its *alumni* degrees, or as it was forcibly if inelegantly styled at a later period "to brand their own herrings". It was clear that this could not be allowed, and the Government (Lord Melbourne's) settled the difficulty by granting, on 28th November, 1836, to the self-called "University of London" a charter under the designation of "London University College," recognising it as a place of academic education and also undertaking to grant similar charters to other institutions of the same kind which might be hereafter established; and on the same day incorporating under the style and title of the University of London a "body of persons eminent in literature and science, to act as a Board of Examiners and to perform all the functions of the examiners in the Senate House of Cambridge".

In this way, then, was constituted the University of London, primarily with examination and degree granting powers in Arts, Laws and Medicine, which were to be exercised only in respect to candidates presenting themselves from the two London Colleges, King's and University, "or from such other institution corporate or unincorporated as now is or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education whether in the metropolis or elsewhere within our United Kingdom" (First charter). Among these were included such medical institutions and schools as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows might from time to time consider fit.*

tinguished persons, some of whom were unconnected with the "University". Strenuous efforts were also made by the celebrated Dr. Arnold, who was one of the members of the first Senate of the University of London when incorporated, to require from every candidate for a degree in Arts, though not in Laws or Medicine, an acquaintance with some part of the New Testament in the original and with Scripture history; but he was unable to carry the majority of his colleagues with him, and his failure led to his withdrawal. (See articles in *Quarterly Review*, January, 1887 and 1892, by Sir Joshua Fitch, to which the writer is indebted for some of the information contained in these pages.)

* "The Colleges and Medical Schools in connection with the University" were, according to the first published Calendar (1844), separated into "Insti-

8 THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE ABOLITION OF THE COLLEGIATE SYSTEM.

But although the University was from the outset an examining Board for students from certain colleges or schools in connection with it, it remained in great measure a thing apart, exercising no direct influence on the educational institutions, except by the curricula of study imposed on candidates for degrees and fulfilling none of the other and higher functions of a University such as the encouragement of learning for its own sake and the prosecution of research. In this way did it

tutions empowered to issue certificates to candidates for degrees in Arts and Laws," including among others, University, King's, St. Cuthberts, Stonyhurst, Bristol, Manchester New, Highbury, St. Kyrans Kilkenny, and Carlow Colleges, and "Recognised Medical Institutions, Schools and Teachers". The London schools enumerated were University and King's Colleges, The London Hospital, The Middlesex Hospital, The Aldersgate School of Medicine, The School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Sydenham College, The Medical School at the Charing Cross Hospital, The Medical School at St. Thomas's Hospital, The Hunterian School of Medicine, The Medical School at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, The School of Webb Street, Southwark, The Medical School of the Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, The Medical School at St. George's Hospital; G. D. Dermott, Esq., Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury; The Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary. The varying styles of the different institutions is curious and the recognition of individual teachers is interesting in view of the present position, There were also recognised the Schools at Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Leeds Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sheffield and York; the University of Edinburgh, the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow, and a number of individual teachers connected with the College of Surgeons or Extra-academical Schools, among whom were Drs. Allen Thomson, Fyfe, Lizars, MacLagan and J. W. Balfour. Ireland was represented by the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, The Richmond Hospital School of Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, Mercer's Hospital, The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, as well as others in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Maryborough. And the list concluded with The University of Malta and The Military Hospital in the Island of Ceylon. Most of the above mentioned, together with others not included, had made application to the Senate of the University for recognition, and on their recommendation had been approved by Lord John Russell (Secretary of State) in the years 1837-9. The first examination for the degrees of M.B. and M.D. took place in July and August, 1839, and the list of successful candidates included students from University and King's Colleges Westminster Hospital Medical School, Birmingham School, Webb Street School, Sydenham College, Aldersgate School, St. Thomas's Medical School and University of Edinburgh (v. Minutes of the Senate, 17th July, 1839).

depart considerably from the intentions of its founders who had loyally accepted in University College a position less comprehensive than they had originally sought, confining themselves to teaching and the promotion of learning, content to leave to others the conferring of degrees. The affiliation between the University and its associated schools was, moreover, most imperfect, no mutual representation on the governing bodies existed, nor could exist by the conditions of their foundation, and such an arrangement is almost an essential to the idea of affiliation. For twenty years until 1858 did this system continue, until it became clearly evident that the fundamental object aimed at by restricting the University examinations to the students of a few recognised places of instruction, *viz.*, that the degree granted should be the evidence, not only of a successful examination test, but also some assurance of systematic training and education, was in great danger of complete failure. The standard and conditions of the training were very different at the several affiliated institutions, and offered in reality but an indifferent guarantee of sound education; and what was more to the point the Senate of the University could exercise no control over the courses or methods of instruction, had no powers of visitation nor inspection, nor call in question the certificates granted by the schools to their students as a requisite for examination. The arrangement of affiliated colleges in effect broke down; but this is not to be taken as evidence of the inherent impossibility or undesirability of such a plan, but rather of the extremely imperfect and unsatisfactory way in which that particular attempt was carried out. From these defects in the working of a teaching University scheme, the degrees in medicine were in great measure exempt. Until 1854 these degrees conferred no licence to practise, and were in reality "higher qualifications" only, but the holders of them were obliged to have complied with the conditions imposed by the licensing bodies, and in consequence they were actually in receipt of collegiate or academic training. Thus the degree did in their case imply systematic education as well as an examinational success.

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In 1858* the pretence that the University was in any sense other than a simple examining Board was given up, the charter was revoked and a new one granted, in which all restrictions as to place of education were abolished, except in the case of Medicine, and the doors to a degree in Arts and Laws were thrown open to all who could satisfy the University examiners, irrespective of how or where they obtained their knowledge. Even in respect to the subjects comprised within the Faculty of Medicine the regulations were less exacting than those imposed by the Royal College of Surgeons or the Apothecaries' Hall, which were and so remained for many years the licensing bodies from which the greater number of London medical students obtained qualifications to practise. The same year it may be noted witnessed the establishment of the General Medical Council. The new charter further introduced another element into the constitution of the University, and one destined in after years to exercise a very considerable influence on the conduct of the institution. Hitherto the body corporate of the University had consisted solely of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows or members of the Senate ; professors, teachers, graduates and students had no part nor lot therein. Now for the first time after a recital of the names of Chancellor and Fellows the charter (clause 3) proceeded to include as a part of the " body politic and corporate " the existing Doctors and Bachelors of Laws and Medicine, and Masters and Bachelors of Arts and all those on whom these degrees might hereafter be conferred. It was further ordained (clause 15) that all Doctors of Law and of Medicine and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law and of Medicine of two years' standing and Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing should constitute " the Convocation of the University," with certain well-defined powers. These as defined in clause 21 gave the right to Convocation to fill every fourth vacancy in the Senate by a Fellow of their own

* The first charter of 1836 was formally renewed at the commencement of the present reign, when certain changes were made in the personnel of the Senate, and in 1850 a supplemental charter was granted affiliating certain additional colleges.

selection : “ the power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter :—The power of accepting any new Charter for the University, or consenting to the surrender of this our Charter or of any new Charter ; provided nevertheless, that the consent of the Senate shall be also requisite for the acceptance of any new Charter or the surrender of this our Charter.” The grant of these very extensive privileges—more extensive than the graduates of the older Universities possessed—was largely due to the efforts of a committee of graduates which had been at work for ten years to secure a voice in the management of the University affairs. How wisely, or how far in the best interests of the University, Convocation exercised these very considerable powers will presently become apparent.

These fundamental alterations in the character of the University, *viz.*, the throwing open of the examinations to all and sundry, irrespective of place of education, the abolition of the collegiate principle in fact, as well as the incorporation of the graduates within the University with the powers just enumerated, were effected not without much strenuous effort, and in face of considerable opposition. Looking back at the situation in the light of present-day experience, it is not difficult to see that the nominal affiliation of educational establishments might be, as it proved, a very insufficient evidence of their fitness for the privilege. Reference to the minutes of the Senate in the first few years of its existence would seem to show that little or no inquiry was made as to the status and character of the institutions seeking affiliation, and that they were recommended to the approval of the Secretary of State very much upon their own statement of their merits ; and with no power of inspection or control it was obvious that no direct influence could be exerted by the Senate, even if they possessed the desire or a sufficient knowledge of the working of the schools. But when the inefficiency of this imperfectly carried out system became increasingly apparent, and institutions of still lower academic grade applied to be recognised as constituent schools, it was clear some

action had to be taken. It may easily be conceived that three courses were open ; one was to seek to obtain, on the part of the University, such disciplinary power as would enable it to secure a satisfactory standard of education at the various schools, and to determine the conditions upon which the certificates upon which procedure to the examinations was permitted. But such a course was in ill accord with the spirit of the times. Independence of control characterised the constituent colleges at the older Universities. It was more than doubtful whether a University established on the liberal lines of this in London would have a chance of obtaining from the legislature such an extension of its powers. For similar reasons it may be reasonably supposed that to strike off the list of affiliated institutions those that obviously fell short of efficiency would be impracticable, and it may well be doubted whether the Senate would have had the courage to seek such a power for a new and struggling University whose object was clearly to conciliate rather than to excite opposition. There only remained to throw open the examinations and abolish all academic restrictions. Free trade was in the air, and "free trade in degrees" was a good cry which appealed with much force to not a few members of the Senate. The idea of freedom, which has been invoked in the name of so many doubtful causes, seemed to be so thoroughly in keeping with what was supposed to be the notion of a University which imposed no religious test, and was established to avoid the restrictions of the older Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A more careful appreciation, however, of the intentions of its original founders would have shown that, however free they were in some directions, adequate steps were taken to ensure that the education acquired should be genuine and not spurious, and that the knowledge pursued by its students should be the result of systematised, controlled and regulated study under competent teachers and not of mere cramming. Indeed one of the earliest protests to the proposed course which the Senate was entering on came from University College, which had accepted a position that fell considerably short of its

original claims, on the faith of the University of London observing among other things the principle of collegiate affiliation. At a specially convened meeting of the Proprietors of the College on 10th June, 1857, the following resolution was adopted:—

“ That this meeting, regarding with great satisfaction the intention of the Government to grant to the University of London a new charter which will incorporate the graduates, but understanding that the Senate propose that collegiate education shall no longer be necessary for candidates for degrees in Arts and Laws, desires to express its disapproval of the proposed change, as one likely to be injurious to the cause of regular and systematic education, and as not only lowering the value, but altering the very meaning of an English University degree ”.

The Council of the College in forwarding to the Senate of the University this resolution, together with an address on the proposed new charter from the Senate of the College, expressed their own opinion that whilst willing to “ concur in any well-considered scheme by which certificates of proficiency might be granted to persons not educated in the affiliated colleges, they cannot approve of the proposed new charter”. A more complete and convincing statement in favour of collegiate as against non-collegiate training, and the imperfection of an examination test apart from a regulated education under competent teachers was probably never penned than the address from the Senate of University College to the Council, for conveyance to the University. Similar protests poured in from the other constituent colleges, pointing out the harm that would accrue to education by the proposed change, and one at least suggesting that if the change should be carried into effect some distinction should be made between the degrees conferred on those who have and those who have not passed through a collegiate course, and that the latter should not be admitted members of Convocation—a striking parallel to recent discussions. But most remarkable of all was the attitude in respect to the question taken by the graduates of the University themselves. That the constituent colleges and schools should be opposed to what was an abolition of their privileges was to be expected, but that

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the graduates should have adopted a similar line, appears strange at the present day after the course taken by a majority of convocation during the past ten years. The only organised means of expression of opinion on the part of the graduates was through a self-constituted committee of graduates, which came into existence early in 1848, the circular convening the preliminary meeting being signed by Robert Barnes, M.B., the provisional honorary secretary.* The original object of the association was to obtain a voice in the University affairs by incorporation in the University and by electing a certain proportion of the Senate. The number of graduates at that date exceeded 400 and the undergraduates amounted to nearly 600. The history of their struggle is of much interest and may well be compared with the part played by a similar committee of graduates presided over by Mr. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice) Cozens Hardy to which belongs no small share of the credit of obtaining the passing of the Act in accordance with which the statutes now under consideration are framed. To the main purport of the earlier committee's existence there subsequently became added an endeavour to obtain parliamentary representation for the University, and to secure for the medical degrees the same privileges as regards the right to practise possessed by the medical graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. An account of these, in a measure, side issues is of much interest, but somewhat apart from the present subject. When the negotiations between the Senate and the committee of graduates had after several years almost approached completion, the former body of its own initiative introduced into the contemplated new charter, the provisions for abolish-

* At the first meeting of the newly-constituted Convocation on 4th May, 1858, Mr. Alfred Wills, LL.B. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice Wills) offered to Convocation in the name of the Committee of graduates the books and papers belonging to that committee containing a record of the struggle now brought to a successful issue. The gift was accepted and ordered to be kept by the proper officer with the records of Convocation. The warmest thanks of Convocation were also voted to the graduates committee "for the long and successful exertions they have made on behalf of the general body of graduates".

ing the requirements for certificates from candidates for examination from constituent colleges, much to the surprise and dismay of the graduates. A very temperately worded protest from the committee of graduates (some of whom however did not share in the view) was forwarded to the Senate, pointing out that "whatever reasons exist for making a course of systematic study indispensable to the attainment of a degree in Medicine, apply with still greater force to a degree in Arts," and that in respect to the latter it would be a "hopeless task to seek to ascertain by any small number of examinations the possession of that moderate, but sound, proficiency in a variety of subjects belonging to Literature and Elementary Science which the degree of B.A. ought to attest". A memorial of 531 graduates (the total number then being between 800 and 900) to the Senate urged that the proposed "modification of the charter would effect a most important and detrimental change in the constitution of the University, would alter the meaning and lower the character of the University degrees and be injurious to the pursuit of that 'regular and liberal education' for the encouragement of which the Charter itself declares that the University was founded". A weighty and closely reasoned statement of facts and arguments accompanied the memorial. It is not to be supposed however that the proposal to open up the examinations found no supporters outside the ranks of the Senate where it was especially advocated by Mr. Grote, Mr. Warburton and the Registrar Dr. Carpenter. A memorial signed by thirty-eight graduates and sixty lecturers in the Medical Schools of Guy's, St. Thomas's and the London Hospitals as well as those of Liverpool and York expressed the "great satisfaction" with which the signatories regarded the practical abolition of affiliated institutions, and a most able statement on behalf of the proposed change was presented by Dr. Robert Barnes, who concluded by observing that "unlike more worldly stores, knowledge can hardly be acquired dishonestly, or without elevating the character of him who has achieved it". Dr. Bucknill, Dr. Edward Smith, Mr. Isaac Todhunter, Dr. Richard Quain and others followed in a similar strain, setting forth their views at considerable length ;

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indeed the communications for and against the maintenance of the collegiate system received by the Senate during July, 1857, furnish an excellent account of the question, and may be read in vol. iv. of the Minutes of their meetings. It is certainly remarkable that so many graduates in Medicine supported the abolition of the principle of affiliation, having regard to the fact that their own subject necessitated specially recognised plans of instruction. But the Senate had made up their minds; in fact the Draft Charter was really adopted by the Senate on 4th June, but it was agreed to postpone the final recommendations for a month, during which time the bodies interested were invited to express their opinions thereon, and it was in pursuance of this that the protests and expressions of agreement had been forwarded. One outcome of the objections that had been received was that the Senate when transmitting to the Secretary of State the Draft Charter with their amendments, accompanied it with a report in which were recorded their views and their answers to the chief criticisms. On 14th April, 1858, the Senate at a full meeting accepted the charter dated 9th April, 1858, which so entirely altered the constitution of the University.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It is now time to refer to an aspect of the University's affairs of fundamental and far-reaching importance, one that lies at the very root of its maintenance, which has in great measure determined, not always beneficially, its policy in the past and will most certainly influence its action in the future, and that is its financial relations. In the very first charter it is ordained "that such reasonable fees shall be charged for the degrees conferred as the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Fellows with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury shall from time to time direct; and such Fees shall be carried to our general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of our Treasury, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University

shall once in every year be submitted, which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct". In almost identical terms is the financial status of the University defined in the existing charter (1863). This arrangement practically comes to this, that the Treasury takes all the fees of candidates, pays all the expenses, and making good any deficit in income, keeps any balance should there be one. The staff of officials, Registrar, Assistant Registrar, Clerks and others, are members of the Civil Service and subject to the conditions of the Service as regards pay, retirement and pension; although the chief officers require to be annually elected or re-elected by the Senate. This is arranged by providing in the Civil Service Estimates a nominal grant of £10 for the University, and at the present time the receipts and expenditure about balance each other. But it must not be forgotten that the rates, taxes, furniture and entire upkeep of the building in Burlington Gardens has been provided by the Government, being included in the Annual Estimate of the Office of Works. How much this amounts to is not easy to say, probably several thousands, the actual building and site being Crown property.

However suitable such a state of dependence may be for a University in the early days of its existence, without endowments or grants and relying on fees alone, or for a University that fails to discharge most of the functions of such an institution, and contents itself with the exercise of examinational powers only, is a moot point; but it is very certain that such an arrangement would seriously cripple the development of a University were it to take up the other duties which have been associated in the past with such organisations.* To be compelled to requisition the Office of Works and prove the need for the repair of a broken chair or for a new table is not compatible with efficiency of performance, say, in laboratory work; and

* In a paper by Prof. Silvanus Thompson, F.R.S., on "The Making of a Great University for London," read before the Society of Arts, 15th Jan., 1896, and published in the journal of the Society, are some instructive details concerning the financial position of the chief Universities of the world.

the recent "take that or nothing" attitude which has marked the Treasury's dealings in respect to the move to the Imperial Institute, shows what it is to be in "leading strings," and how very important is the question of ways and means and financial control.

Since 1858 to the present day, the University of London has existed as an Examining Board, *urbi et orbi*, financially controlled by the State, and divorced both in principle and practice from teaching and from teachers. As an examining machine it has undoubtedly done good work, and would claim approval on that score from its most determined opponents, and further it is not to be denied that by raising the standard of examination an impetus is indirectly given to education, and both teachers and taught are kept up to the mark. According to the mental bias and means for judgment of the individual so will the extent of this influence be estimated, for it is clearly incapable of proof. But it may be urged that the most thorough-going admirers of the University are inclined to shut their eyes to other influences which have been at work and have assisted in promoting a higher level of general education during the past quarter of a century, and to attribute too great a share in the result to the mere examination paper. But be that as it may, it would not be difficult to show that in many respects the University has not kept abreast with the times, even in its own province of examination, and that the syllabuses are in some cases antiquated and effete. Nor could it well be otherwise when teachers as such have no voice in the arrangements, and the control is vested in a Senate, many of whom have never been teachers and others have long since ceased to instruct. It is quite possible to hold such views as to the imperfections and inadequacy of a purely examining University without necessarily assuming that the only alternative is one of a purely professional character, where the management and control is solely vested in a small body of teachers. Quite as marked are the objections to such a course, and opportunity will be presently offered for criticising such a plan.

SIGNS OF REVERSION TO THE UNIVERSITY IDEAL.

It was not very long before signs of a reaction from the acceptance of the all-sufficiency of pure examination began to be apparent, and the evils resulting from the entire disassociation of teaching from examination to be felt. A reversion gradually and at first hesitatingly took place towards the views of the original founders of the University, who regarded examination as a complement to the teaching, and graduation an accessory to that, and contemplated the performance of this threefold function, if not by the same individuals, at least by those who should be acting in close inter-relationship. It is somewhat remarkable, in the light of subsequent events, that it was within the University itself, at least within Convocation, that some return to earlier methods was first mooted.

In the Report of the Annual Committee for 1862-63 (within five years, that is, from the throwing open of the University), which was presented to Convocation on 12th May of the latter year, it was recommended that "Convocation should express its desire that lectures during the winter months should be established in connection with the University; and that a committee should be appointed with power to communicate with the Senate, and to consider the best means of effecting this object". A resolution to this effect was moved by Mr. H. M. Bompas, M.A., and seconded by the Rev. J. B. Fletcher, M.A., but owing to there not being a quorum it was not put. It would appear, however, that the main object of the mover of the resolution was scarcely that of embarking the University on a course of teaching functions, for in the Annual Committee's Report for the following year (1863-64) an almost identical resolution was again presented prefaced by this expression: "Your Committee being deeply impressed with the importance of whatever has a tendency to bring the members of the University into friendly intercourse with one another, and thus to maintain and strengthen that *esprit de corps* to the

existence of which among their graduates the older Universities are so greatly indebted, and believing that such would be the effect of the measure indicated in this proposal, recommend Convocation to adopt the resolution". This time it met with a better fate; for, moved by Mr. Bompas and seconded by Mr. A. E. Sansom, M.B., it was adopted by the House, and a Committee of sixteen, including Messrs. Savory, Bompas, Cozens Hardy, Anstie, and Drs. Sibson, F. E. Anstie, and Fagge, was nominated. There is no official record that the Committee ever met, and it may be presumed that the futility of the means to the end in view became too apparent to justify any further action being taken.

The next attempt was made on far more satisfactory grounds; and although it resulted in no effective action being taken, it none the less clearly indicated the existence of a feeling in the right direction within the University. The Annual Committee for 1877 which numbered among its non-senatorial members, E. B. Baxter, M.D.; M. Beck, M.S.; J. Curnow, M.D.; C. H. Fagge, M.D.; James Anstie, B.A.; H. M. Bompas, M.A., Q.C.; E. H. Busk, M.A.; A. Charles, B.A. (now the Hon. Mr. Justice Charles); J. Horne Payne, M.A.; H. G. Howse, M.S.; G. V. Poore, M.D.; P. H. Pye Smith, M.D., and F. Taylor, M.D., had before it at its meetings on 16th and 25th November, 1877, a resolution to the following effect, which was moved by Dr. Pye Smith and seconded by Mr. J. Anstie: "That Convocation respectfully invites the Senate to consider by what measures the connection of the affiliated colleges with the University may be strengthened, and generally how the objects of the University in the promotion of sound learning, and liberal education may be more efficiently attained". The Committee, as indeed the whole University, was at the time deeply exercised on the subject of the admission of women to degrees in all the faculties, but the resolution received the fullest attention and its essential principle was adopted, referring the question, however, to further consideration by a Sub-Committee who should also report on the propriety of including the subject in the pro-

posed supplemental charter about to be introduced to render degrees in all faculties equally accessible to women as to men. The Sub-Committee was appointed and consisted of many of those members of the Annual Committee whose names have been given, and subsequently drew up a most interesting report, from which it is desirable to quote at some length. After commencing with a reference to the two circumstances which might be regarded as having justified the foundation of the University forty years previously, *viz.*, the religious restrictions prevailing at the older Universities and the unsatisfactory character of the examinations by which degrees were obtained, it was pointed out that the religious disabilities were now removed and the systems of examinations in the other Universities had been gradually but completely reformed.

"At the present time, therefore, the University of London can claim neither the exclusive honour of unsectarian liberality nor that of unrivalled efficiency of examination. . . . Moreover, owing to many causes into which it is unnecessary here to inquire, there has of late years appeared growing doubt of the superlative value of even the best examinations, which strongly contrasts with the enthusiastic belief in their efficacy which was common among the most enlightened statesmen and friends of education twenty or thirty years ago. Certain recent changes in the Civil Service, and much of the tone of educated opinion, show that examinations no longer occupy so high a relative place in public estimation. By many whose position and learning give weight to their opinion they are regarded as 'necessary evils,' while others have not hesitated to declare that competitive examinations are destructive of all learning. Such exaggerated depreciation will not injure the reputation of the University of London; but it is assuredly desirable that the advantages of strict and competitive examinations should not be jeopardised by too rigid a forcing of the process, and also that the public usefulness and estimation of a University should not rest too exclusively upon this single basis. . . .

"Simultaneously with the relative decrease in estimation which examinations have undergone, there has appeared a greatly-increased sense of the importance of the advancement of knowledge as an object of national interest, of the progress of science by means of well-equipped laboratories, of the value of a long-continued and gradual process of education, and of the importance, as a means of education, of co-operation and intercourse between the various members of a learned institution.

"The original exclusive connection of the affiliated Colleges with the University cannot be revived, nor is it desirable that it should. But it is

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desirable that there should be some stronger and mutually advantageous influence of the University upon its Colleges and Schools, and of these educational bodies upon the University. Few of the members of Convocation who take an active interest in University affairs have ever acquiesced in the exclusive character so often assigned it of a Government examining board. Your Sub-Committee believe that the acceptance of such a position has in many ways—of which our financial arrangements and the uses to which the University building is often put are examples—injured not only the modest academic dignity of a learned body, but what is far more important, its public usefulness. To the same causes are chiefly attributable the lamentable want of interest in and loyalty to the University among many of its graduates, and the complete absence of any pretence of attachment to it on the part of the educational bodies which supply its graduates. . . .

“Your Sub-Committee, therefore, advise that the following resolutions be submitted to Convocation:—

- “i. That while the Sub-Committee recognise the advantage of examinations, considered as a test of proficiency, being conducted by a body independent of the teachers of the candidates for degrees, they also recognise the fact that examinations exercise an important influence on the course of study pursued in the institutions where the candidates for degrees are chiefly educated, and that, with the view of creating and preserving a harmony between the requirements of the University and the course of study pursued in those institutions, it is expedient that those bodies should be brought into closer connection with the Senate.
- “ii. That with this object it is desirable for the Senate to exercise its power under the present Charter of revising the list of affiliated Colleges, and from time to time of admitting to or excluding from this list, according to the position taken by these Colleges at the University examinations for degrees, and on such other grounds as the Senate may in each case determine.
- “iii. That it would be desirable that the educating bodies included in the Revised List should be invited to communicate by delegates or in writing with the Senate, and that facilities should be afforded to such delegates of deliberating together, and of communicating with the Senate, especially on the subject of examinations.
- “iv. That it is desirable for the examiners of the University, either in faculties or collectively, to form a Board, one of whose functions should be to consider and report upon any subject connected with the examinations which they might deem of importance to the University.

“It is probably needless to offer reasons why the promotion ‘of sound learning and liberal education’ is justly esteemed the most important object of

a University. Examinations are one of the most important means to this end, and the beneficial influence of the broad and searching system of examinations which has been gradually elaborated during the past forty years by the Senate is one of the best titles of the University of London to public respect. This influence has been exerted upon all the higher education of the country, directly upon the Schools which send up candidates for matriculation, and the Colleges and Medical Schools from which the greater number of its graduates come, and less directly upon professional and scientific training generally, as well as upon the examining systems of the older Universities.

"The teaching function of a University must of necessity be for the most part fulfilled by its Colleges, and it is in order to produce greater harmony between the educational and the examining bodies of the University of London that we have suggested the close relations between them which are the object of the former part of this Report.

"But your Sub-Committee believe that there are certain departments of instruction which can be more efficiently occupied by the central body of the University than by any of its Colleges. Subjects which are of secondary professional importance are peculiarly apt to be neglected in institutions which, like our medical, legal and scientific Schools, are primarily technical in their aims. This is eminently and dangerously probable in a metropolis and a commercial community. And we conceive it to be one of the most useful functions of a University to secure for such subjects the attention which, on the principles of supply and demand, they would often fail to secure.

"Some of them are already taught in one or more of the institutions affiliated to the University; but imperfectly, from the small number of those who study them. If University chairs of such branches of learning as the Senate might think most suitable were founded your Committee believe that the Colleges and medical and other Schools would be relieved of what is a constant difficulty, and that the subjects would be far better taught. It may be that some of them might be undertaken by combination among certain of our teaching institutions. The want of such co-operation has been long felt as the most conspicuous defect of medical education in London, and three or four instead of a single lecturer might find an adequate number of learners among the whole body of London students. One good result of increased co-operation between the examining and the teaching bodies would be to bring the latter also into closer intercourse with one another; and it is probable that this might be facilitated in individual cases by the good offices of the Senate.

"There is a somewhat different class of subjects from which we believe that the University might also with advantage select for its own teaching, namely, those advanced branches of learning which can best be studied by men who have gone through a College course, and are no longer straitened by the successive prospect of examinations to be passed. No years are more precious or more often wasted than those which intervene between graduation

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and active employment in professional life. It is at this time that the mind, disciplined by sound training and stored with acquired knowledge, is best able to enter upon special departments of pure science, and to advance knowledge by mature study and independent research. To aid in this object, to detain the graduate *inter sitvas academi* and guide him in the pursuit of knowledge, seems peculiarly the office of a University as distinct from a College. Your Sub-Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :—

“v. That it is desirable that the University should take advantage of such opportunities as may present themselves of promoting, by the institution of University chairs or otherwise, the cultivation of such higher or less usual branches of study as can be more conveniently or more efficiently taught by a central body.

“The Annual Committee will perceive that the measures recommended in the preceding paragraphs all tend in the same direction and mutually support one another. Closer connection of the affiliated Colleges with the University would strengthen its position, and be advantageous at once to its examining and its educational functions. It would probably lead to more co-operation among these institutions, and thus to more efficient study. By the University itself undertaking certain parts of the teaching duties, its claims upon the loyalty of the Colleges would be further strengthened as well as the progress of knowledge advanced. The recognition of the importance of investigation, as distinct from mere acquirement of knowledge, would be a useful check on the evils incident to a system of pure examination; it would favour the higher studies of our Colleges, increase the claim of the University to more liberal public support, and give it increased dignity and importance in the eyes of its graduates. In a word, the policy which your Sub-Committee would urge the University to adopt is one which aims at increased independence, increased union with and co-operation among its members, and more active services in the advancement of knowledge.

“Whatever attachment the University already commands from its graduates has certainly not been the result of its functions as an Examining Board. If a free development of its other and equally important duties should lead (as they certainly would) to more general and warmer loyalty on the part of its members, this would not be the least of the advantages gained.”

A more cogent and well-reasoned plea for the association by the University of teaching functions with its examinational powers could not well have been conceived, and it gained additional value by emanating from the University graduates themselves, and expressing as the result of experience dissatisfaction with the unfortunate step that the

Senate had taken twenty years before. It should be explained that although by the charter of 1858 the examinations—except in medicine—were thrown open to all, irrespective of being students of affiliated Colleges, yet the names of these institutions were retained in the charter, and still remain to the present day (clause 34, charter 1863), but the sole advantage of such association is that they are privileged to receive copies of the minutes of the Senate. The object of the report and resolutions was, therefore, to give these places a more satisfactory position.

The essential parts of this Report were adopted by the Annual Committee and embodied in its Report, which was presented to Convocation on 14th May, 1878, when a series of resolutions in the terms set forth above was adopted. It would be unfair were special credit not given in this connection to Dr. Pye Smith and Mr. Anstie, who took a prominent part in the proceedings connected with the report and resolutions, and who have since then continued to give the most zealous assistance in the promotion of the objects indicated. But it is regrettable to have to record that no steps to give effect to the resolutions followed within the University, and that it has taken more than twenty years to attain the enlightened and wise scheme that Convocation then expressed its desire should be established, but which, it must be admitted, Convocation itself has been mainly instrumental in preventing. It need scarcely be said that the Senate did nothing to rescue the University from the position into which its own action had brought it. Its belief in the all sufficiency of examinations appeared to be unshaken.

Although the Senate of the University took no step to consider, far less to give effect to, the wishes of Convocation in its wise endeavour to extend the field of the University work, the resolutions together with the Report remained on record as the basis of a scheme which, if adopted, would have entirely prevented the struggles of the past fifteen years. After what appeared to be a suitable period of waiting for some action on the part of the Senate another attempt was made. In the Report of the Annual Committee to Convoca-

tion in 1881, it is stated after a recital of resolutions iii. and iv. that “it would appear that no action has been taken by the Senate in the direction indicated in these resolutions, and recent events have strengthened the opinion that some medium of communication between the Senate, the Examiners and the Teaching Bodies is desirable. Your Committee therefore consider it would be well to bring this subject again under the notice of the Senate, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution :—

“That Convocation invites the attention of the Senate to the Report of the Annual Committee accepted by Convocation at its meeting on 14th May, 1878, and that with a view to the objects of the resolutions iii. and iv. then passed :—

“‘Convocation respectfully requests the Senate to consider the advantage of constituting Boards of Studies, one for each Faculty, to advise the Senate on matters connected with the detail of Examinations, and to form a medium of communication between the Senate, the Examiners, and the Teachers of Candidates for degrees; the Members to be nominated by the Senate from their own body (either in addition to, or including the present Committees on Examinations), from Professors in the affiliated Colleges and Medical Schools, and from present and past Examiners’”.

Although this Report was presented to Convocation at its meeting in 18th January, 1881, it was not until 17th January of the following year that it was considered by that body, when the above resolution was moved by Dr. Pye Smith and seconded by Mr. (now Sir) Philip Magnus. After considerable discussion, the resolution in a slightly altered form was adopted and communicated to the Senate on 15th February, by whom it was referred to a Special Committee for consideration and report. At a meeting of the Senate held on 26th July, 1882, this Special Committee reported :—

“That it is not expedient to establish permanent ‘Boards of Examiners’.
“That it is desirable that the Senate should invite the Examiners to meet for the purpose of considering suggestions for the improvement of the Regulations for, and complaints in regard to the conduct of, Examinations; and, generally, for the purpose of reporting and advising upon any subjects connected with the Examinations, which may be brought before them by the Senate and its Committees upon Examinations, or, upon notice given, by the Examiners in any particular Branch or Branches.

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"That though it is not practicable or expedient to form a Representative Board elected by the Colleges and Schools sending Candidates to the Examinations of the University, it is desirable that the ~~Committees on Examinations~~ should be formally authorised to communicate directly with the principal Teaching Bodies sending Candidates to the Examinations of the University, and to invite their attendance in conference, or otherwise, by representatives duly nominated, to consult upon questions relating to the Examinations under consideration of the Senate, so as to establish a more intimate connection between the Examining and Teaching Bodies respectively; and so that the Senate may obtain authentic information as to the effect, upon the College and School Curricula of Studies, of regulations actually in force for the Examinations of the University, or as to the probable effects of any changes which may be contemplated in such Regulations."

Such recommendations clearly fell far short of the proposals submitted by Convocation, who had intended by the Boards of Studies to give the teachers a very real and effective voice in the University. It is singular to notice how at this time the Senate persistently ignored or refused to accept any alteration that would change the purely examining character of the University, whilst Convocation repeatedly expressed its desire to enlarge the scope of the University and by bringing it into active touch with teachers and teaching render it more worthy of its name. It would have been a fortunate circumstance if it could be recorded that Convocation had remained in the same mind.

It will now be desirable to consider in what way Institutions and Bodies outside the University were concerned in the question.

THE MEDICAL ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT.

It is usually difficult and often impossible to indicate the exact commencement of a practical effort, or indeed the actual originator of a movement, which in one aspect or another deals with a subject that has long been in men's minds, or is of wide-spread concern as affecting many interests. Hence it is not pretended to affirm with certainty the precise beginning of the agitation against the system pursued for so many years by the University of London. For a growing

dissatisfaction had long been felt outside the circle of Convocation itself, and it is significant that the first public expression was given to this feeling by a distinguished medical graduate of the University, the late Dr. Bristowe, who had himself been an Examiner in Medicine in the University, and than whom no one knew better the needs of the London medical student and the working of medical education in the metropolis. In December, 1879, he addressed a letter to the Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, on the subject of the medical degrees, which was one of the most important of the documents published in the early days of the movement, and constitutes the starting-point of the consideration of the medical side of the subject; though it did but give expression to what had been imperfectly felt by many for some time. Commencing by stating that he in common with many had been "reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the University of London has hitherto failed to take that position in relation to the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom, which the founders of the University doubtless expected of it, and which it is important in the interests alike of the Medical Profession and of the University, that it should hold," the writer proceeded to consider the causes of this failure and to discuss measures for its remedy. It was pointed out that the essential nature of the failure was that the medical students educated in the metropolis were unable "to add the coveted letters M.B. or M.D. to their names" on anything like the terms with which such distinctions could be obtained in other divisions of the kingdom. That whilst previous to the establishment of the University of London the metropolitan students were in the unique position of being the only medical students in Europe who were unable to obtain University titles at their place of study and that the University in the forty years of its existence had done little to remedy this grievance. For within that period from 16,000 to 20,000 medical practitioners had been educated at the 19 schools with which the University was "affiliated," of which only 761 have graduated in medicine in the University, and that an annual average of 19 men have

proceeded M.B., and that of a total of 20,000 to 25,000 practitioners possessing British qualifications only 534 held a medical degree in the London University. "Can any University out of England show such paltry results as these?" asked Dr. Bristowe. Passing on to criticise the contention that "the alleged failure is no failure at all, that the object of the University has all along been, not so much to admit a large number of graduates as to insure that its degrees shall be conferred only on men of exceptionally high attainments, and that in this object it has been successful,"* the writer reached what he regarded as the main cause of the difficulty, *viz.*, "the serious impediments which the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations oppose directly and indirectly to the entrance of pupils into the University". "The difficulty of the Preliminary Examinations has always

* It is interesting to note in this connection the view held by the late Sir James Paget, at that time Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, when in that capacity he appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Commission in 1888. "I should say that there are two purposes at least which a University can serve. One is to give a degree which may indicate to the public such a knowledge of the profession of Medicine as would show that the man is safe for the whole practice of his profession. But at the same time a University should give a degree which should indicate to all those who are acquainted with the subject, or will inquire into it, that the holder is in possession of a very much higher degree of knowledge than that. It should be, in fact, a degree with honours and should indicate that the person holding it is not only fit for the proper practice of his profession, but fit to be a physician or teacher at a great hospital, or to take the highest positions possible in his profession. *And that is what I believe the University of London has accomplished, and what I hope it will always do.*" (See Minutes of Evidence, Royal Commission on the University of London, question 1,163). A still more striking exemplification of the way in which the Senate regarded the character of their degrees is to be found in an official communication from that body to the Royal Commission (Lord Camperdown's), appointed to inquire into the Medical Acts, 1881-82. "To increase the *number* of those who might seek the degrees of the University has been in the estimation of the Senate quite subordinate to the maintenance of the *high qualification* of its graduates." (See Appendix to Evidence, p. 382). Possessed of such a view as to the practice of the University of London, it is not difficult to see that the Senate were not likely to favour, far less to initiate, any measures that would tend to popularise the University, lest there should be any appearance of lowering the standard thereby.

been excessive, but of late has been scandalous. The difficulty and indeed the uncertainty of the result are now so fully recognised that many students, who under other conditions would have become Candidates, feeling the importance of utilising the time at their disposal to the best advantage, do not think it worth their while, or do not dare to face them." This strong, but none too strong, language was fully justified by statistics. These showed "that whereas prior to 1861 the rejections at the three examinations (Matriculation, first M.B. and second M.B.), which medical graduates had then to undergo, were severally 16·27 and 16 per cent., from 1861 (when the Preliminary Scientific Examination was instituted) inclusive, the rejections at the four examinations now in force have been severally 49, 47, 35 and 19 per cent. ; and that while in the former period the chances were that out of every 100 medical candidates at the Matriculation Examination 51 would become Bachelors of Medicine, in the latter period the chances of final success have dwindled down to 14 per cent.". It must be remembered that this was written in 1879. Careful investigation convinced Dr. Bristowe that this exceedingly high percentage of rejections was not solely to be attributed to incapacity on the part of the candidates, but that the responsibility lay in the main upon the quality of the questions set and the standard of merit adopted by the Examiners, the latter being favoured by the traditions of the University. Of the two earlier examinations he thus expressed his opinion : "I know the Matriculation and Preliminary Scientific Examinations are to a large extent tests rather of a man's capacity for cramming than of his actual knowledge or mental power". It seems, however, to the present writer, who can speak with full knowledge of the conditions then existing, to be worthy of remark that in the sixties and early seventies the University of London examinations in the science subjects were far ahead of the facilities for learning available or indeed obtainable in these subjects, and that students were thereby placed at a very serious disadvantage.

Among the various suggestions offered by Dr. Bristowe to

counteract the shortcomings he had pointed out, one only needs mention here, *viz.*, "a course of action by which the University and the Medical Schools affiliated to it (more especially those of London and the provinces), should be brought into closer relation than they are now; that by all legitimate means the University should work for the benefit of the Medical Schools, the Schools for the benefit of the University, and both in the interests of medical students, and through them of the profession in a way that has never yet been attempted; that, in fact, the University of London should be brought to occupy the same place in relation to the English Medical Schools, at any rate those of London, that the University of Edinburgh as an examining and degree-giving body occupies in relation to the Edinburgh School of Medicine".

The main contentions of this very important letter may be thus categorically summarised.* That a University degree (M.B. or M.D.) is much to be desired by successful medical students; that the University of London ought to offer the opportunity for the attainment of these degrees on terms that are not virtually prohibitive; that the excessively high standard of merit required and severity of the examinations defeat what should be the object of the University, and that among other remedies (including a partial abolition of, or lowering the standard of certain parts of, the examinations) that the University and the Medical Schools should be brought into closer relationship. In one form or another these points have formed the basis of the agitation for the reform of the Uni-

* The letter was presented to the Senate by direction of the Chancellor, and at their meeting on 21st March, 1880, it was resolved "that Dr. Bristowe's letter to the Chancellor in reference to the position held by the University in regard to the medical profession be referred to the consideration of the Committee on Examinations in Medicine, and that the Committee be requested to report fully upon the issues therein raised". Whatever consideration this Committee (of the Senate itself, be it understood), may have given to this very important document, or whatever report it may have prepared, no further mention of the subject appears in the minutes of the Senate! Perhaps, though, a mark of exclamation is unnecessary.

versity by the Faculty of Medicine and by the profession outside the University, and in some measure the same may be said for the other Faculties. The meaning to be attached to these several claims, and the mode in which they should be met, if met at all, have given rise to prolonged discussion both within and outside the University, not always free from considerable bitterness.

Confining attention at the present to the medical requirements, it may be well to point out that this subject occupied, and still occupies, a very different position in respect to the University to any other of the Faculties. Whilst on the one hand the need for a degree is of far greater importance and the value of the title far higher to the medical student than to the graduate in other departments; on the other the necessity for organisation of the teaching of Medicine and its allied subjects in the metropolis, though real, is not so absolute as it is in other faculties. The Medical Acts and the Regulations of the General Medical Council and the Licensing Bodies have led to a fairly complete body of Medical Schools, and the informal relation of these to the Corporations which is maintained by the connection of the teachers with these bodies has averted in great measure that separation of the teaching and examination which has been so disastrously complete in the other Faculties of the University. Without doubt the demand for a degree for the London medical student on reasonable terms was the motive that led to action among the medical graduates, and still more among those of the profession who were unconnected with the University; only later, and with much less unanimity, has there been recognised the desirability of co-ordinating and still more efficiently organising the various teaching opportunities offered in London to the medical student, and at the same time fulfilling another function of a complete University, the promotions of study and research. Thus only has it been felt by many could a great School of Medicine worthy of the metropolis of the empire be established.

For several years succeeding the publication of Dr. Bris-

towe's letter, virtually shelved as it was by the Senate, no very definite step was taken. The hardship to the London medical student was increasingly felt, and the teachers in the Schools, as well as others less directly concerned with medical education, saw that something must be done. Now and then a letter on the subject found its way into the medical journals, and an occasional editorial comment emphasised the existing difficulties. But little hope was felt that the authorities of the University would do anything to bring themselves into harmony with the wishes of some of its most distinguished graduates and of the large bulk of the profession in England—or at least in the southern portion thereof. It must of course be admitted that the Senate were obliged to consider the whole subject of the standard upon which their degrees were conferred, and not solely as that affected the medical profession. Moreover, as has been shown, Convocation, although it had expressed itself as very desirous of bringing the teaching bodies into actual and real connection with the University in place of the merely nominal association then existing, had made no suggestion that could be interpreted as wishing for greatly increased facilities for obtaining degrees except so far as this might result from the better co-ordinating of the teaching and examining. Then, too, the power of veto possessed by Convocation upon any new charter proposed would lead the Senate to proceed warily, and as proceeding was not apparently in their minds, a sufficient excuse for letting things alone was at hand.

In the year 1883 the late Dr. Wilson Fox, who became very keenly impressed with the disadvantages as regards a degree under which the London student laboured, prepared and circulated, at first privately to the Fellows of the College of Physicians, a pamphlet dealing with the subject and embodying a number of interesting tables in support of his statements. "It has long been recognised," wrote Dr. Fox, "that in proportion as medical education improves medical men increasingly desire to have a legal title to justify the term of 'Doctor' by which they are popularly known. It is also recognised that those having this title are believed to have

acquired with it a higher status—a belief which is in no small degree justified in the estimation of the profession. . . . In spite, however, of the desire to obtain this title, the facilities for gaining it are in England of the most limited character." Inquiry shows "that of all the practitioners of medicine in England only 31 per cent. possess any degree in medicine at all (M.B. or M.D.); only 23 per cent. are truly '*Doctors of Medicine*,' and that of these latter only 14 per cent. have derived this title from an English source, while of the 31 per cent. possessing either M.B. or M.D. only 20 per cent., or one-fifth, are English". Comparing "these conditions with those which exist in Scotland and Ireland we find in Scotland 70 per cent. of all the practitioners have degrees—41 per cent. are '*Doctors of Medicine*,' and that of both these classes 98 per cent. have derived their degrees from Scotch sources. In Ireland 37 per cent. of all practitioners have degrees (M.B. or M.D.), 28 per cent. are *Doctors of Medicine*, and of the former 69 per cent. and of the latter 61 per cent. have obtained their degrees in Ireland." This paucity of English graduates Dr. Fox attributed to certain conditions, some past, others still effective. Among the latter the residence required by all the English Universities except London, and "the regulations and character of the examinations of the University of London interpose obstacles which are almost insuperable to the majority of students desirous of obtaining a medical degree," thus repeating the charge made by Dr. Bristowe, whose letter he quotes. "Whether," he continued, "it is the duty of the only metropolitan University, and one receiving State aid, to exclude nine-tenths of the students of the metropolitan and other Medical Schools of the kingdom from the advantages of its medical degrees is a political question of some importance." Briefly summarised, Dr. Fox claimed to have shown "that there is a want felt for increased powers for obtaining medical degrees in England, owing to the existing facilities for this object being both inadequate and limited: and that in proportion to the facilities for obtaining degrees in the different divisions of the United Kingdom in nearly equal proportions do the students seek

these qualifications," and he concluded by pointing out that "the question which in the interests of the profession in England appears to require solution is whether it is not possible that a degree should be generally obtainable in this country which, while conferring such a fair amount of general culture as it is fitting that an educated gentleman should possess, or such a knowledge of general science as may lay the foundation for future study, should chiefly indicate excellence on the part of those holding it in the special knowledge of medical science as connoted by its title. No material injury can be caused to the vested interests of existing Universities by the institution of a new and more generally obtainable degree in medicine, since all the Universities which now grant such degrees either purposely limit their numbers by confining them to their own students, or they produce the same result by the non-essential regulations which they enforce." It will be observed that whereas the remedy which had been proposed by Dr. Bristowe was to adjust the existing University to the requirements, Dr. Fox proposed "the institution of a new and more generally obtainable degree in medicine," though no hint was given as to where the degree was to come from. The difference is significant as will hereafter appear.

It has been thought worth while to quote at some length from these pamphlets of Drs. Bristowe and Fox, representing as they did the feeling that was growing and gradually finding expression, whilst the character and position of the writers gave an authority and importance to their statements and opinions that no impersonal account of the situation could claim. Clearly setting forth the position of the University of London in respect to the medical students of London, these documents furnished an unanswerable basis from which to start towards obtaining an improved state of affairs, and as such they are constantly referred to; whilst the contrast in the directions in which they considered the remedy to be found, indicated thus early in the proceedings the two opposite plans, whether a second University or an adjustment of the existing one, around which so much controversy was afterwards maintained.

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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS TAKES UP THE QUESTION.

By the circulation of his pamphlet among the Fellows of the College, Dr. Fox intended to prepare the way for more definite action. On the 22nd November, at a meeting of the College of Physicians, he gave notice that at the ordinary meeting in the following January he would move :—

“That the Medical Bill Committee * be requested to report to the next meeting of the College how far it is desirable that this College should endeavour to obtain powers to confer the title of Doctor of Medicine on its Fellows, Members and Licentiates”.

Owing to press of business the consideration of the resolution had to be postponed to an extraordinary meeting of the College on 21st February, when after a long debate it was adopted with the addition of the following words proposed by Dr. Maudsley :—

“Or to consider what other means, if any, can be suggested by this College to remedy the alleged grievance of which so many well-qualified practitioners complain”.

Thus was the first step taken by the College of Physicians to deal with the difficulty of obtaining a degree by the London students and general practitioner. And yet at that time the College was in a measure the least concerned of the three medical corporations in London, for the great majority of students obtained their qualification to practise at the College of Surgeons (M.R.C.S.) with, in many cases, the addition of the Licentiatehip of the Apothecaries' Hall (L.S.A.), the number annually taking the Licence of the College of

* This Committee, appointed in March, 1883, to watch the progress of the Medical Act Amendment Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords, consisted of the President (Sir W. Jenner, Bart.) and Registrar (Sir Henry Pitman), *ex-officio*; Sir Risdon Bennett, Dr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Quain, Dr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Sieveking, Dr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Acland, Dr. (afterwards Sir Andrew) Clark, Drs. Ord, Maudsley, R. Farquharson, Norman Moore, Mitchell Bruce, F. Taylor and Coupland. On 21st February, 1884, after the adoption of Dr. Fox's resolution, the following Fellows were added: Drs. Bristowe, Church, Fincham and W. Fox; the last two being censors.

Physicians being but small. But although the College thus entered upon a far-reaching and in a manner an important question, it cannot be said that it did so with very great confidence or cordiality on the part of many of the Fellows. Apart from those who, brought up in the oldest traditions of the College, were content to regard it somewhat in the light of a very select medical club, and viewed with but very qualified favour any attempt to widen the sphere of its influence in the profession, there were not a few who without entertaining such a restricted idea of the proper functions of the College yet regarded with some misgiving an attempt to deal with the granting of degrees, which was entirely the prerogative of a University. And it is very doubtful whether the College would have taken the subject up as it did had it not been for the personality of those who called upon it to do so. To begin with, the President very warmly supported the proposal, induced thereto in the first instance by Dr. Fox, for whose opinion he had much regard, and still more by the advice of the Registrar, Sir Henry Pitman, who was a strong advocate for extending the influence of the College by bringing it more into touch with the great body of the profession, and was even credited with a design to associate the College with teaching functions, to which a degree-granting power would be an important accessory. Urged by the representations of these gentlemen, Sir William Jenner soon made the question his own, and thenceforth advocated it with all his tremendous force of will and influence. Then also much was due to the high estimation in which Drs. Fox and Bristowe and other supporters were held by the Fellows, and their evident honesty of purpose in attempting to remedy what was generally felt to be a grievance which was gradually beginning to make itself heard in many quarters. Moreover, it was difficult to oppose a proceeding which was one largely of inquiry and consideration.

The President was not likely to allow a matter in which he was so warmly interested to slumber, and within six weeks it had been considered by the Committee to whom it had been referred, and at the next ordinary meeting of

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the College on 24th April their report was received as follows.

After reciting the resolution as above, it continues :—

“ In compliance with this request the Committee met and after careful deliberation adopted the following resolutions :—

- “ 1. That it is desirable that increased facilities should be afforded to English medical students for obtaining the degree of M.D.
- “ 2. That this College should immediately take steps to promote the object stated in the first resolution, either by obtaining the co-operation of one or more English Universities or by independent action.”

It will be observed that the Report, after affirming the desirability of providing an accessible degree for English medical students, proposed that this should be effected by the College either in conjunction with a University or independently. In the light of subsequent events the alternatives proposed are of considerable interest. For the first time it was suggested to associate the College with a University for the purpose of conferring a degree ; and although such association is provided for in the reconstituted University of London it is in a more restricted sense to what was then contemplated. By the second alternative the College was to act independently, but inasmuch as the College had no power of granting a degree of itself Counsel's opinion was obtained on the questions whether the Crown could confer on the College by a supplemental charter the right to grant the title of Doctor of Medicine ; whether such title would be registerable under the Medical Act, or whether a special Act of Parliament would be required for that purpose. The opinion of the Standing Counsel to the College (Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., and Sir A. T. Watson, Q.C.) was to the effect that the Crown had such power as sought, but that the title of M.D. so conferred would not be registerable and that a new Act of Parliament would be necessary to make it so. They further added that an application to Parliament would probably meet with opposition, since the right to grant degrees is not one which is usually entrusted to any bodies other than Universities. Hence they concluded an attempt to obtain either a Charter or an Act of Parliament enabling the College to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine would probably fail.

Thus was indicated an initial difficulty in the course the reformers had laid out; and partly in view of this, and also because negotiations were in active progress for associating the two Royal Colleges in their examinations for their respective Licence and Membership, in harmony with the provisions of the recent Medical Act, the College after debate referred the Report back to the Committee together with Counsel's opinion.

Guided by these considerations the Committee reported to the next meeting of the College on 17th July, 1884, that they recommended that "further action be postponed until the scheme for the combined examinations of the two Royal Colleges be sanctioned by the General Medical Council, and that steps should then be *jointly* taken to obtain means to carry out the recommendation of this Committee with regard to obtaining powers to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery". On the motion of Sir A. Clark, seconded by Dr. W. Fox, the College agreed to receive the Report, which was to be considered at a future meeting.

This marked the end of the first stage so far as the College of Physicians was concerned—a stage characterised by boldness of proposal and energy of action such as would be expected from the President and those acting with him. The alternative remedy at first recommended, either an association of the College with a University, or independent action on the part of the College, had in view of altered circumstances given place to a proposal that the Royal Colleges should jointly seek for a degree-conferring power; and notwithstanding the difficulty foreshadowed by Counsel this it was which, as will be seen, was ultimately adopted. But as yet the College of Surgeons had made no move, at least by its governing body the Council. On 24th March, 1884, at a general meeting of Fellows and Members, a resolution moved by Mr. Hickman, M.B., and seconded by Mr. N. Hardy was adopted, calling on the Royal College to obtain powers to grant a degree to those who had passed their conjoined examinations. This, the writer believes, was the first occasion on which the proposal was publicly made.

THE ACTION OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Almost simultaneously with the commencing action by the College of Physicians, the subject came under the consideration of the British Medical Association. At a general meeting of the Metropolitan Counties' Branch held on 25th June, 1879, the President, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Andrew Clark, opened a discussion on the important subject of the education of the General Practitioner of Medicine. The outcome of the deliberation was the appointment of a Committee with Mr. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S., as chairman, to collect information and report to an adjourned general meeting, which was held in the following July, when Prof. Huxley, Drs. Andrew Clark, Pye Smith, Habershon, and Mr. J. Hutchinson gave their views. It is sufficient to state here that the Report contained a considerable amount of interesting information, which tended very strongly to show that the education of the student to become a general practitioner was far from satisfactory. The substance of the Report was referred to head-quarters, *viz.*, the Committee of Council of the Association, by whom a more extended report on the same subject was published in January, 1881. The bearing of this upon the University question lies in the fact that in dealing with the education of the student the nature of the examinations he was submitted to necessarily came to some extent under consideration, though the Report made no direct reference to any defects in the mode of obtaining a qualification to practise, beyond expressing a very decided opinion "that a uniform system of examination throughout the United Kingdom is as essential to test the practical knowledge of medical students as it is to raise the standard of education they should have acquired before they are allowed to enter their names on the Register". The inquiry, however, brought to the knowledge of the several committees who had been engaged in the investigation of the subject the existence of such defects, and to no one member more strongly than to Mr. Macnamara, who clearly saw that with improve-

ment in education must go alteration in the character of the examinations and in the qualifications granted thereon.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Counties' Branch, in June, 1884, Mr. Macnamara in the course of his presidential address said: "There is a strong and growing feeling in the profession that our London students are at a great disadvantage compared with those of other parts of the United Kingdom as to obtaining a degree in medicine. It seems to me to be the duty of our branch to collect all the information we can upon this subject. And if it be found that the University of London does not at present meet the wants of the profession, we must employ all our influence with the Senate to modify its regulations. I hope if any such change be found necessary, it may be effected without lowering the standard of the 'honour list' of the examinations of the University of London. But the tests for a 'pass' should be such as to meet the requirements of ordinary students, without detracting from the value rightly attached to honours." The keynote of these remarks it will be observed is the need that is expressed for a degree (M.D.) for the London medical student; the primary and essential point from which the demand for change came from the medical side. This difficulty about a mere title may seem to those not directly interested to be a very petty one, but it is none the less real. Custom has associated with the practitioner of medicine in any of its branches the title of "Doctor," and has more or less tacitly assumed the possession of the degree M.D., which alone should justify the appellation on the part of the individual. How erroneous this assumption is, has been already shown. The practitioner who is not entitled so to style himself, however much he may be so addressed by the laity, is distinctly placed at a disadvantage, inasmuch as the public at once assume that the absence of the right implies an inferiority in professional status and knowledge. And however improper such a view may be, there is some excuse for the error in the complicated conditions under which the qualification to practise is granted in this country. No one ventures on practice as a "pure" or consulting physician

without being possessed of a University degree, and the individual who restricts himself to surgery, whether he possesses a degree or not, prefers to be known by the plain style of "Mr." Nor is the general practitioner long established and whose position is assured, concerned to possess himself of the legal right to call himself "Doctor" should he not possess it, and may even resent such name by courtesy. It is not for these that the title is a necessity, but for the great majority of those who entering on the practice of their profession cannot afford to lose sight of such advantages as the designation confers, knowing full well the importance in which it is held by the public from whom they seek to make a living, and experiencing as they very soon do that even the holder of an M.D. granted by some foreign University, and not legally recognised in this country, is accounted by the neighbourhood of a superior standing, however inferior his education and examination tests have been in the eyes of those who really know. It is not sufficient to say, "The man will succeed on his merits whatever his title"; when competition was less keen this may have been so, but to start at the present day in general practice without the legal right to the style of "Doctor" handicaps the individual heavily and unfairly, whilst the injustice of granting on an equivalent or even superior knowledge a title that is held to be inferior, as is the case with the London Medical Corporations as compared with the Scotch and Irish Universities, has already been referred to. To meet this difficulty has been the starting-point of the agitation on the medical side, which has resulted in the reconstruction of the University of London, though as will be seen a broader basis than this was soon taken up by those chiefly responsible for the conduct of the campaign. A simple solution of the problem early found favour even among some who could speak with authority, and this was to legalise the title of "Doctor" to all practitioners of medicine without thereby implying the possession of a University degree (M.B. or M.D.); to legalise, that is to say, the public custom. But it was generally felt that such a course would be but an unsatisfactory makeshift and that a real improvement should be obtained if possible.

The proposal of the President was agreed to and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the subject of University degrees for London medical students, and to report upon the steps which should be taken to facilitate the obtaining of Degrees in Medicine by metropolitan students. It is worthy of mention that the Sub-Committee, of which Mr. Macnamara was chairman, numbered among its members Dr. Bristowe as well as other well-known teachers. An admirable report on the matter was drawn up, chiefly by the Secretary, Dr. Gilbert Smith, who made free use of Dr. Fox's tables, expanding and bringing them up to date, as well as quoting fully from Dr. Bristowe's letter to Lord Granville. Indeed the report followed closely on the lines which these gentlemen had taken, and may be looked upon as the first official expression of the medical profession upon the subject, and forms a valuable record of the state of opinion and underlying facts at the time.* The conclusions arrived at, supported as they were by statements, quotations and tables, were as follows :—

" 1. That there is a strong and wide-spread feeling that it should be within the power of all well-educated medical students to obtain a degree in medicine ; which degree, while implying such general and scientific culture as befits men of education, should mainly indicate the possession on the part of its holder of a good knowledge of the theory and practice of medicine, and of the sciences which are specially related thereto.

" 2. That in Scotland and in Ireland, and in certain parts of England, all industrious and intelligent students educated at Schools of Medicine can readily obtain degrees in medicine from local Universities which exist for the purpose of granting such degrees ; in the metropolis, owing to the University of London not having adapted its requirements to those of the medical profession, the great bulk of London medical students are debarred from seeking or obtaining equivalent distinctions.

" 3. That the time has arrived when in the interests of students educated in London, of the London Schools of Medicine, and of the profession in England, a sustained and vigorous effort should be made to secure for metropolitan students, educated as they are at Schools of Medicine where unrivalled opportunities exist for clinical instruction, facilities for obtaining degrees in medicine such as are enjoyed in Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and New-

* A brief abstract of the report, which was published separately, appeared in the *British Medical Journal* for 21st February, 1885.

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castle ; in the four Scotch University towns ; and in Dublin, Belfast, Cork and Galway.

"4. That this Sub-Committee, therefore, submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the Council, *viz* :—

"That in the first place the University of London be requested—

"(a) To modify its regulations and procedure, so as to adapt them to the requirements of the medical profession in England ;

"(b) To reconsider and modify the two preliminary examinations ; and

"(c) To admit upon the Senate as members of the Senate a certain proportion of representatives of the metropolitan Medical Schools.

"That, failing adequate concessions from the University of London, steps be taken in association with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to obtain for some other body, in direct relationship with the Medical Schools of London, power to grant degrees in medicine."

The report was considered at a general meeting of the Branch, specially summoned for the purpose, on 6th March, 1885, when the attendance of members was said to have been the largest ever known, about 150 being present.* The President (Mr. Macnamara), in the course of his opening remarks, dwelt upon the significant fact that the number of medical students coming to London had steadily decreased during the past few years, owing to the difficulties connected with obtaining a degree, "difficulties which arise largely from the curriculum and from the examinations of the University of London". "I wish particularly to state," he continued, "that there is nothing in this report which in any way countenances a lowering of the examinations of the University of London, as far as regards all matters directly connected with medicine and surgery. What we hold is this, that after a young man has matriculated and entered as a medical student, the few short years that he can then devote to preparation for his profession should be entirely given up to such subjects as will best enable him to practise that profession." Dr. Bristowe moved the first resolution that the report be adopted, and "that the Council [of the Branch] be directed to petition the Senate of the University of London to receive a deputation of members of the Branch in support of the object aimed at in the report". In an

* *British Medical Journal*, 14th March, 1885.

impressive speech he travelled over the ground taken up in his famous letter to the Chancellor, with such emphasis and amplification as an extended experience of the question furnished. After showing by statistics the disadvantage the London student was in as compared to those of Scotland and Ireland in the matter of a degree he added :-—

“I say the fault does not lie in the students or in the teachers ; it depends on the system and the facilities which are afforded. . . . London, which is the largest field for clinical observation in the world, which by its large number of schools constitutes the greatest collective School of Medicine in the world, has practically no University in connection with it ; and those men who want degrees in virtue of education in London have to finish their education elsewhere. . . . What has the London University done for us ? It is a very respectable body ; it has taken a very high aim in the matter of education ; it has assumed from the beginning that it must educate men to a high standard, and as time goes on it becomes more and more narrow in its views. It has put obstacles in the way of men becoming graduates, which are deterrent in a high degree. . . . It is not because its medical examinations are too difficult ; it is because the preliminary examinations are too difficult and too uncertain for men to go up to. . . . In order to meet the requirements of the present time, the University of London should come to some friendly arrangement with the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, so that its matriculation examination should be the recognised portal to a medical education in the London schools. To this end, it would be necessary to diminish the requirements of the examination, so far at least as concerns the number of subjects of examination. . . . The University should bring itself into alliance with the Medical Schools of the Metropolis, of which there should be elected representatives on its Senate. Further, there should be a Board of Studies, elected partly by the University and partly by the Schools of Medicine, to superintend or advise, in respect both of the teaching in the schools and of the examinations. There should be some arrangement in virtue of which men who have failed from any cause to enter the portals of the University at the commencement of their career may (on adducing evidence that they have complied with the essential requirements of the University) be allowed to go through the same examination for a medical degree at the shortest possible interval ; and men who have been in practice for (say) twenty years should be allowed to obtain a degree on simply passing the professional examination.”

The resolution was seconded by the late Mr. Rivington, M.S., F.R.C.S., of the London Hospital, but was not adopted without some opposition. Mr. S. J. Hutchinson, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., pointing out that the whole object of the movement was to pro-

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vide medical practitioners with the title of "Doctor," thought that could best be accomplished by leaving the University of London alone, and proposed that the Legislature should be petitioned by the British Medical Association and by the profession at large to allow any man who is duly qualified by any examining body, recognised by the Medical Council, to practise medicine and surgery, to be registered as and be called a Doctor. This very simple expedient and short cut to a title found no support at the meeting, and the amendment was lost. The same fate befell an amendment moved by Dr. Sansom, who wished all reference to the University of London to be omitted, on the ground that the University did not aim at providing a degree for the many, that its action had to be considered in respect to other Faculties than that of Medicine, and, moreover, that Convocation would not readily agree to any such proposals as the Report indicated. He would advise that degree-granting powers should be conferred on the Royal Colleges, and that any opposition which the Universities might raise thereto should be met by the assumption of a new title, as M.C.D., Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Rayner, who seconded, expressed the wish that no attempt should be made to induce the Senate to diminish the stringency of its examinations, but rather hoped that they would be increased and the periods elapsing between the different examinations increased, thus in every way making the degree more difficult of attainment.

The second resolution—"That failing to obtain concessions from the Senate of the University of London, the Council be empowered to take, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, such steps as they may deem necessary to facilitate the obtaining of Degrees in Medicine by London Medical Students"—was moved by Dr. Robert Barnes, who in the course of his remarks, which it will be noticed were not altogether in support of the resolution, observed:—

"The University of London has been acting as a blight on the Medical Schools. It does not apply merely to the medical faculty, but more or less to other faculties besides. It is impossible not to see the fallacies that surround

some of the arguments brought forward for maintaining the London University as it is. It may fairly claim to have started a new era in medical and general education; . . . and no doubt medical education was very much improved under the first impulse of the University; but having started that great movement, it is now far behind its own work, and the whole system of medical education is suffering in consequence. It is not simply a question of the teachers' interests . . . but it is of vital interest to the public that the best medical education should be stamped with the highest title; but here the very best trained men in Europe or the world, as medical men, are stamped with inferiority because they cannot get the degree which they would obtain elsewhere. That is a danger to the public. The men so trained, making the most admirable practitioners, are at a disadvantage with the public who mistake them for inferior men. I think that is a matter of far more importance than even the interests of the schools. The London University must now reform its policy, and endeavour to keep pace with the onward progress of medicine, with which it may be said to have started. . . . It may be said that it is important to keep up the London University, that the public may recognise the picked men by those who have gained degrees. A grosser fallacy was never uttered. The picked men who have taken high honours and high degrees are not necessarily the picked men in the profession in after years, but often will be passed aside by men who have not been crammed to pass the examination for the degree, who have had souls within to work independently, and who had cultivated the spirit of original research. These men, as a rule, do not shine at the examining boards, but they become distinguished men hereafter. Therefore, I say, that is not an argument for maintaining a select and artificial sort of Chinese standard for men who are celebrated because they have passed high examinations. You cannot impose upon the public or the profession by a false title of that kind; they must justify it by after work, and men who have had the opportunity of cultivating the spirit of original research will justify their work. . . . I cannot accept the alternative, except as a *pis aller*, of the Colleges uniting to give the Degree of M.D. We have a University of London imposed upon us, and we have a right to look to that to meet the requirements of the progress of science. I am not at all confident that we shall have much weight with the University, because it is not ruled by a body of the medical profession, but by men whose sympathies are not medical. It is no use blinking that fact; and I think some of the restrictions imposed on medical degrees are not intended to raise the number of practitioners, but perhaps the contrary. A title of M.D. from the Colleges will never have the same influence with the public as a University degree. It can only be a nominal thing. They will say, 'That is a mere title, he is not a University man,' and it will not compete in the public estimation with the M.D. of the London University. If we cannot get the London University to take a new view of its duties, so as to meet the requirements of the great Medical Schools of this country, we must look to some other means of putting pressure upon them; for I am perfectly persuaded that pressure must come upon them before you will get them to move."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. William Hickman, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., in the course of a long speech in which he dealt exhaustively with the statistics of medical qualifications in the United Kingdom, and expressed the opinion that the Licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians of London were "equally worthy of the title of Doctor of Medicine with the 70 per cent. of Scotch practitioners in the towns and villages of Scotland, or with the 63 per cent. of Scotch graduates who compete to such advantage with them in the towns and villages of England." The remedy, he affirmed, was to be found in one of three plans: either to lower the standard of the London University to that of an ordinary qualifying licence, or to establish a new University which shall grant its degrees on such terms that they will be open to every industrious and intelligent student, or to confer power on the Royal Colleges to grant the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in lieu of their present licences. The first course he entirely objected to, and hoped there would be no lowering of the standard, though he would be willing to see such alterations in the examinations, and in the frequency with which they were held, as might make them more accessible. He was quite opposed to the view that the London University was intended to provide a degree for the bulk of the medical students of the Metropolis. "It will," he said, "be much better for it to be wound up and extinguished altogether than to be modified out of all recognition and made the *corpus vile* for a series of crotchety experiments." A second University he regarded as unnecessary, and warmly advocated the third plan, the foundation in fact of a one-faculty University. He pointed out what appeared to be the obvious advantages of such a scheme, that it could be established at once, the materials were at hand and no expense would be incurred; that the Institution would be new in name only and would look back to a venerable antiquity associated with the most illustrious names in the history of medicine. He considered of course that it would be retrospective in action and admit at once to the degree all those practitioners already holding the qualifications of the two Royal Colleges. Were this carried out he ventured to predict that the entries of the

London students would be at least doubled and the London Schools would commence an era of prosperity that would enable them to make of still greater value the enormous wealth of clinical material with which this city abounds. It will be noticed that on scarcely a single point did the seconder agree with the mover of the resolution, which is said to have been carried unanimously.

In pursuance of these resolutions an important deputation of the Branch waited upon the Senate of the University on 29th April, 1885, to lay before it certain proposals for facilitating the acquirement of degrees in the University by London medical students, *viz.*, That the University should (i.) modify its regulations and procedure so as to adapt them to the requirements of the medical profession in England, (ii.) reconsider and modify the two preliminary examinations, and (iii.) admit upon the Senate as members of the Senate a certain proportion of representatives of the Metropolitan Medical Schools. Sir James Paget, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was in the chair of the Senate.*

The speakers included Mr. Macnamara and Dr. Bristowe, who urged with considerable force their contention and proposed remedy, pointing out that "as the University of London after being in existence for fifty years only includes 7 per cent. of the metropolitan students among its graduates it cannot be working in unison with and therefore to the advantage of the medical profession in England"; and suggesting the formation by the Senate of a Board of Studies composed of teachers in the Medical Schools who should have the ordering of the examinations and the supervision of the questions set, such Board to be a medium of communication between the Medical Schools and the Senate. If such a scheme were acceptable to the Senate, it was further proposed to form a Joint Committee to draw up a working plan; but if on the contrary the Senate could not see its way to meet the wishes of the deputation, then it would be for the latter to take steps in some other direction. Dr. Lauder Brunton in his remarks specially dwelt

* *British Medical Journal*, 2nd May, 1885.

on the examinational difficulties and, with an experience based on having been an examiner at the Universities of Edinburgh and of London as well as the Victoria University, thought there was no doubt that "some of the difficulties which a candidate meets with are due to the want of accordance between examiners and teachers," and drew attention to what he regarded as great advantages in the system pursued at Edinburgh and at the Victoria University as well as elsewhere, that students should be examined by their own teachers acting with outside examiners, a principle quite opposed to that followed at the London University and, it may be added, at the Royal Colleges and Apothecaries' Hall in London. He deprecated the establishment of a second University. Sir William MacCormac, speaking also with the experience of an examiner in Surgery in the University, had arrived at the conclusion that "the examinations in the practical subjects of scientific medicine are not in any way too stringent in their requirements for the pass examinations of students at large," and that therefore the deterrent causes lay in the earlier examinations which he thought should be modified.

Although the deputation and those they represented had undoubtedly gone the right way to work in the attempt to accomplish the desired reforms, by approaching the University first, and endeavouring to induce the Senate to adapt their policy to what was wanted, the past conduct of this body and the avowed principles which guided their action gave but little encouragement to the expectation that much would be done, and this was substantially the result of the interview. Sir James Paget, in reply, said that the Senate was quite open to conviction, and that the subject-matter of the interview had frequently been discussed in the Senate, "the main difficulty being how to establish a fair medium between the paying of the greatest possible attention to making examinations as fairly as possible accessible, and that which after all must be a great purpose of the University, that it should raise medical education in all its branches in England, and indirectly everywhere else. . . . It has to take care that the degree shall indicate an attainment higher than that which commonly exists, not only

in the practical subjects, but in the whole of that education which goes to make a well-educated gentleman as well as a practical physician." He concluded by saying that the Senate was "very far from feeling itself in direct opposition to the views expressed by the deputation; only that it is conscious of the difficulties in the arrangements which are probably not so well known to any who have not to consider them from all sides and all quarters".*

The Senate, which had so far resisted all suggestions of reform, and had made no attempt on its own part to advance with the times or adjust itself to the obvious requirements of higher education in the Metropolis, was not likely to fall down before any such blast of trumpets as the British Medical Association might blow. And it may be considered fortunate that they did not, inasmuch as, apart from the want of unanimity among the various objectors as to whether the University should or should not meet what was wanted by lowering its standard, or whether another degree-conferring body should be constituted, the line taken was too clearly one based on personal benefit to the London medical student and incidentally to the London medical teacher, with but little or no regard to academic considerations. Although no doubt the various views expressed were indications of the road to be pursued in the fulness of further knowledge and consideration, the Senate did well to withstand the at present crude suggestions for improvement, and had it given any indication of its appreciation of the real position of the question which it

* At the meeting of the Senate on the following May 13th, 1885, Sir Julian Goldsmid in pursuance of notice moved, "That it be referred to a special Committee, not exceeding ten members of the Senate, to consider and to report upon the questions raised by the Report of the Council of the British Medical Association on University Degrees for London Medical Students, and that the Committee be authorised and requested to confer with the Council, or with any Committee thereof, as may seem expedient". The motion being carried the following members of the Senate were elected to constitute the Committee, *viz.*, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Fitch, Sir J. Goldsmid, Sir W. Gull, Mr. Huxley, Sir J. Lubbock, Dr. Quain, Mr. Shaen, Dr. Storrar, Dr. Wood. The minutes of the Senate contain no record of any report being made.

itself had brought about but little blame could rightly have been imputed to it.

This action on the part of the British Medical Association, or at least of its Metropolitan Counties Branch, marked a very distinct advance in the progress of the question, for not only was it a valuable expression of opinion and collecting of data, but the lines on which a remedy was to be found were indicated and a practical result was arrived at. Moreover, it materially assisted in formulating the subject, which for the most part was only indistinctly comprehended by the majority, who, whilst appreciating that all was not for the best, only in feeble fashion recognised what was wrong, and still more feebly saw the direction towards improvement. It may also be said that the same obscurity of vision and hesitation of purpose characterised the condition of other Faculties of the University, whose organisation in respect to teaching was far less complete than was that of Medicine, which throughout the progress of affairs has enjoyed a distinct advantage on this point.

But although so much can be conceded to the line taken by the Association, who may be regarded as representative of the popular professional view, and but keeping step with the Royal Colleges so far as these Bodies as yet had gone, it must nevertheless be admitted that the line was scarcely at a very high level. The guiding principle throughout was not aimed at an improvement in education, whether general or professional, and thereby raising the status of the medical man, but rather on the contrary a lowering of the standard, for although this was not admitted it is what the proposals, so far as they had taken coherent shape, amounted to. There was no indication of an endeavour towards a higher academic ideal or of learning for its own sake, but simply and only to put the medical practitioner in a better position to turn such knowledge as he had to account, not to increase what he possessed. It was no notion of making the Doctor, as the name would signify, "learned" that the title was sought for, but to provide him with a means of livelihood, and the proposal to make the graduation retrospective—a wholesale manufacture—emphasised this. All very proper and very necessary it may be

observed, but not of the highest motive, and to do the supporters of the change justice they scarcely claimed it.

It is not surprising that among those who regarded a University and its functions in a somewhat different light this strictly utilitarian view of the matter did not find acceptance. But it is a happy circumstance to be recorded that, although these objectors formed at first a very small minority, their arguments ultimately prevailed and gained approval from those who had at first opposed them, though this was not attained without a struggle.

It is curious to observe the marked differences of opinion held by graduates of the University as to the proper course to pursue. Some, as Drs. Bristowe and Barnes, would seek a reform in the University itself, and though the former would accept in default a degree-granting power being conferred on the Royal Colleges, the latter held the greatest objection thereto. Others, as Dr. Sansom and Mr. Hickman, would prefer to leave the University to pursue its own course as heretofore, and advocated at once that the title of M.D. should be legally attached to those who passed the examinations of the Colleges, appearing to regard the procedure at Burlington Gardens with complete approval, any alteration of which was almost impious. And such differences expressed very much the views variously held by those who considered the question. As will be presently seen, an alteration in the attitude of Convocation towards the subject of University reform was taking place, and gave some support to the position taken by some of the graduates who had expressed themselves on the question.

On 13th May, 1885, at the next meeting of the Senate, Sir Julian Goldsmid, in pursuance of notice, moved—"That it be referred to a Special Committee, not exceeding ten Members of the Senate, to consider and to report upon the questions raised by the Report of the Council of the British Medical Association on University Degrees for London Medical Students, and that the Committee be authorised and requested to confer with the Council, or with any Committee thereof, as may seem expedient". The motion was carried, and the following were elected Members of the Committee :

Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Fitch, Sir J. Goldsmid, Sir W. Gull, Prof. Huxley, Sir J. Lubbock, Dr. Quain, Mr. Shaen, Dr. Storrar and Dr. Wood.

On the 1st July following an interview took place between this Committee of the Senate and a deputation from the Metropolitan Counties' Branch of the British Medical Association, consisting of Dr. Bristowe, Mr. Marrant Baker, Mr. Pearce Gould, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Macnamara, when certain proposals to widen the portals of the University for medical graduates were discussed. The three chief subjects raised were (a) in respect to the Matriculation Examination, the requirements for which, it was suggested, might be slightly reduced, with a wider limit in the choice of subjects allowed to the candidate. (b) It was urged that in addition to the recent alterations in the Preliminary Scientific Examination, *viz.*, that it should be held twice a year in future, with a wider selection of subjects which might be taken up, that candidates should not be obliged to be re-examined in such subjects as they may have passed when they have been rejected in other subjects of the examination. (c) The deputation also asked that facilities should be given to men who had finished their medical curriculum to obtain the degree of the University by merely passing the requisite examinations, and without being compelled again to go through the curriculum. It was also pointed out that a greater uniformity in the standard of examinations was most desirable (*v. The Lancet*, 4th July, 1885).

THE OPINIONS OF MR. ROBERT LOWE AND OF SIR LYON PLAYFAIR.

Among the earliest of the publicly made criticisms on the course the University was pursuing was an address (published in pamphlet form with the title of *Teaching Universities and Examining Boards* *) delivered in 1873 by Prof. Lyon Play-

* And subsequently republished among a collection of papers under the title *Subjects of Social Welfare*, by Sir Lyon Playfair, 1889 (Cassell & Co.). The address formed a most important contribution to the literature of the subject.

fair (afterwards Lord Playfair) then M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, the occasion of which was a speech recently delivered at Halifax by Mr. Robert Lowe, who at the time represented the University of London in Parliament, and was also Chancellor of the Exchequer. "What I mean by a University is an Examining Board" and "What the State ought to have to do with the Universities is to decide of what the Curriculum should consist, or list of subjects on which the examination should be held," said Mr. Lowe, whose general thesis was that it is not the duty of the State to assist higher educational institutions, though it is the duty of the State to control and regulate the examinations in them. Strange sounding views from so distinguished a graduate of the University of Oxford! Inasmuch as the speech was regarded as foreshadowing an attempt to convert the teaching Universities of Ireland—and perhaps even of Scotland—into Examining Boards like that of London, Prof. Playfair entered a protest. Commencing with a denial that a University is an Examining Board, he asserted that "from the earliest days the teaching and examining functions of Universities have been united," quoting the first appearance of the term "University," in relation to a seat of learning, in any official document as occurring in 1209 when Pope Innocent III. included the whole corporation of teachers and students in the University of Paris, the style of which in 1221 was "We the University of the Masters and Scholars of Paris". Continuing :—

"We all know that the term 'graduates' originally meant gradation in the office of qualified teachers; for all University graduates had not only the power but were under an obligation to teach. So essentially was the union between teaching and graduation deemed a part of University existence, that when Universities began to split up into Colleges, the separate Colleges were not infrequently empowered to grant degrees, though the superiority of the University, as a whole, was recognised by the Visitorial powers of the Rector. Thus the College of Sorbonne became practically the Faculty of Theology, and granted degrees with the consent of the Chancellor of Notre Dame. The other professional Colleges in Paris united into faculties, and their Deans granted degrees in like manner. As it was in Paris so was it in Bologna. . . . In Aberdeen the case became more marked, for two Colleges became two distinct Universities in the same town and have only been united in our own

day. It was somewhat different in the English Universities, where the Colleges gradually usurped the principal teaching functions from regent graduates of the University. But these duties have been preserved in theory, though relinquished in practice by the Professors, who are the representatives of the old regent graduates. Within the last few years the original practice is beginning to reassert itself, for the Professors of the Natural and Medical Sciences, with their assistants, do the whole work of teaching. In Scotland, the teachers carried within the walls of the College the graduating powers of the University ; for the Colleges which were rather homes and refuges for Professors than for students, became the University ; while in England, the Colleges, arising out of students' halls, carried away the teaching functions of the University, although they were unable, or too careless, to carry the graduating power along with them. The German and Italian Universities are similar to those in Scotland, and have preserved unimpaired the original and intimate union between the teaching and graduating powers.

"France has completely separated these two functions, and its University forms an excellent study for those who would advocate a State interference with University examinations. During the early history of the University of Paris, when its teaching and examining functions were united, for nearly six hundred years it produced men of intellect and men of action, who made France the wonder and admiration of nations. The provinces of France imitated the University of Paris, and before the great Revolution, twenty-three Universities, each with a separate autonomy, were spread over the kingdom, adding largely to its intellectual productiveness. But these provincial Universities were destroyed by the Revolution. Napoleon reconstituted the University of Paris in 1808, by making it the single University for France, which now became the Department of State Instruction and included every kind of education, Primary, Secondary and Collegiate. The State in France now exercised in its highest form that function which Mr. Lowe has announced to be the duty of the State, the dictation of the curriculum and the examination of scholars. It carried on this double function for more than sixty years ; but the result has been in the opinion of the most eminent Frenchmen [*e.g.*, Pasteur, Claire Deville, Quatrefages, Dumas, Lorraine, Chevalier Renan and others whose opinions are quoted] that its operation more than any other cause has led to the humiliation of France as a nation."

In the light of such a record of what a University should be, *viz.*, "to promote the study of higher education in a systematic and regular way and only to use degrees as a support to its curriculum," it was not difficult to show that the London University which "prescribes no curriculum except in medicine, and has no teaching functions, depends upon degrees as its only educational power"; and further that its educational influence as shown by figures was not extending.

"Originally it had a useful, well-defined and carefully considered position, which it has abandoned in successive charters, and the limitation of its effect on education is, as I think, much due to this abandonment. Now it has separated itself from all other Universities, and has no academic traditions to cling to, except those in China, to the Examining Boards of which it is far more related than to any European model. . . . A University which combines the teaching and examining functions, when well conducted, aims and succeeds at producing an *educated* man; an Examining Board can only be assured that it has produced a crammed man. It is the curriculum of the University, not the examination, which educates the man. . . . It is obvious that subjects enjoined by an examination, without any co-ordination, through a curriculum, are likely to be introduced by cram. For the Examining Board looks only to knowledge, however acquired, as the result; but the real University looks upon it less in that light and more as a manifestation of the student's successful attention to a prescribed course of study organised for and necessary to his mental discipline and development. In view of this end, the course of instruction is varied, and is gradually strengthened according to the natural evolution of the mental faculties. Like the judicious feeding of the young, the mode of getting and keeping true knowledge is by a process of natural sequence and development; its indiscriminate acquirement is cram. It is clear that you raise the tendency to cram when you separate the tests of knowledge from the processes of acquiring it."

THE DISSATISFACTION OF THE COLLEGES.

Since the protest raised by the Council of University College in 1857 against the contemplated action of the Senate of the University in abolishing the collegiate system the two great teaching institutions of the metropolis had made no sign of objection to the course pursued, and had continued to send up their students for examination in the several Faculties, though in diminishing numbers, or with no such increase as might have been expected. But although publicly silent, in private great and growing dissatisfaction was expressed. The want of harmony between the curricula of examination and the courses of instruction was increasingly felt to the detriment of all higher teaching; nor could it well be otherwise, since the teachers had little or no voice in the preparation of the syllabus or scope of the examinations. Now and then some one of the Professors complained that his teaching was hampered by having to keep in view the requirements of the examinations of the University, and from

subsequently published sources their exact views can be ascertained. The difficulty of course applied chiefly to the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Science; the medical curriculum was more clearly defined, and though the University examinations in several subjects very imperfectly corresponded to the teaching in the schools, there was less discrepancy than in the other courses of study, and in consequence less complaint was made.

The opinion of no one on such a question would carry more weight than that of the late Prof. Croom Robertson, and he, in an article entitled "Philosophy in London," published in the first volume of *Mind* (1876), expressed himself thus. After a recital of the plan for philosophical instruction laid down by the founders of the "University" in 1827 (mainly by James Mill and Grote) and of the scheme for the examinations in Logic and Moral Philosophy as formulated by the Senate after the "decisive alteration in the status of the University was consummated" in 1858, to both of which he referred in terms of high approval, he proceeded:—

"On looking, however, beyond the scheme itself to its actual working, there seems less ground for satisfaction, and the reason will perhaps be found to lie in that very peculiarity of constitution with reference to which the scheme was so carefully devised. The Senate would no longer require of candidates for degrees that they should have been instructed in particular Colleges; but it hardly expected that a great proportion of them would cease to frequent any place of instruction. It started with an earnest determination to maintain a high standard of requirement; it did not foresee that away from a basis of instruction the standard could be neither constant nor high.

"The broad result is that a full half of the yearly tale of Bachelors of Arts (to take the most representative class of graduates) acquire their knowledge of philosophy without instruction, while the proportion of such private students to the whole number of candidates for examination is considerably greater . . . and the formal divorce of the University from any system of instruction leaves it to be supposed that the reading of one or two philosophical books constitutes an effective mental discipline. But nothing could be more fallacious. The subject so nearly concerning every reflective human mind, and most fitly therefore regarded as crowning a liberal education, is yet the one of all others that may least be left to undirected private reading in the case of the mass of students. . . . A little book knowledge of philosophical questions when not a dangerous is truly a most unprofitable thing. It is to be charged against the London University that all its elaborate machinery

does nothing to help on the work of instruction, but rather has the contrary effect as regards the higher elements of human culture. . . . The University does indeed occupy no very prominent position in London. An examining board which does its work, for the most part, out of all relation to such instruction as the place affords, cannot, whatever its merits may be, play the part of a great informing power whose influence is felt throughout the whole intellectual life of the place."

Quite as emphatic was the opinion of Prof. Goodwin who in a memorandum presented to the Council of the College in January, 1883, dealing with the work of his chair during the previous six years thus expressed himself:—

"The London University degree in Arts, as conferred now, is of little worth. One practical illustration of this is the unwillingness of public school head masters to accept this degree as a qualification in an assistant. It is a fact of my experience that students from my classes have taken the M.A. degree in Classics who would make elementary mistakes in grammar, and be quite unable to translate what they had not previously prepared. If the College as a Corporation could exercise such influence over the London University Examinations as is exercised by our Oxford College over the Oxford Examination Schools, the direction of the students' reading to those examinations might begin to be profitable. A smattering of many things—deadening to the mind in the end—might be replaced by the honest study of a few things. If the exercise of such influence is impossible the *δεύτερος πλοῦς* may perhaps be apart from the London University. . . . It is to the possibility of influencing the London University that I would specially invite attention; for I would repeat once more that to the average student (who has to be considered as much as the future scholar or even more), his examinations determine both the matter and the manner of his work. And at present, if he takes his work for the Arts Degree seriously, the London University wearies him out of permanent interest in any of his miscellaneous 'subjects'; if frivolously, it teaches him how little knowledge suffices to gain the reputation of knowledge."

Coming as this did from one of the most brilliant classical scholars of his time, who was academically minded in the highest degree, but who, whilst keen to develop learning for learning's sake was no less alive to the professional value of knowledge, no more crushing condemnation of the system the University was pursuing can well be conceived.

In a communication to *The Academy* on 27th December, 1884, dealing with the proposed New Teaching University for London then being considered, may be read the opinion of

Prof. Karl Pearson on the influence exercised over higher teaching by the existing University :—

“London does not possess any University at all. The nearest approaches to such an institution are University and King’s Colleges, together with the medical schools. To term the body which examines at Burlington House a University is a perversion of language, to which no charter or Act of Parliament can give a real sanction. The promoters of the new scheme have by their adoption of the word ‘teaching’ given additional currency to the fallacy that a University can be anything else than a teaching body. A University is essentially a teaching and a learning body, and its function of examination is purely secondary—a practically convenient, but by no means necessary method of graduating its members. As a process which has its historical origin in the transference of a member from the learning to the teaching sections, examination only marks, or ought to mark, the passage from receptivity to self-production, from apprenticeship and journeymanhip to mastership and the full freedom of the guild. Every true University essentially represents a guild of learning. It has not only to educate its junior members but to progress itself. The advancement of learning and original research are characteristic parts of University life. . . . The continuity of study, the union of diverse minds for the common advancement and spread of learning is especially the function of a modern University. . . . If such be the aim of a University, the present institution—the examining body of Burlington House—cannot by any elasticity of language be considered to fulfil it. . . . The Science and Arts Examinations of the so-called London University are a check rather than an incentive to genuine teaching. They enter into no one subject with sufficient width to make it worth the student’s while to become a specialist, and they are no criterion whatever that the graduate has attained that mental training which can only arise from thorough and exhaustive study of some one, however small, field of knowledge. These examinations may, perhaps, be a useful directive to the work of small local Colleges, but they act as a distinct check on original teaching in the greater London Colleges. The best teacher for the London University Examinations will inevitably be a crammer.* This must always be the result of a system

* How completely true this proved to be may be gathered from the numerical success that has attended the candidates sent up to the University examinations (chiefly Matriculation and for the Arts and Science Degrees), by the various agencies for “tuition by correspondence,” where by means of printed instructions as to the books and parts of books to read, and papers of questions set thereon, the student is trained in the art of writing papers and passing examinations—an art that does not necessarily imply the possession of real knowledge. It must be admitted that tutorial work—when conducted with the personal contact of teacher and taught—is a valuable aid to systematic professorial instruction, and the neglect of it at the

which subjects the teacher to a foreign Examining Board. He must surrender his individuality to the demands of a rigid system, whose character is fixed, not by a peculiar school of teachers, but by the fiat of an irresponsible body of educational laymen."

These quotations will suffice to show the feeling that was growing at University College, and the names of the objectors furnish ample authority for the reasonableness of the complaints. In a like manner, but to a less extent, was the unsatisfactory relationship of the University to higher teaching felt at King's College. After the throwing open of the University in 1858 the number of candidates sent up by King's College in the Arts Faculty did not increase annually but soon fell off. Their best men went to Oxford or Cambridge and the Professors' courses of lectures only very partially kept in view the requirements of the London Examinations. Being thus but slightly affected, the expressions of dissent were neither so loud nor deep as at the sister College.

For many years the Nonconformist Theological Colleges had felt the London University to be a great impediment to their work. Its examinations were felt to be too inflexible in character and unsuited to the special needs of their students, hindering rather than helping the theological discipline for which these Institutions existed. It was not the severity but the character of the examinations that was complained of by the authorities of these Colleges, and representations to the Senate to allow of adaptation of the tests to the teaching curricula met only with refusal. Here as elsewhere the radical defect of the University became pressingly manifest, and a University that confined itself to a subsidiary function, *viz.*, examining, rather than the essential ones of Teaching and Research must necessarily fail in usefulness and in the estimation of those best qualified to judge.

Thus, then, from various quarters and from somewhat different motives, did dissatisfaction with the University of

Teaching Colleges no doubt contributed to some loss of students ; but to regard it as a satisfactory substitute for other teaching is only possible in a scheme of education where the University is merely an Examining Board.

London grow. Except to a large number of schools who found in the Matriculation Examination an excellent and cheaply conducted "Leaving Examination" for their pupils, the majority of whom never intended to proceed further in a University course, the examinations either failed to supply the degree that was reasonably required as was the case with the medical faculty, or so hampered the teaching in Arts and Science as to drive the students to crammers to the detriment of all advanced instruction or of the cultivation of knowledge for its own sake, and the stifling of the higher development of the student's capabilities. Towards that other function of a University the promotion of research, no attempt was made. Things were clearly ripe for change, or at least for organised protest and reform, and the note that gave the impetus thereto appears to have been a speech by Sir George Young, Bart., M.A., a member of the Council of University College at the distribution of Prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Sciences in that Institution on 22nd June, 1877.* The general text of the address was the position of the College in respect to a degree-granting power possessed by other and some rival Institutions and not by itself, and the liability there was that this deficiency might tend to affect the College prejudicially. In the course of the speaker's remarks he said :—

"A discussion has arisen between the authorities of Owens College and the authorities of the University of London as to the claim of that new Institution—a teaching Institution like ourselves, to give degrees. . . . The cry which is before us, practically, is one for more universities; and the question we have to consider is whether more universities are wanted—whether it is expedient that more universities should exist. It is true no doubt that to have too many universities may lead to the lowering of the standard of degrees, and may tend, therefore, to the injury of education; but it is also true that to have too few universities will tend to the withering away of education, or at all events to the prevention of its extending itself as it ought in a country of increasing population and wealth. Therefore I think it is incumbent on us not merely to allow to Owens College that, if they can establish themselves in the position of a great first-rate teaching institution for the North of England, they have a claim to give degrees, but also to look

* See *Calendar of the College for Sessions 1877-78*.

carefully into the question whether it might not be expedient for ourselves to claim the same privilege and the same honour. . . . I believe that the most valuable agency in education is the personal presence of a very able man working in an institution and influencing those with whom he comes in contact. I say that this personal influence of a very able man is so precious an element in education that it is worth while to risk something in order to give it its full force ; and I say that when he acts in this manner in an institution, when he has the field before him in which he is to work—the students upon whom he is to exercise his influence—then it is expedient, nay, it is almost necessary, that he should be supported by having some voice, some control in the conduct of the examinations which are to test the qualities of those students who come under his influence. In the teaching universities which give degrees it is possible to insure these benefits. But in the examining university the only means by which you can get the teacher to exercise influence is either by consulting him and taking his opinion . . . or else by his being appointed your examiner.”

After a speech that was so sympathetic to the views entertained by many of the professoriate of the College, although public expression had not as yet been given to them in the words above quoted, it is not to be wondered at that Sir George Young was soon induced to put into practical form the sentiments to which he had given utterance, and to no one could the task have been better confided. With a clear conception of the problem to be solved ; the ability to grasp the details no less than the principles ; and the trained skill to give accurate expression to the necessary reports and schemes, to him is to be credited the first organised attempt since the failure of Campbell and Brougham to give to London a University in the full and proper sense of the term. This attempt at first took shape in the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

The Association was inaugurated at a private conference held on the 3rd of May, 1884, at the residence of Lord Reay, who presided. There were present Lord Justice Bowen ; J. E. Erichsen, F.R.C.S., President of University College ; the Solicitor-General Sir Farrer Herschell ; Sir Joseph Lister,

Bart., F.R.S.; Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; G. Croom Robertson, Grote Professor of Mental Philosophy in University College; P. H. Pye-Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.; the Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Principal of King's College; G. C. W. Warr, Professor of Classics in King's College; A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in University College, and Sir George Young, Bart., President of the Senate of University College. The Chairman having stated that the object of the meeting was the consideration whether any and what steps should be taken to promote the better organisation of University teaching in London, a discussion ensued as to the formation of a Committee to bring the idea before the public mind. Dr. Pye-Smith gave an account of what had taken place within Convocation of the University of London in the direction of establishing a teaching University, and for the association of teachers with the examiners of the University in the formation of boards of studies, and referred to the growing feeling that it was due to London that there should be a teaching University within its borders, and that the University of London might fairly be expected to move in that direction by associating itself more intimately with those who were carrying on the work of University teaching in the two great Colleges, in the Medical Schools and elsewhere. Sir George Young considered the defective organisation, as a University, of the University of London was the cause of defects in University education, in which London was falling behind the great towns in other parts of the kingdom. Dr. Wace, while expressing hearty sympathy with whatever might tend to promote the better organisation of University teaching in London, and the mutual goodwill that existed between the two great teaching Colleges, felt bound to regard the bearing of what might be proposed upon the welfare of King's College. The conciliation of existing agencies, whether for examination or for teaching, was regarded by the meeting as an essential element of success; and the importance of associating teachers with examiners was generally admitted, Prof. Williamson pointing out that this was as necessary for the sake of the examina-

tions as of the teaching. Sir Joseph Lister felt there were difficulties in the way of converting the University of London into a teaching University, and Sir James Paget does not appear to have given any support to this proposal. Lord Justice Bowen, with whom the Solicitor-General concurred, intimated that under any circumstances the Inns of Court must remain the local centre of legal education ; that the practical part, as in the case of medicine, must remain much as at present, and that there would be difficulties in carrying out any scheme which interfered with the powers and functions of the Benchers of the Inns of Court ; but outside this province there remained an unsupplied want of a Faculty or School of Law analogous to the theoretic side of Medical Education. For this London was the proper home, and a teaching University such as was proposed might be expected to call it into existence. The importance of working in concert with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, with which it would not be well that a University should enter into competition, was dwelt upon by Mr. Erichsen. The formation of a Committee was agreed to, and it was stated that a cordial approval had been given to the movement by Prof. Huxley, P.R.S., and by Prof. Bryce, M.P.

The objects of the Association were thus formulated :—

- " 1. The organisation of University Teaching in and for London, in the form of a Teaching University, with Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Laws.
- " 2. The Association of University Examination with University Teaching, and direction of both by the same authorities.
- " 3. The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University Teaching and Examination.
- " 4. Existing Institutions in London of University rank not to be abolished or ignored, but to be taken as the bases or component parts of the University, and either partially or completely incorporated, with the minimum of internal change.
- " 5. An alliance to be established between the University and the Professional Corporations, the Council of Legal Education as representing the Inns of Court, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of London."

At a meeting of the Committee held on 10th November, 1884, a Sub-Committee consisting of Lord Reay, Chairman; Prof. J. Marshall, Ex-President; Dr. Ord; Mr. F. Pollock, Barrister at Law; Mr. R. S. Poole, British Museum; Dr. Pye-Smith; Prof. Warr, King's College; Prof. Williamson, University College, and Sir G. Young, was appointed to draw up a plan for the Teaching University, in accordance with the above objects of the Association.*

* During the month of August, 1884, was held a series of Conferences on Education, in connection with the International Health Exhibition at South Kensington, and among the addresses delivered was one by Sir G. Young on "The Proper Relation between the Teaching and Examining Bodies in a University". The occasion offered the opportunity of setting before a wider public than hitherto the exact position occupied by the University of London in the educational scheme of the country, and of suggesting by inference the direction in which reform was needed, without specific reference to the recently formed Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London. The speaker's remarks on the value of examinations will bear quotation with advantage: "While conceding to the full the value of rigorous examination, it is necessary to be on our guard against the error of exalting it from its proper place as the handmaid of teaching into that of the mistress, and finally the substitute for teaching. First established by Bentley as a means of awarding the Fellowships at Trinity College, Cambridge; first enthroned over a University in the form of the far-famed mathematical tripos, the practice of examination has done good service, and is doing good service to education in England. It extinguished favouritism; it compelled or aided the abolition of local or sectarian privileges; it has contributed to exactness in scholarship, and has sensibly raised the standard of attainment among cultivated men who are not specialists. Its success at the Universities has led to its being imported with the best results into schools, into medical education, into selections for the public services. It is daily opening fresh fields in those domains of human energy which have been overshadowed by privilege and traditional routine. But in the meantime its influence upon the highest culture has been questionable. The institution of the Cambridge mathematical tripos, it has been often remarked, synchronised with the loss to England of her mathematical pre-eminence. The palmary advance of England in this century has been in natural science, a region over which, till yesterday, the examiner held no sway. Classical scholarship has indeed flourished; but it is said that classical learning has declined. Literature has owed little to the typical examiner; research still less. The study of law has withered out of our Universities, choked by the competition of studies that would 'pay'. At Oxford and Cambridge there has been, in our time, a strenuous attempt to remedy the evil of the severance of examination from systematic public teaching . . .

The proposed plan was submitted to the consideration of the Committee on 15th December, 1884, and was as follows:—

“PROPOSED PLAN OF A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

“A.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY

“To be founded on:—1. The *Faculties* or Constituent Bodies; 2. A *Board of Studies* for each Faculty; 3. A Governing Body or *Council*.

“1.—*The Council*

“To consist of Members representative of—

“(a) The several Faculties. The proportion of representatives of the Faculties to the whole number of the Council to be at least one-third;

“(b) The Senate of the University of London;

“(c) The Council of Legal Education;

“(d) The Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons;

“(e) It should be a point for future consideration whether other Public Bodies should be directly represented on the Council, *e.g.*, the Authorities of the British Museum, of the Royal Academy and Royal Society, of the Incorporated Law Society, and of the Institute of Civil Engineers;

then, in London, we awake to find the least commendable accident of the last hundred years of University history newly erected into a new principle for our respect and enthusiasm. That principle is the independence of examination from any relation with systematic teaching; it is the exemption of examinations from all control on the part of teachers. It may be noted, by the way, that not even examiners in the constitution of the University are entrusted with control over the examinations. The administration lies with the Senate, a body appointed partly by the Government, partly by—of all people in the world—the body of graduates. It consists chiefly of eminent men who are, in all that concerns the educational profession, amateurs. The examiners, many of them also eminent, not only have no voice in the administration, but have no official standpoint even from which to tender advice in concert. The principle is a novel experiment. It is also, if we look at the history of the institution, an accident. It was never intended, either by the promoters of the movement which led to the foundation of the London University, or by the founders themselves, that the relations it embodied between examination and teaching should be zero—a non-existent quantity.”

Notable among other addresses delivered at this same Conference was that on “London University Teaching Considered from the Modern Side,” by Prof. H. Morley.

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“(f) Colleges and other Educational Institutions associated with the University. The amount of representation and the qualification for direct representation on the Council to be determined, in each case, having regard both to the nature and the amount of the educational work performed by the Associated Institution ;

“(g) Endowing Bodies, *e.g.*, the Crown, if the Teaching University should receive State endowment ; the Corporation and Companies of the City of London, if they contribute to endow the University.

“Representatives of Associated Institutions and Endowing Bodies not to exceed one-third of the whole number of places on the Council.

“ 2.—*The Boards of Studies*

“To be elected by each Faculty. Some additional Members might be appointed by the Council.

“The Board to advise in all matters relating to the Faculty, and to exercise authority in such matters as are delegated to it by the Council. Facilities to be provided for joint meetings and action of two or more Boards of Studies, when necessary.

“The Board to appoint some or all of the representatives of the Faculty upon the Council. If any are appointed by the Faculty direct, they should also be *ex officio* Members of the Board.

“ 3.—*The Faculties*

“To consist for electing purposes of—

“(a) Teachers : being Professors, Lecturers, or persons of equivalent standing, in the Colleges or Educational Institutions associated with the University ;

“(b) Examiners for the time being in the Teaching University and in the existing University ;

“(c) Additional Members, to be appointed by the Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Studies.

“There might also be Honorary Members of Faculties, including Graduates in that Faculty, of the Teaching University ; Members of Convocation of the existing University according to their Degrees ; recipients of degrees *honoris causâ*, and so forth ; such Honorary Members having the right to attend and vote only at a General Meeting of the Faculty, to be summoned on requisition when necessary.

“ B.—RELATIONS OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY WITH OTHER BODIES.

“ 1.—*The Existing University.*

“There might be one Chancellor, with two Vice-Chancellors, the Teaching University and existing University constituting one University in two departments. The Degrees might, if necessary, be distinguished by their designation in some suitable manner.

"The Senate of the existing University would remain unaltered, would be appointed as at present, and would control the present Examinations and confer Degrees, without interference.

"Convocation might accept the Graduates of the Teaching University as full Members.

"The Teaching University might, so far as is practicable, find a place of meeting at Burlington House, together with the existing University.

"2.—*The Professional Corporations.*

"Degrees in Law, Medicine, and Surgery to be recognised as qualifying *pro tanto* for Call to the Bar or for Licence to practise, the power of Calling to the Bar or of conferring Licences to practise being reserved to the existing Authorities.

"The previous Examinations of the Teaching University to receive recognition by those Authorities, such as is now given to the Examinations of existing Universities.

"3.—*Colleges, Educational Institutions, Special Schools and Institutions for Purposes of Research.*

"Each Associated Institution to remain unaffected in any way, save in so far as it might be willing to adopt the recommendations of the University Council.

"The School of Law of the four Inns of Court to be an Associated Institution, and its Professors and Examiners to be Members of the Faculty of Law, but without further direct representation on the Council than that already given to the Council of Legal Education.

"The recognised Hospital Schools of London to be Associated Institutions, and their Professors and Lecturers to be Members of the Faculty of Medicine.

"The direct representation of the Hospital Schools on the Council being difficult, owing to their number, it might be provided that they should all have one representative, at least, on the Board of Studies of the Medical Faculty.

"Schools of Fine Art and Technical Schools employing Teachers, some of whom are not engaged in what can be called, strictly speaking, University work, if composing part of an Associated Institution, to be admissible as Special Schools of the University, and their principal Teachers to be Members of the appropriate Faculties.

"Junior Schools forming part of Associated Institutions to be admissible similarly as Special Normal Schools, for the purpose of training Teachers.

"Institutions for purposes of Research to be admissible as Special Schools, and their Principals or principal Members to be eligible as additional Members of the appropriate Faculty.

"Educational Institutions, of which the work is either in kind or quantity insufficient to entitle them to rank as Associated Institutions, while at the same time partaking of a University character, to be similarly admissible as Special Schools.

"C.—WORK OF THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

"The Teaching University to obtain power to confer the usual Degrees, either by way of supplemental Charter to the University of London or otherwise, after such course of study and examination as may be determined on.

"As means and opportunity will allow, the Teaching University to appoint Professors in the more advanced studies, and for purposes of original research.

"The Council to negotiate with Associated Institutions for the increase of facilities for common attendance at lectures, laboratory work, and admission to Libraries and Museums, and for the concentration of teaching within one or more of such Institutions, or within the University itself, in such studies as may appear desirable.

"The extent to which it may be found possible to blend the examinations of the Teaching University with those of the existing University, of the Professional Corporations, or of other Examining Bodies, to be determined hereafter, full liberty of action being reserved to the respective Authorities.

"Professors, Lecturers, etc., who are Members of the Faculty, to have the title of ' Professor, Lecturer, etc., of (or on) ' in the proposed University; the first blank denoting the College or Institution with which they are connected, preceded by the title (if any) by which their Chair or other office is known.

"Students in Associated Institutions and Special Schools to be at liberty to become Undergraduates in the Teaching University, or to obtain Degrees as at present from the existing University."

As being the first detailed scheme that was put forward to meet the want that was being felt in all educational quarters, and as furnishing an interesting comparison with the many subsequent plans that were formulated by various bodies and individuals, it has been thought worthy of reprint here. The proposed mode of association with the existing University is specially noteworthy; tacking on as it were an additional teaching side; the whole to be under one Chancellor with representatives of the Senate on the Council (Senate) of the new constituent. But at the same time the possibility that this arrangement would not work was left open, and the independent establishment of the new Institution was provided for by the permissive character of the clauses dealing with the old University. The relation of the Boards of Studies to the Faculties, and their election by the latter, as well as the mode of election of the Faculty members on the Council, are instructive to compare with the plan that

has been ultimately evolved in the recent Statutes. Even thus early the possibility of blending the examinations of the new Teaching University with those of the Professional Corporations was contemplated, and throughout the scheme was one that offered great opportunities for development, and it cannot be said that the lengthy discussions and years spent have resulted in producing anything much more capable.

The next step was to bring the scheme under the consideration of the bodies interested, and as the Association had now considerably increased in numbers (in July, 1885, there were about 250), it was found necessary to appoint an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Association ; to enter into communication with the Senate and Convocation of the University of London, with the Governing Bodies of Teaching Institutions, and with the authorities of the Legal and Medical Professions, with a view to the promotion of the Objects of the Association ; to consider the plan of a Teaching University proposed by the Sub-Committee, together with other proposals that might be made ; and finally to report to the Association.

The Executive Committee as at first constituted on 5th February, 1885, consisted of the President of the Association, Mr. J. W. Cunningham, Prof. Carey Foster, Mr. John Marshall, Dr. Norman Moore, Dr. Ord, Mr. F. Pollock, Mr. R. Stuart Poole, Dr. Pye-Smith, Rev. Dr. Wace, Prof. Warr, Prof. Williamson and Sir George Young. Owing to the departure of Lord Reay to take up the Governorship of Bombay, the Earl of Rosebery was invited to assume the office of President, and on his declining Mr. John Marshall, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., was appointed to that position.

During the year 1885 the Committee was busily occupied in carrying out the work for which it was constituted, and from its first report, dated 20th July, 1885, and presented to a general meeting of the Association held on 2nd December of the same year, it may be learned that they commenced by issuing a circular of invitation to teachers in London institutions doing University work, setting forth the outlines of a plan for effecting the objects of the Association and inviting their con-

currence. Numerous conferences were held between members of the Committee and representatives of the Convocation of the University; of the Metropolitan Medical Schools; of the science teachers at University and King's Colleges and the Government Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines (now the Royal College of Science, South Kensington); and of the Departments of Theology and Literature of King's College, of the Faculty of Arts and Laws of University College and of the Staffs of the principal Nonconformist Colleges, etc. The result of these conferences was the adoption of three Reports, each embodying a general approval of the objects of the Association and the plan as proposed, this being amended and developed in detail. The constitution and functions of the Boards of Studies and Faculties were more explicitly set forth, keeping in view the fundamental requirements, *viz.*, organisation of the teachers and their due representation on the governing body (Council) of the University. This Council or Senate was not to exceed in number thirty members, including among others representatives of the Inns of Court and Incorporated Law Society and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. It was hoped that these bodies might be

"willing to associate themselves with the reforms in contemplation, and to accept a share in the responsible control of the proposed University. In this way professional interests in the arrangement for graduation would be secured; and it might further be found possible to unite the Examinations of the University in one system with those at present held, for professional purposes, by the Royal Colleges and by the Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society, so far as they deal with the same subject matter, and with students in the same stages of their career. This step being desirable in order that the number of Examinations should not be increased."

It may be remarked that some concentration in the teaching of the earlier studies of the medical curriculum was even then contemplated by the delegates of the Medical Schools who conferred with members of the Executive Committee. In further reference to the Medical Faculty, after admitting the disadvantages under which London medical students laboured in respect to obtaining a degree, the Report proceeded:—

"In this connection your Committee feel called upon to take notice of a proposal which is understood to be now under discussion among members of

the medical profession, that the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons should be independently empowered to grant Medical Degrees upon the result of their combined examinations, and on the certificate of attendance at the Medical Schools. Your Committee would regret any severance of the machinery for granting Degrees in London from academic influences."

The Report concludes in the following terms :—

"The action of the University, constituted as is proposed, would not involve the power to interfere compulsorily with the arrangements of the separate Teaching Institutions; much less would it absorb their individuality into that of a Centralised Body. That it would, through the recommendations it may make, and through its examinations, exercise influence upon their administration, is undoubtedly true; but that this influence would be on the whole beneficial it seems impossible to doubt. The recommendations it might make would proceed from those best qualified to judge, and would be urged with the weight that belongs to a great and responsible Institution. The stress which, in all cases, is put upon teaching, by the pressure of external regulations for examination, would be under the control of a Governing Body, guided and inspired by the most distinguished of the teachers themselves, speaking in the name and aided by the experience of the general body of their colleagues. With this motive power, it may be expected that various amendments of the Teaching System, the need of which is generally admitted, would be effected; such as, for instance, in regard to the scientific branches of Medical Education, the concentration of the teaching in particular studies within a smaller number of centres than at present; the foundation and endowment of Chairs, either attached to particular Institutions or otherwise, for the prosecution of the higher and more specialised studies, supplementing the instruction already provided by existing Institutions; the active prosecution of the work of University extension in the London suburbs; the promotion of new Faculties; the founding of new Schools for Special Studies; the promotion of an academic influence in the training of all Professions with due provision for graduation; and finally, such a presentation of the needs of the higher teaching to the public, and such a recommendation to public support of the methods pursued, as to remove the reproach, that while everywhere but in London, and in every kind of study but the highest, the tide of educational improvement is at the full, it is for the University Teaching of London alone that the necessary endowments are not forthcoming to enable it to keep pace with the increase of population, and with the progress of Learning and Science."

Encouraged by the support to their views which the Association met with from the teachers in the various Faculties in the metropolitan schools of University rank, the Executive Committee early in the following year (1886) proceeded in accordance with the instructions they had received at the

general meeting "to open communications with the Governing Bodies of the University of London, University College, King's College, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the various medical schools of London, as well as with the Council of Legal Education, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Association on the basis of their first Report". In the exercise of the power conferred upon them at their election the Committee increased their numbers by the addition of Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D. ; Dr. Russell, F.R.S. ; and Professors Adams, Curnow, Berkeley Hill, Hudson, Henry Morley, Scrutton and Gerald Yeo. A full statement of the proposals before the Association, based upon the first Report of the Executive Committee and upon the previous Reports of the Sub-Committees for the several Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine already referred to, was prepared and communicated to the above-mentioned Governing Bodies, together with a covering letter explaining the intended bearing of the proposals set forth in the statement upon the Institution addressed. The outcome of this action on the part of the Executive was that the Senate of the University of London, and the Councils of University and of King's Colleges appointed representatives to meet deputations from the Executive Committee in order to discuss the proposals submitted. On the 10th of May a conference took place on behalf of King's College, the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, being in the chair, which resulted in the Council of the College subsequently adopting a resolution expressing general approval of the objects which the Association had in view, whilst reserving their opinion as to the details of the scheme laid before them.

Similar success attended the negotiations with University College where the path had in great measure been made clear, and where the influence of the President of the Association and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr John Marshall, and of Sir George Young, President of the Senate of the College and the motive power of the Association, was very considerable. The statement and communication from the

Association had been under the consideration of a Committee of the Council appointed on 3rd April, consisting of Lord Justice Fry (Vice-President of the College), Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C. ; Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. ; Prof. Erichsen, Lord Hobhouse, Prof. Graham, Mr. Rotton and Sir G. Young, when a conference was held with the deputation from the Association on 17th May. Before coming to a conclusion on the matter the Council sought the opinion of the Senate of the College,* and at their meeting on 10th July considered the views of the latter body, the essential points of which were to the effect :—

“ That the Council should only express a general approval of the objects of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London in so far as the Association is willing to accept the following principles as a basis of action. (a) That the proposed University shall be a local teaching, examining and degree-granting body. (β) That the proposed University shall so far as purely academical matters are concerned be under the control and management of its teachers.”

Briefly the idea was to establish a University on the lines of the German or Scotch system and making either University College alone or in conjunction with King's College the commencement of such an Institution. This expression of opinion as indicative of the views of a body of metropolitan teachers of the highest rank is of special interest, and exhibiting as it does the “extreme teachers'” view of the ideal to be aimed at in the reconstruction of the University, offers a marked contrast to the free and open if not irresponsible plan that had long been pursued and that offered the greatest obstacle to be overcome in the progress towards reform. In a more fully developed shape, this view appeared again before Lord Cowper's Commission in 1892-3 as the “Professorial University Scheme”. It is obvious that the plan of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University of London, whilst going a long way to make teachers and teaching the foundation of the

* The Senate was composed of the Professors only, and then included among others Professors Beck, Bonney, Church, Carey Foster, Goodwin, Graham, Berkeley Hill, M. J. M. Hill, Kennedy, Ray Lankester, Murison, Newton, Pearson, Roberts, Croom Robertson and Vernon-Harcourt.

University, tempered by such influences, not wholly academic, as the facts of the existing situation seemed to warrant, or at least made it very desirable to include, yet fell very far short of that exclusively teachers' governance and control which was regarded as essential in the opinion of the majority of the Senate of University College.*

* This view of a University to be solely managed by teachers was advocated by Prof. Lankester in a letter to the *Times* on 3rd January, 1885, which led to some further correspondence on the subject. After pointing out that "the position of the executive in Burlington Gardens was commonly mistaken" by its critics, and that "whatever view that executive may form as to the functions of a University, it is certain that it has been called into existence solely for the purpose of conducting examinations, and were it to attempt to teach it would be not only proceeding outside the sphere by law assigned to it, but would in attempting to modify its present legal position be committing a flagrant injustice to the original London University, now called University College," Prof. Lankester proceeded to state the kind of University in London that he would desire to see—one "proceeding on the old lines, which are still maintained in Scotland or in Germany. The distinguishing feature of such a University is this—that the power to grant degrees is conferred by the Crown upon a body of teachers, who acquire dignity, influence, and consequently worldly prosperity, by the judicious use of this privilege. The teachers or professors are the sole and responsible holders of the privilege; they alone should govern the institution by the success of which they benefit, free from the injurious interposition either of a convocation of graduates or of a council of 'respectabilities'. There can be no objection to entrusting a body of teachers with this privilege when any abuse that might arise from monopoly is checked by the healthy rivalry of numerous Universities scattered throughout the country. . . . If the privilege of granting degrees is to be conferred by the Crown on any body of teachers in London, I claim it for the Senate of University College. If the constitution of the existing degree-giving body is to be altered so as to make it a teaching body, such alteration must consist, unless an impossible act of repudiation is to be perpetrated, essentially in the formal substitution of the existing Senate of the University of London by the Senate of University College. . . . If King's College would consent to a free selection of its professors, instead of insisting on their professing adhesion to the Church of England, there could be no difficulty about uniting the professorial body of that Institution with that of University College as administrators of the privilege of degree giving. In view also of the growth of the London Medical Schools, and more especially in view of the great advantages to be derived on both sides from intimate alliance (recognised and desired at this moment), there could be no difficulty in associating with the teachers already named a medical faculty, consisting

At this same meeting the Council of the College adopted, by 8 to 4, a resolution expressing a general approval of the objects of the Association.

In the second Report of the Executive Committee, presented at a general meeting held on 15th December, 1886, at King's College, embodying the result of the year's work, the general support of the Association's objects thus far obtained was thus referred to :—

"Your Committee would particularly call the attention of Members of the Association to this approval by the Governing Bodies of the only two Institutions in London, which undertake to give University Teaching in all its branches, of the objects aimed at by the Association, and of the form in which those objects have been presented in the paper which constitutes our terms of Association. Together with the expressions of opinion elicited last year in the conferences of your Committee with University Teachers in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, the above Resolutions, passed by the Councils of King's College and University College, prove that the conditions under

of representatives of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians engaged in teaching at the various London hospitals, equal in number to the teachers in other faculties. Upon a Senate so composed (which would divide itself into faculties and committees for various administrative purposes) the Crown might well be expected to confer the privilege of granting degrees—on the condition that the recipients of the degrees were to be none other than the pupils of the teachers composing the Senate, and that the Senate should itself undertake to provide the teaching required to meet the tests imposed by it upon candidates for its degrees. . . . That seems to me a possible, though perhaps not a likely, answer to the present demand for a Teaching University."

Sir George Young followed on the 5th with a long letter, setting forth generally the situation as regarded the several interests concerned in view of the meeting of Convocation, and deprecating the proposal of "abandoning all idea of alliance with the existing University and going for a separate University to be composed by an amalgamation of University and King's Colleges, and for the grouping, either together or in several distinct organisations, of the various Hospital Schools. To take this line would be to set at naught the important interests wrapped up in the University of London, to ignore the history of University and King's Colleges, and to neglect the warnings of repeated failures which have been already incurred in attempting to associate the hospital schools of medicine."

Among succeeding communications to the *Times* at this time was one from the Rev. Dr. S. B. James, pointing out how in Dublin the combination of a teaching and examining University was possible.

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which University Teaching is given in London are unsatisfactory to those who are responsible for the administration of the Institutions in which it is given, and, further, that the principles of reform enunciated by the Association have received the sanction of the Institutions principally concerned. On this pronouncement of the two Councils which hold so responsible a position before London and the general public, your Committee have now to congratulate the Association; and it may perhaps be considered in itself a sufficient justification of their arduous undertaking, and a pledge of its ultimate success.

"The approval thus accorded is understood by your Committee to be limited to the *Objects* of the Association; an acceptance of the more detailed *Statements*, containing specific proposals towards the constitution and future administration of the Teaching University, was, from the necessity of the case at this stage of the proceedings, neither intimated nor asked for. But it seems not improper that your Committee should call attention to the fact that the two Resolutions in question were not arrived at upon a mere submission of grievances, a suggestion of general principles, without indication of methods in which they might be worked out, but, on the contrary, after consideration of a full and detailed statement of particular proposals, with explanations given at great length in personal conference; and it may be concluded, at all events, that nothing in the character of these proposals was considered incompatible with this approval of the principles upon which they were based."

The Senate of the University of London received the communication from the Executive Committee of the Association inviting a conference on 31st March, 1886, and at its next meeting, on 14th April, on the motion of Sir Edward Fry, it was resolved "that a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the communication of the Executive Committee of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, with power to confer with the Committee of that Association, and with any Committee of Convocation, or with other persons, as they may think fit, and that this Committee do consist of the following members of the Senate, Mr. Fitch, Mr. Carey Foster, Sir Edward Fry, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Huxley, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Osler, Dr. Pye-Smith, Dr. Quain, Dr. Routh". Numerous meetings of this Committee took place during the summer and autumn, and on 23rd November a conference was held with the representatives of the Association, the Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Paget) at its termination assuring the Committee "that the general disposition of those

present on behalf of the University was to move in the direction indicated by the Association". Inasmuch as the Senate of the University had, on 28th July, referred to this same Committee a scheme for the reconstitution of the University which had been adopted by Convocation, two separate though similar schemes were under their consideration, and it will be convenient to defer any further reference to the action of the Senate thereon until some account has been given of the course that had been taken by Convocation.

The communication addressed to the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was referred by these bodies to the Joint Committee which, as will be presently seen, had been appointed to consider the University question and the relation of the Colleges thereto. Although no formal conference took place between representatives of these Institutions and of the Association, the views and objects of the latter were well known to the Joint Committee, several members of which—notably Mr. J. Marshall, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Drs. N. Moore, Ord and Curnow—were active members of the Executive Committee of the Association. It was generally, however, believed—as proved to be the case—that the Colleges were seeking to obtain quasi-University powers for granting a degree of M.D., and the Executive Committee of the Association in their second Report repeated the opinion previously expressed that they deprecated any attempt "to sever the granting of such degrees from influences more strictly academical". At the same time the Committee hoped "that it may prove possible to co-operate with the Colleges on the lines of their proposals, or to commend to their judgment an extension of the basis of their movement, which may bring it into union with the Objects of the Association". As will hereafter appear this expression made the action of certain individuals who were members of the Executive Committee of the Association and also of the Joint Committee of the Royal Colleges inconsistent and indeed inexplicable.

It does not appear that definite conferences took place with the authorities of any of the medical schools except Guy's Hospital, but the result of that one appeared to be

in the main satisfactory to the Committee of the school. It will be remembered that in the previous year representatives of the teachers of all the metropolitan medical schools had conferred with the Executive Committee, and a report expressing general approval of the Objects of the Association with some development and modification of its proposed scheme had been issued.

As the Association through its Executive Committee had now dealt with all institutions of University rank in the metropolis, except those connected with law and theology, and had obtained a general consensus of opinion in favour of its objects and in some measure of its proposed plan, it felt itself in the position to advance a step further, and in the concluding paragraph of their Report the Committee announced their intention of proposing "to take steps for bringing to the notice of her Majesty's Government the need which exists for the co-operation of the Government and of the Legislature in order to place University teaching in London on a more satisfactory basis".

A resolution embodying the adoption of the Report and of this proposal was moved by Sir George Young, seconded by Principal Wace, D.D., and carried at the general meeting of the Association on 15th December, 1886, held under the chairmanship of Mr. John Marshall at King's College. Prof. Bryce, M.P., supported the resolution, and took occasion to congratulate the Association on the important progress it had made within so comparatively short a period.

Thus far is recorded the procedure of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, from the time of its taking up the question until its success justified an appeal to the Legislature to give effect to its proposals. It may at once be said that its action was most important and valuable, not only in drawing public attention to the subject, but also in putting it forward in a more detailed manner and on a higher plane than had hitherto been attempted. It will be more convenient, however, to defer such criticisms on its methods rather than on its objects which appear to be called for until

some account is given of the schemes of other bodies which were concurrently developed, more especially those which were prepared in the Convocation of the University and also that submitted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

CONVOCAATION'S SCHEMES.

After the attempt by the Convocation of the University in 1882, to obtain an effective share for the teachers in the control of the curricula and examinations, met with the failure that it did at the hands of the Senate (see p. 27) no further steps were taken for the next three years. When the subject was again raised in Convocation it was as the result of the communication which that body had received from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, and to which reference has been made. At the meeting of Convocation on 6th January, 1885, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion by Mr. Anstie, Q.C., seconded by Dr. Pye Smith :—

“That a Special Committee of forty members be appointed to consider the proposals lately published by the Association for Promoting the Establishment of a Teaching University in London, and to report thereon to Convocation ; and that it be an instruction to the Committee to take the necessary steps for summoning a meeting of Convocation to receive their report at the earliest convenient opportunity”.

The members of the Committee appointed were Lord Justice Fry, Dr. (now Sir Samuel) Wilks, Dr. Pye Smith, Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Cozens Hardy, Q.C., Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Charles, Q.C., Mr. W. Lant Carpenter, Prof. Carey Foster, Mr. Unwin, Rev. Dr. Newth, Mrs. S. Bryant, D.Sc., Mr. (now Sir) W. Thiselton Dyer, Mr. (now Sir Edward H.) Busk, Miss Dawes, Mr. Justice Wills, Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, Mr. H. Matthews, Q.C. (now Lord Llandaff), Dr. (now Sir) Michael Foster, Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister, Mr. (afterward Sir Wm.) Savory, Dr. Ord, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Barnes, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. Power, Dr. Ringer, Dr. Wormell, Dr. Weymouth, Mr. Howse, Mr. (now Sir Philip) Magnus, Mr. McDowall, Rev. R. W. Dale, Dr. Aspland, Mr. E. E. Pinches, Prof. Sully, Dr. Stock, Mr. R. Hunter, Dr. H. F. Morley, Dr. Curnow, Dr. Hopkinson, and Mr. Anstie.

As might be supposed, having regard to the novelty of the proposals of the Association and a want of comprehension of their exact aims as well as the admitted vagueness on many points, no little difference of opinion was manifested in the course of the discussion. The effect of the Scheme on the existing University was not clearly foreseen, whether this would be for good or ill, but it appeared to be generally felt that at least the proposals should be considered whatever course might be hereafter adopted, and such hostility as was felt by some found no definite expression.

On the 24th of the following month an Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation was held, Dr. Storrar in the chair, to receive the report of this Committee which had been unanimously adopted by them, as follows :—

- “ 1. That in the opinion of this Committee the objects of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London would, if carried into effect by this University, add to its usefulness and importance.
- “ 2. That this Committee do recommend the Convocation to reappoint this Committee to promote the carrying into effect by this University of the objects of the said Association, with power to confer with the Senate, or any Committee thereof, and with the said Association, and with such other Bodies and Persons as they may think fit, and with power to accept resignations, fill up vacancies, and add to their number, and also to appoint Sub-Committees; and that the said Committee be directed to report to Convocation from time to time as occasion may require.”

The adoption of both these resolutions was moved by Lord Justice Fry, B.A., and seconded by Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., M.B. To the first an amendment was moved by Mr. T. S. Osler, LL.B., seconded by Mr. W. Shaen, M.A., and supported by Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, M.A., all being members of the Senate :—

“ That all the words in the motion after the word ‘ That ’ be left out, and that the following words be added : This House is not in a position to affirm the expediency of the adoption by the University of the diversified and indefinite objects of the Association for Promoting the Establishment of a Teaching University for London ”.

After discussion the Amendment was lost and both resolutions were adopted by large majorities.

By this action Convocation reiterated its wish to extend the narrowed scope of the University's work and to bring teachers and teaching within the range of its functions. The resolutions tending in this direction which it had previously passed were scarcely more than general expressions of opinion towards this end, but now by the agreement with the Association's objects a step was taken towards giving a more definite shape to its views and was a most impressive testimony to the good effects of the Association's proceedings. As showing the importance that was attached to the line taken by Convocation, the following remarks may be quoted from an editorial article in the *Lancet* for 28th February, 1885: "It is at once apparent that the adoption of these objects must determine a new departure in the history of the University. The proceedings of the executive authority have satisfied neither the teachers nor its wisest and most far-seeing graduates. The University was founded on non-sectarian principles at a period when the older Universities refused to give their degrees to students who could not accept the doctrines of the Established Church; but when that barrier was removed, the special *raison d'être* of the University of London no longer existed. Instead of strengthening the teaching in England, the executive had opened the portals of the University to all comers, and by refusing to acknowledge the advantages of a definite collegiate training, did a great deal to destroy the influence and prestige of the higher colleges. It had a first warning of the dangers of this step in the conversion of Owens College into the Victoria University, and now it has received another hint, the significance of which it will not be wise to ignore. The foresight of its own graduates must necessarily compel the Senate to depart from their old *rôle* of a mere examining board for the State, and take on those higher duties which from its position the University of London should never have neglected. An illiberal disregard of every educational movement and a selfish adherence to an old educational idea have brought a just Nemesis on the doctrinaires who rule the Senate. The single object of keeping the examination standard as high as possible, without the slightest inquiry as to how the in-

formation is obtained (as if there was no difference between such information and true knowledge) is disclaimed by the very graduates who have obtained its degrees. 'The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University teaching and examination' will be a revelation in its management, and must altogether change the character and constitution of the present executive."

The Committee lost but little time in setting to work, and with a few changes in its constitution met on 25th March. A Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman (Lord Justice Fry), Messrs. Savory, Anstie, Thiselton Dyer and McDowall, as representing respectively the Faculties of Medicine, Laws, Science and Arts, was at once appointed to confer with representatives of the Association and "*thereafter to prepare a draft scheme, or the heads or outline of a scheme for the carrying into effect by this University of the objects of the said Association*". The Clerk of Convocation was also instructed to inform the Registrar that the Committee was willing to confer on the subject of the reference from Convocation with the Senate should this body so desire. At its meeting on 1st April the Senate, which up to that time had not been directly communicated with by the Association, received this intimation from the Committee of Convocation and resolved that it would "be happy to consider any definite plan for the promotion of the objects referred to which may be proposed by the Committee".

The Sub-Committee of five, upon whom had devolved the duty of interviewing representatives* of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University, and preparing a draft scheme, were not long in carrying out their work. Appointed on 25th March, they held between 30th April and 16th June six meetings and thoroughly considered a scheme placed before them by Lord Justice Fry, submitting the same to the Executive Committee of the Association and conferring with them upon

* These were Sir George Young, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Marshall, Dr. Ord, Prof. Pollock, Dr. Pye Smith and the Rev. Principal Wace, of whom it will be observed two (Drs. Pye Smith and Ord) were members of the Special Committee of Convocation.

it, and finally adopting it for presentation to the Special Committee of Convocation. "In passing this scheme," they said, "we have aimed at giving the University a practical influence on the higher education carried on in London, and gathering together the teachers into a living body without closing the doors of the examination rooms to any one wherever educated ;" notable words and aptly summarising the problem at issue.

The Special Committee received the draft scheme on 26th June and considering it paragraph by paragraph made a few amendments, finally adopting it and directing it to be laid before Convocation at the earliest convenient date. In the course of their discussion two amendments, both moved by Dr. Pye Smith, are worth referring to, one was to omit from the list of Constituent Colleges of the University (clause 12 c) those intended to aid the evening studies of persons engaged in business, such as the Birkbeck Institution ; the other was to empower "the Senate to appoint such Professors of the higher branches of study as it shall (with the concurrence of the faculties concerned) deem proper, and to accept such funds as may be offered to the University for the endowment of such Professorships, the formation and maintenance of libraries, museums and laboratories and generally for the advancement of knowledge". Neither proposal was agreed to.

The following is the text of the Scheme :—

1. The University to consist of: (1) Senate, (2) Convocation, (3) Constituent Colleges, (4) Faculties, (5) Boards of Studies ; with the Queen as Visitor.

i. SENATE.

2. To consist of: (i) Chancellor, (ii) Vice Chancellor, to be appointed and retain office as at present ; (iii) The Chairman of Convocation *ex officio*, (iv) And not more than thirty Ordinary Members (including the Vice Chancellor).

Of whom six shall be nominated by the Crown, six shall be elected by Convocation, three shall be elected by each of the Four Faculties.

And if and when the following Bodies respectively shall become Constituent Colleges: one shall be nominated by each of the following, *viz.*, the President of University College, London, the Principal of King's College London, the President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Chairman of the Council of Legal Education, the President of the Incorporated Law Society.

3. The nominating Bodies to determine for themselves on what recommendation the nominations shall be made.

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4. One-third of each of the groups of six and three Members of the Senate to retire each year ; such one-third to be those who have been longest in office, or when several have been in office for the same period, to be ascertained by ballot.

5. The six representatives of Colleges to serve for three years.

6. Power to fill up occasional vacancies.

7. Power to re-nominate and re-elect.

8. In the first place the faculty and College Members to be added to the existing Senate ; but no new Members to be appointed by the Crown or Convocation till the number of Crown and Convocation Members respectively has fallen below six, and then only so as to bring the number up to six.

ii. CONVOCATION.

9. To remain unchanged.

iii. CONSTITUENT COLLEGES.

10. The Constituent Colleges to consist of the following Bodies in or near London—

(a) Such Bodies as may be named in a Schedule to be settled by a Joint Committee of the Senate and Convocation.

(b) Such other Bodies being Colleges or Institutions incorporated by Royal Charter or otherwise established on a permanent and efficient footing, in which the majority of the students are of the age of seventeen years at least, as the Senate with the concurrence of the Faculty or Faculties interested may from time to time admit.

11. Admission as a Constituent College shall be subject to such terms as may be agreed upon between the Body becoming a Constituent College and the Joint Committee or the Senate with the concurrence aforesaid (as the case may be).

12. The Constituent Colleges shall be arranged in three groups, *viz.* :—

(a) Those Colleges which are principally intended to occupy the entire time of their students (*e.g.*, University College and King's College).

(b) Those Colleges in which lectures are given of the most advanced kind whether professional, literary, or scientific (*e.g.*, Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons).

(c) Those Colleges which are intended to aid the evening studies of persons engaged in business, or otherwise do not fall under either of the preceding groups (*e.g.*, Birkbeck Institution).

13. By the terms of agreement on the admission of each Constituent College the following points shall be determined—

(a) The group to which it shall belong.

(b) The Faculty or Faculties to which it shall belong.

(c) The number of Members of the Faculties to represent the College.

(d) The class or classes of Professors or Teachers in the College who are to take part in the election of Members to represent the College.

14. In a College of the first and second group the number of its representatives on the Faculties shall *primâ facie* bear a larger proportion to the total number of Professors and Teachers in the College than in the case of a College in the third group.

15. A Constituent College and the Senate with the concurrence of the Faculty or Faculties interested may revise the terms of the agreement between the University and the Constituent College.

16. No person shall be eligible as a Member of a Faculty representing a College unless he be in the class of Professors or Teachers in that College and capable of taking part in the election of Members to represent that College.

17. Power to be given to the Senate with the concurrence of the Faculty or Faculties interested :—

(a) To diminish or increase the number of Teachers in a College who shall be Members of a Faculty or Faculties.

(b) For good cause to remove any College from being a Constituent College.

18. The affiliation of Colleges to the University to cease.

19. The Institutions from which the University receives certificates for Degrees in Medicine (hereinafter called the recognised Medical Institutions) to retain their right of giving such certificates whether they be or be not Constituent Colleges.

20. The list of recognised Medical Institutions to be subject to the existing power of revision, but so that the Senate shall not report thereon without the previous advice of the Faculty of Medicine. (See Charter of 6th January, 1863, section 37.)

iv. FACULTIES.

21. There shall be Four Faculties, *viz.* : (1) Arts ; (2) Laws ; (3) Science ; (4) Medicine.

22. All departments of knowledge in which Examinations may be held by the University, and not included in any of the other Faculties, shall be included in the Faculty of Arts.

23. Each Faculty shall consist of—

(a) The representatives of the Constituent Colleges.

(b) The Examiners in the Faculty during their periods of office and three years afterwards.

(c) Such persons eminent in the studies with which the Faculty is concerned not exceeding six in number as the Faculty may elect, and for such periods as they may determine.

24. Each Faculty shall elect—

(a) A Chairman for three years ;

(b) Three Members of the Senate ;

(c) Members of a Board of Studies.

25. The persons to be elected under the last clause must be Members of the Faculty not being Examiners in office, and on ceasing to be Members

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of the Faculty or accepting the office of Examiner, such persons will vacate their seats as Chairman or Member of the Senate or Board.

26. On any matter connected with its subjects a Faculty may—
- (a) Make recommendations to its Board of Studies in all matters within the competence of the Board.
 - (b) Represent its views to the Senate.

V. BOARDS OF STUDIES.

27. There shall be a Board of Studies in each Faculty.
28. Each Board shall consist of such a number of Members being a multiple of three and not less than six nor more than twenty-one, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine, together with one Member of Convocation to be elected by Convocation.
29. One-third of the Faculty Members shall retire each year.
30. The Member elected by Convocation shall sit for three years.
31. Power to fill up occasional vacancies.
32. Power to re-elect.
33. Each Board shall elect a Chairman every year.
34. Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties :—
- (a) To consider the recommendations of its Faculty.
 - (b) To consult together on all matters connected with the subjects of its Faculty and the examinations therein, and the teaching thereof.
 - (c) To advise the Senate from time to time as to the institution of new Degrees or any change in the Degrees or as to the Regulations in force with regard to the Degrees and examinations in its Faculty (without which advice the Senate shall not act in the said several matters).
 - (d) To consult with and advise the Examiners in the Faculty.
 - (e) To represent its views on any matter connected with the subjects of its Faculty to the Senate.
 - (f) To make by way of report to its Faculty such recommendations as it may think fit with the object of insuring suitable and efficient teaching in the subjects of its Faculty, and generally to report to its Faculty on all matters connected with its subjects as the Board may think desirable.
 - (g) To summon a meeting of its Faculty for the discussion of any matter relating to its subjects.
35. Boards of Studies may, if they or any of them shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects.

VI. EXAMINERS.

36. The Examiners in each Faculty may from time to time make such reports and recommendations to the Faculty or its Board of Studies as they may think fit.

vii. DEGREES.

37. Candidates to be admitted to Matriculation and all Degrees other than Degrees in the Medical Faculty without regard to the place of their education.

38. Candidates for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine to show that they have passed the required course of Instruction in a Constituent College in the Medical Faculty or in a recognised Medical Institution.

viii. GENERAL PROVISION.

39. Except so far as altered by the foregoing provisions either directly or indirectly, the existing constitution of the University to be retained.

It will be seen at once that this scheme while aiming at giving the teachers a greater share in the management and direction of the University, nevertheless differed very materially from the proposals of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London which was the first formulated plan for meeting the growing demand (see p. 67). It may be worth while to draw attention to the chief differences. In the first place the Association's plan, whilst open to admit a connection with the existing University, was equally available for the establishment of a second and independent University in London, if indeed it was not more suitable for such a condition. The Committee of Convocation's scheme on the other hand was essentially a modification of the existing University and anticipated no rival being founded. In both the formation of what may be termed a Federal University was contemplated, that is, the recognition of Constituent Colleges which should be directly represented as such on the governing body and not individually by the teachers in those Colleges through a Faculty representation. But a very considerable difference existed in the general constitution of the governing body, for whilst the Crown and Convocation were fully represented on the Senate in the Committee's scheme, no place was found for them on the Council as proposed by the Association. Very important too was the relative amount of influence and power accorded to teachers in the two proposals. The Association for Promoting a Teaching University having started for the special purpose of giving teachers and teaching a position which the University of London had come to deprive them of, kept their object in view without regard to the existing

University, and in their plan the teachers had a dominant share in the management assigned to them, though even this was not quite so preponderant as was some years later put forward by the promoters of the Professorial University scheme. The Convocation Committee, on the other hand, having to take into consideration the existing state of things gave to teachers on the Senate what might be a working majority, but tempered it by the representation of other interests than those of the teachers, particularly of the Crown and Convocation. The influence of the teachers was further increased in the Association's plan by making the Faculties to consist almost entirely of them, whilst in the alternative method the teachers as such formed no part. The former scheme also contemplated the appointment of University Professors, who received no mention in the other plan. On the whole, then, both proposals aimed at giving the teachers a share in the management of the University and so far making it a "Teaching University," but the extent of that share was much greater in the one than in the other where it was qualified by the admission of the graduates in Convocation and of the Crown to a voice on the governing body. Both methods marked a distinct advance on the existing state of the University and offered still further opportunities of improvement. It may be also pointed out that these differences were not regarded by the Executive Committee of the Association as being in any way fundamental, for their first report, dated 20th July, 1885, and previously referred to,* after alluding to the conferences which had been held between the representatives of the association and the Sub-Committee of five on behalf of Convocation, thus continued: "The plan which has since been put forward by the Committee of Convocation for a change in the constitution of the University of London (*i.e.*, Lord Justice Fry's scheme) is, in the opinion of your Committee, calculated to promote the objects of the Association; and in many of its most important features it coincides with the proposals which have independently recommended themselves

* *Vide* page 71.

to your Committee". And the report further recommended that the scheme should receive the support of the Association.

On 28th July, 1885, an Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation was held to receive the Report of the Special Committee with the draft scheme. Its reception and adoption was moved by Lord Justice Fry and seconded by Mr. Savory, who earnestly besought Convocation in view of their previous resolutions to accept the scheme or at least not to reject it and consent to its modification; the seconder stating that, since in his view the University owed everything to the character of its degrees, he would not support the proposed scheme if he thought it would in any way lead to a deterioration in this respect. An amendment omitting the adoption was put forward by Mr. J. W. Bone, B.A., and seconded by Mr. P. Magnus, B.A., B.Sc. Prof. Silvanus Thompson opposed the scheme on the ground that it ignored the fact that the University was a well-developed and not an infantile institution as had been suggested, and considered that the proportion of Senatus elected by Convocation was not sufficiently large.* Mr. (now Sir) J. G. Fitch objected to such a large measure of reform being dealt with piecemeal; whilst Mr. Anstie thought there was little in the objections that had been raised; and Mr. Thiselton Dyer said he should despair

* In a letter to the *Times*, published on 27th July, Prof. Thompson severely criticised the scheme which was about to be submitted to Convocation, pointing out that it was "diametrically opposed to the organic development of the University" in respect to the conferring increased powers on Convocation, which he regarded as of urgent importance. That by the formation of "a complicated machinery outside Convocation," *viz.*, the Faculties, no "more deliberate attempt to wrest from the graduates who form Convocation the powers which Convocation ought to possess could have been devised". The reduction of the representation of Convocation on the Senate from one-third to one-fifth was also dwelt on, and he concluded that the tendency of the whole scheme was to weaken and not strengthen the hands of Convocation. And "so far from giving the Teachers in the University greater weight in the counsels of the University, it engages them in a complicated system of Faculties and Boards outside of that body which is the pith and marrow of the University, and in which they have now a real weight". Truly a curious conception of the functions of Convocation and the proper place for Teachers to exert their influence!

of the University if the scheme were rejected. After considerable discussion, the House adjourned to 3rd November without coming to any conclusion.

This date was memorable in the history of the reconstruction of the University, for it marked the commencement of that struggle within Convocation itself which did so much to delay the much-needed reform, and that in the end materially impaired the measure of improvement that was ultimately obtained. It should not be forgotten that up to this point Convocation, if not with absolute unanimity at least by very great majorities, had pressed upon the Senate the desirability of accommodating the University to the pressing demands of the teachers, and had adopted the admirable reports of its Annual Committee on the subject, and passed resolutions to give effect to the proposals therein contained. Now, however, that a detailed scheme was submitted for their approval, one that had been prepared by a representative Committee of some of the ablest graduates of the University well acquainted with the needs of teachers and of students in the various faculties, opposition was aroused. Indications of this had appeared at the meeting in February, and found expression in the amendment of Messrs. Osler and Shaen, the former's speech being "such a deliberate attempt at ignoring the demands for a teaching University and of pretending not to understand the objects of its promoters as to justify Lord Justice Fry's well-timed remark 'that there were two ways of reading a document—one, with a view to understand it, and the other, with a decided intention not to do so; and he need not say which the inner circle of the Senate had obviously been pursuing'" (*The Lancet*, *loc. cit.*). But though outvoted then the malcontents were not crushed, and, gathering strength, they prevented the adoption of the scheme of Lord Justice Fry's Committee, which was in accordance with the views of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London. A note of alarm that sounded the battle cry which was to unite the various factions who on one ground or another resisted any change in the order of things was heard at the ordinary meeting of Convocation on 7th July, 1885, three weeks previously to that

at which the new scheme was presented. On that date the Minutes record that it was resolved (with only two dissentients), on the motion of W. J. Collins, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., seconded by E. W. Roughton, M.D. : "That this House desires to express its approval of the resolve of the Senate, as intimated by the Vice-Chancellor, to maintain the standard and scientific character of the medical degrees of this University". Much more than appeared on the surface was intended by this very innocent-looking resolution passed towards the close of a long meeting of that very uncertain body—Convocation. The "resolve" which the Vice-Chancellor had "intimated" was in reply to a deputation to the Senate from the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association already referred to.* As the main object of this deputation was to induce the Senate to make certain changes in the conditions, regulations and character of the several examinations for the degrees in medicine, Sir James Paget took occasion to dwell on the high character of these examinations and the public estimation in which the degrees were held, and more or less plainly indicated that it was not the intention of the Senate to take any step that would lead to any alteration in these respects. Without staying to inquire how well founded was the estimate of the character of the degrees, and with no desire further to criticise the attitude of the Senate in their resistance to the wishes of teachers and of the Convocation of the University, it is permissible to admire the astuteness of those who by inducing Convocation to pass this resolution associated that body with the "resolve" of the Senate, and really committed Convocation in advance to a line of opposition to the scheme put forward by Lord Justice Fry, which met more or less completely all the demands for reform that had been made both within and without the University. In the eyes of those graduates, however, who held that the University degrees were of the highest standard, and who were convinced of the superiority of a system that conferred those degrees on bare examinations without regard to education, and who considered that all that was required was, so far at least as the degrees in

* *Vide* page 50.

medicine were concerned, to screw up the standard still higher (as the mover of the resolution advocated), any alteration in the directions proposed by the scheme could only mean a lowering of the standard, and with it a depreciation of the value of their degrees. It is not difficult to see that to many minds so constituted, merely to shout, "Our degrees are in danger! no lowering of the standard!!" would be an irresistible appeal to self-interest, and the real merits of the question would most likely be overlooked. Though raised at first in reference to medicine, the other faculties quickly adopted the cry, and those interested and others were called upon to contemplate the tremendous importance of "B.A. Lond.," and the grievous injury that would be done to the holder thereof should any one be permitted to affix those letters to his name on any other terms than he, or she, had complied with. Any attempt to show that an extension of the area of the examination was desirable, credit being attached to actual education as well as examination, was at once set aside as being only possible with a lowering of the standard and as full justification for resistance to the proposal. It must be admitted that some of the language that had been used in the course of the medical discussions that had taken place, and still more unfortunately on more important occasions subsequently, gave a colourable pretext for the opposition which was raised. Without a careful choice of words and a clear understanding of what exactly was wanted and was desirable many a speaker led his hearers to believe that all he was advocating was "an easier degree for the London medical student," and his remarks were easily converted into such a demand.

Concerning the "standard of examinations" and the "raising" or "lowering" thereof, it has appeared to the present writer that a good deal of misconception has prevailed and loose talk been indulged in; and, inasmuch as the question played no small part in the contest for reconstruction, it might be worth while to endeavour to set it forth clearly and see exactly what meaning is to be attached to the ideas which the phrase covers. The severity of an examination may be taken to depend upon two very different conditions—the character of the questions set, and the scale of marking. The former varies in the area of

subject covered by the questions, or in the depth of knowledge of the subject involved, and, as a rule, these characters are obvious on reading the question. It is needful, however, to take into consideration how far the examination in this respect has been governed by any limitations or restrictions of the subject, as by a published syllabus, or, in the case of a language, a selected work for translation, etc. It is quite clear that as regards this aspect a very considerable difference in standard is possible, but, when once established, the standard can be generally understood by both students and teachers. This, however, as affecting the severity of an examination is quite subsidiary in actual working to the scale of marks laid down for pass, or for division into classes or honours. As a rule, this is only known to the examiners themselves, and to the authorities for whom they are employed, and is not open to the students and teachers, except by inference of a very imperfect kind. This factor of the standard is undoubtedly liable to variation with the examiner and, as the marking is usually expressed in figures, may be readily raised or lowered, whether intentionally, or, as no doubt now and then occurs, unconsciously and without design. Nevertheless, it is surprising with what uniformity a standard may be handed on from one examiner to another, and with what remarkable closeness examiners working independently will appraise the numerical value of answers according to a known scale. When the acquisition of a degree depends solely on examination results, as it has done at the University of London, with a partial exception in the case of medicine, then the value of the degree is to be measured by the standard of examination ; but when such circumstances as the average age of the candidates, and especially the compulsory evidence of systematic and legitimate training and education they have obtained are considered, then answers—mainly written—to a series of questions cease to be the sole criterion of the standard of the examination. Moreover, other conditions considerably affect the difficulty of attainment of a degree, and consequently in part determine the number of those who become candidates, and hence contribute to qualify the estimation in which the value of the degree is held by making it the

possession of a select few, or of the many. Such are, among others, the frequency with which the examinations are held, the option of taking up the several subjects separately, or all at one time, the necessity, or otherwise, for re-examination in such subjects as the candidate may have passed in the event of rejection of other subjects of the examination, and, more important than all, how far the examination is in a line with the teaching. It cannot be said that in any of these respects the University of London was, at the time we are writing of, up to the generally recognised requirements, such as the natural progress of education and examination had shown to be necessary. The Senate seemed to be unable to conceive that any improvement in ways and methods was possible where examination was concerned, and that a period of half a century had brought any need for alteration. It is true that a few changes had been grudgingly conceded, and the most was made of them by those who were girding themselves up to resist the demands which were now becoming formulated. It was particularly in the directions of *accessibility* that the demands were made; and it was further maintained that by giving teachers a direct share in the framing of the conditions for graduation and in the management of the University the most satisfactory mode of obtaining what was wanted was likeliest to be realised. This it was that the schemes of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London and of the Committee of Convocation had especially provided, with some difference in method. From no responsible quarter, to the writer's knowledge, did there proceed any demand for a lowering of the standard of the degrees in regard to the character and scope of the questions asked or to the scale of marking by which they were adjudged. What was sought was a widening of the area of the conditions of examination and a direct relationship of these to the teaching. It was not a question solely of the high or low standard, the breadth had also to be considered, and a pillar twenty feet high is not made lower by doubling its diameter.

In considering the opposition which appeared to be growing within Convocation to the proposals embodied in the scheme

prepared by its Special Committee, account must be taken of several circumstances other than the fear of the privileges possessed by the graduates being in danger, or that the value of their degrees was to be diminished by any such extension of the scope of the University's work as was now suggested. To begin with, a very much larger number of persons were taking an interest in the question. The action of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association (of which an account has been given, pp. 40-54), although dealing with but a single Faculty, had been the means of informing the medical profession of the bearings of the subject which was in full discussion at this same time that Convocation was busied with the matter on a wider scale. It will be also remembered that the plan of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London had only recently been put forward and was becoming the subject of criticism. Hence almost simultaneously in several influential quarters the question of University education in London was under debate, and inasmuch as several of the leading spirits were more or less directly taking part in all three directions, some agreement was to be found in their procedure and aims. As a consequence of the widened area of interest and of the growing education on the subject by discussion and articles and correspondence in the press, numerous individuals were commencing to form definite ideas and to translate them into action of a more or less disinterested character. The matter was taking shape, and opposition was necessarily sure to develop as the knowledge of it increased. So far the grounds of opposition to the well-considered scheme of Lord Justice Fry and his colleagues, so far as could be ascertained, were on very narrow grounds of self-interest, with very little indication of an appreciation of the subject from a truly academic, or even from a statesman-like point of view. The fear that the value of the degree would be lowered, and still further that the very shadowy, but none the less loudly proclaimed, privileges of Convocation would be endangered were undoubtedly the moving influence against the acceptance of the scheme in the minds of many; forgetful that Convocation had affirmed the general principles

which should underlie a reconstruction of the University to which the scheme only gave practical effect.

On an altogether higher plane, however, was the criticism the scheme received at the hands of Prof. Karl Pearson whose views in respect to the prejudicial influence exercised by the University of London on higher education have already been referred to (*v.* pp. 59-60). In a letter to the Academy, 5th September, 1885, the professor commented in very plain terms upon the two proposals then before the public, *viz.*, those of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London and the scheme of Lord Justice Fry, looking upon the two as

"practically identical, and the highest ideal it has been possible for the leaders of this movement to form of the function of a local University in London. . . . Let us," he continued, "have no teaching University for ten years, for twenty years, but let us not hamper the future with such an Institution as this. To call this *omnium gatherum* of everything, from a night school to the British Museum, a 'Teaching University' is merely to caricature the aims, the means and the strength of University life. If this be all that is possible, then let London starve intellectually rather than accept such stones as these in the place of bread. . . . But let us examine a little more in earnest the proposed scheme; and, in order to do so, let us endeavour to arrive at some idea of what the functions of a local teaching University should be. It is perhaps easier to begin the definition of a University from the negative side, and most will agree with us in holding that a University is neither a school nor a complex of schools for providing men with practical training or with professional knowledge. These are essentially the missions of technical schools and professional corporations. Here it is that the Association Scheme goes most hopelessly astray. The institutions which are to be brought into connection with the proposed University are, in several cases, technical colleges and professional examining bodies which have no relation whatever to University life. The Council of Legal Education can hardly be considered even local. . . . It is localised in London because London is the capital, and this localisation will grow more anomalous as the resident bar in the leading provincial towns becomes more numerous. It cannot enter into closer relations with a local London University than with any other University in the country; all it can do is to demand a certain intellectual, apart from professional, training from those who wish to be called to the bar, and to recognise certain examinations as a sufficient test. But in this matter it will give no preference to London over Oxford or Cambridge. . . . Much the same remarks apply to the Incorporated Law Society and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. These bodies are national and professional; they cannot enter into closer relations with one University than with any other. When we turn to the

technical colleges, we find the Committee have adopted the same narrow view of University purpose. We want technical colleges in England—all we can get—if we can only drive young people into them; but to teach brewing, carriage-making, and carpentry is not the function of a University. . . . As to 'colleges which are intended to aid the evening studies of persons engaged in business,' their inclusion in the scheme would be laughable, were it not seriously meant. . . . A University exists in order to advance the mental life of the country by giving intellectual training to its younger, and by exciting to and assisting original work among its older, members. If it gives only professional training to any of its students, it so far fails in its purpose. It prepares the mind to receive such training; it does not give it. If the training given by any faculty has taught the student a definite method of earning his living, and not how to use his intellect, that faculty is most certainly not accomplishing what we understand by University work. We are aware that these remarks may, in a certain sense, be applied to the medical faculty, which is now recognised as an essential part of every University.

"We think then, that the first vital defect of the proposed scheme arises from this misconception of the object of a University. The aim of such a body is to develop the intellectual life, to increase in the broadest sense the theoretical and scientific knowledge of its students and members. To place a local University in special relation to State and national institutions on the one hand, and on the other to incorporate in it schools giving professional or technical education, is to show a lamentable ignorance, not only of the nature of existing Universities, but of the academic ideal in itself. Cumbrous faculties formed from every sort and grade of teacher, composed of men not daily working side by side to a common end, will hardly elect boards of studies capable of producing anything but compromises. If it becomes a question whether a certain branch of learning shall be a necessary subject of examination, what hope is there of a decision when it is judged, not from its intellectual value, but for its professional or technical profit? Is it not clear that the technical schools, whose business is *not* to prepare students for graduation, will either be diverted from the purpose for which the nation with some sacrifice is founding them, or else that the academic teaching in London will fall even below the level of the present University examinations?

"More fatal still to the success of the scheme, if possible, is the patch-work by which this new University is to be tacked on to the old. The old University is essentially a State and non-local examining body; the majority of its students are drawn from the various "county colleges," both in this country and the colonies. These colleges are at present something less than Universities, and more than schools. They do very much the same work as the higher classes in a first-rate German gymnasium. To these colleges the present London University must adapt its examinations, and it would be highly unjust to them if it were to change its standard. Yet this is precisely what the teachers of London demand. They want something quite different

from the standard which rules at Burlington House. They want to regulate the examination of their own students, and so endeavour to preserve some originality, some freedom in the lecture-room. This can never happen unless teachers are brought personally in contact, and have at least an equally high standard. How can this possibly be under the new scheme? Is it to commit a great injustice to the affiliated colleges, or are the London teachers to submit to the old yoke under a new name?

"Probably the warmest advocates of the present scheme would admit the necessity of its being thoroughly criticised; and if we have not hesitated to draw attention to what seems to us fatal errors, it arises from our desire that, if we are to have a London University at all, it may be something of which Londoners may not be ashamed. Whatever happens, let us not block the way with another unwieldy institution, which can never be that which it lays claim to be—a genuine University. The past has hampered us with one such, let us save the future a second.

"That criticism is far easier than creation is trite enough and true enough, and our readers may naturally ask what better suggestions we ourselves have to make. To enter into them on the present occasion at any length is impossible, but we hope to do so later elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that we hold the only possibility, at present, for the creation of a genuine teaching University consists in the foundation of a 'local side' to the present University. Such side to be quite independent of the examinations and regulations of the present University, which will continue to exercise the functions it has always possessed. The official heads of the present University may be those of the new side; but, so far as teaching and examining are concerned, these must be in the hands neither of the old Senate nor of Convocation, but of bodies chosen by the teachers of the new 'local side'. For the formation of this new 'local side' we see no bodies in London beyond the medical schools and University and King's Colleges, which offer really academic elements. These could provide a medical faculty unrivalled in the country, and the beginnings of by no means despicable arts and science faculties. With such beginnings these faculties might appeal to the public purse, and draw to themselves and to the London University those teachers who, far more suited to academic functions, are at present endeavouring to draw normal schools and technical colleges out of their natural course into that University sphere to which they do not properly belong. We stand behind none in our desire for a genuine University to stir up the intellectual life of our great city, and to fill its teachers and researchers with a much-needed *esprit de corps*, but we do protest against its place being usurped by a second corporation which in no way tallies with the true ideal of an academic body."

The three months that intervened before the adjourned meeting of Convocation should be held, although comprising the long vacation, gave ample time to permit of the opposition being organised. On the 21st October, 1885, a meeting was

held of a number of graduates, Mr. (now Sir) P. Magnus being in the chair, when a series of resolutions was adopted which was embodied in a circular addressed to the members of Convocation, of which the following is a copy :—

“ 28th October, 1885.

“ In view of the adjourned extraordinary meeting of Convocation to be held on Tuesday, 3rd November, a number of graduates met on Wednesday last to consider the proposed scheme for the establishment of a teaching University for London.

“ As the result of their deliberations it was thought desirable that your attention should be called to some of the more striking objections to the proposed scheme ; and that having regard to the grave importance of the question to be submitted to you affecting the very existence of the University as at present constituted, you should be especially requested to attend on Tuesday next, and to give your support to Mr. Bone's amendment to receive the report submitted by Lord Justice Fry without adopting it *en bloc*.

“ Should this amendment be carried, the following resolutions expressing what is believed to be the feeling of the majority of the graduates, will be moved : ‘ That Convocation, whilst affirming the general principles of the desirableness of bringing the teachers and the examiners of the University into closer relationship with one another and with the Senate, and of modifying the constitution of the Senate in accordance with the previous recommendations of Convocation, and without giving to the teachers an undue share of representation on the governing body of the University, refers back the scheme to the special committee for further consideration. That the number of members on the special committee be increased by one half.’ Among the reasons that induced the meeting to recommend this course are the following :—

“ First, it is contrary to the precedents of Convocation to include in the same motion the proposals both to receive and to adopt a complex report such as that submitted by Lord Justice Fry. The usual practice in presenting a scheme to Convocation has been, first, to move the reception of the report, and then to propose, one by one, the adoption of its several clauses.

“ Secondly, the scheme itself is open to the following, among other objections :—

“ 1. It proposes to transfer to a number of new and untried bodies, not necessarily consisting of graduates of the University, the functions hitherto exercised by Convocation.

“ 2. The bodies proposed to be constituted include teachers of institutions which differ widely in their objects, and some of which have no reasonable claim to University rank.

- " 3. In the proposed constitution of the Senate, the representation of Convocation (instead of being increased in accordance with the repeatedly affirmed wishes of Convocation) would be diminished from one in four, as now, to one in five.
- " 4. On the other hand, the proposed representation of the faculties on the Senate would give an undue and preponderating influence to teachers, which, considering the views held by certain representative teachers, would tend to the lowering of the standard of the examinations.
- " 5. The arbitrary restriction of the area of the University would exclude from participation in its work the London graduate teachers of such provincial colleges as are now associated with the University by their curriculum of studies.
- " 6. Except as regards the establishment of boards of studies, the scheme contains no indication of the means of effecting other University reforms, the importance of which the graduates in Convocation have already affirmed.
- " As regards the grievance of the teachers of the London School of Medicine, many of whom have been induced to support the proposed scheme, it may be here noted that the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians are now actively engaged in considering a proposal to confer on those who obtain their diplomas the title of doctor, and it is expected that this action will help to check the progressive decrease in the number of London medical students.
- " Finally, it is thought that, without revolutionising the present government of the University, changes may be introduced into its organisation, by which the more important objects of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London may be attained, and that the main purpose of such changes should be (1) to bring into closer relationship the teachers, the examiners and the Senate; (2) to deepen, without narrowing, the influence of the University upon the higher education of the country; and (3) to strengthen the corporate feeling among the graduates which gives to the University its unity and force."

On Tuesday, 3rd November, 1885, the adjourned meeting of Convocation took place, Dr. F. J. Wood the Chairman presiding, and the debate was resumed on the reception and adoption of the Special Committee's report involving the acceptance of the scheme. Lord Justice Fry at once intimated his willingness to accept the amendment which omitted the adoption, and this was therefore put and carried *nem. con.*

It was then moved as an amendment by Lord Justice Fry, B.A., and seconded by Mr. A. W. Bennett, M.A., B.S., "That

these words be added to the motion: 'And that the House now consider what amendments, if any, ought to be made in the said scheme and that such amendments, if any, be by way of instructions to a committee of revision'". The mover forcibly pointed out the great importance of the question and the large amount of time and trouble that had been expended on it, as well as the growing feeling among educational institutions of University rank that something must be done to meet their demands, and he earnestly begged Convocation not to reject the report which would lead to a further delay and to going over the work again, but to accept the principle and amend it in detail. But such eminently wise counsel was not to prevail. Mr. Magnus, who led the opposition, stated his belief that the majority of graduates were opposed to the scheme, which he contended ought to be amended and made practicable by the committee before being presented to Convocation. He could not accept its main principle which was founded on the movement for a teaching University. That movement was aided within the University from four different directions. There were those who desired constitutional reforms, the institution of boards of studies, of lectureships, etc. There was the natural grievance on the part of medical students that they could not graduate with the same facility in London as in Scotland. There was a general feeling of discontent among professors of colleges—especially of University College—at the separation of the functions of teachers and examiners; and the secession of Owens College from the University had ripened this feeling. Then there were the views propounded by Lord Reay, to the effect that London should possess a teaching University; and all must feel that there is something wanting in teaching organisation. But he asked whether the proposed scheme satisfied any one of these claims. It reduced the representation of Convocation upon the Senate, and there was no guarantee that desired reforms would be carried out better by the new body than they were at present. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons were taking steps to prevent the exodus of medical students from London by granting the title of Doctor to those who held their diplomas; and there

could be no objection to this, for it could merely be a technical title and not an academic distinction, which could only be conferred by a University. He sympathised with the claims of University College, for he knew of no institution which better deserved to be regarded as a University ; but the proposed scheme, as well as that of the Teaching University Association, had been entirely disapproved by the professors of that College (see pp. 75 and 76). Under that scheme the University would still remain an examining University, and have no claim to be regarded as a teaching University. If more time were allowed an alternative and less ambitious scheme might be prepared, which would secure the affiliation of institutions of University rank, and bring about other reforms. But he contended that before any substantial reform could take place they must have a University (whether it consisted of affiliated colleges or one college) the professors of which should not be dependent for their living on the students' fees, to attract endowments from the State or elsewhere ; a poor University could not exist.

Among other grounds of objection to the scheme adduced by subsequent speakers it was contended that the powers of Convocation would be thereby superseded, since there would be a preponderance of teachers in the new Senate, and because the Faculties would have an absolute veto on vital points, and so would be able to over-ride the Senate and Convocation. It was urged that the proposals involved a complete revolution of the past Constitution of the University, for which there might be some reason if the University had proved a failure. On the contrary, every year an increasing number of students were coming to graduate from all parts of the country, and it conferred an academic rank higher than any other in the world. Prof. Tilden referred to the exclusion from the scheme of provincial colleges, and protested against their teaching being regulated by a body in which they took no share. He doubted whether the University could afford to alienate the allegiance of these institutions, and to do so would run the risk of the creation of rival Universities, such as had occurred at Manchester.

Those, on the contrary, who supported the amendment at

least seemed to have more solid grounds for their argument than a fear of the powers of Convocation being reduced, or the glory of the University and its degrees being jeopardised. Mr. MacDowell, who had been a member of the sub-committee that had drafted the scheme, pointed out with great propriety that Convocation had already by its resolutions supported the objects of the Teaching University Association, and he held that the proper course of those who opposed the scheme which did carry out these objects would be to move that these resolutions be rescinded. He maintained that Convocation, having already affirmed the principle, could not consistently reject the scheme. Moreover, he denied that under the new proposals Convocation would part with any of its powers, or that the University would be entirely in the hands of teachers. Prof. Michael Foster said that after fifteen years' experience of the University of Cambridge he, although a London graduate and owing much to the London University, strongly preferred Cambridge, not because it was an old University, or a rich one, but for the simple reason that the affairs of the University were managed by those who did University work. That was not the case in the University of London, and he supported Lord Justice Fry's scheme because it gave the machinery for doing that. By University work he did not mean the examination system, of which he had had large experience, and of which he well knew the depths and shallows ; that was not the greater part of University work. It was the teaching and learning and all the influences that go to the "*Bildung*" of the student that was of such value. Much of teaching was spent in learning, and one great object of a University was to enable the learned themselves to learn. In London all this was done by colleges outside the University, which did nothing to further research and learning. It was the Senate that carried on the work of the University. He ventured to think that Lord Justice Fry's scheme provided the machinery for a real University, which in a few years would be in working order ; and he failed to see the force of Mr. Magnus's objections. At first, of course, the Faculties and Boards of Studies would not be solely composed of graduates ;

but no University would prosper unless those engaged in it had a loyalty to teaching and learning, and no one could say that the teaching bodies it was proposed to incorporate were disloyal to these objects. Convocation at present had only a semblance of power, having little real power beyond that of vetoing the Charter; but by the proposed scheme all members of Convocation would have a real share in the work of the University. He confessed that at first he did not like the scheme, but the more he studied it the more convinced was he of its justice and value in developing teaching and learning, and he complimented those who drew it up on the ability shown in meeting the necessities of the case.

Thompson Prof. Sylvanus ~~Foster~~ denied the existence in the scheme of the high ideal set forth by Prof. Foster, and reiterated his objection that the Boards of Studies could usurp the powers of Convocation. Dr. Moxon thought it would be disastrous if it was intended to limit the range of the University to the metropolis. The influences of a University life were as marked, he said, in London teaching institutions without their being bound together. He believed there was plenty of room for a teaching University without trenching on the privileges of the existing University or interfering with its standard and scope. Such a new University could be gradually built up, first by the formation of one Faculty, and then by the addition of others, and it was far better to have a University so raised from the earth than one descending from the clouds ready made. Mr. Savory, also one of the sub-committee who had prepared the scheme, made an earnest appeal that its principle should be accepted even if there were different views held as to details, and contended that all those who were not against all reform, but who saw the need of some change in the constitution of the University should accept the present scheme as a basis for further modification.*

When the division was taken, Lord Justice Fry's amendment was lost by 122 to 78. On the motion that the Report of

* The above report of the meeting of Convocation is taken from the *Lancet* of 7th November, 1885.

the Special Committee embodying the scheme be received being again put, the amendment was moved by Mr. P. Magnus, B.A., B.Sc., and seconded by Mr. W. J. Collins, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., the terms of which had been circulated as already stated (p. 101). Lord Justice Fry, however, suggested that Mr. Magnus would attain his object by merely referring the matter back to a Special Committee, and to this the mover and seconder agreed, substituting the following words to be added to the motion that the Report be received, *viz.*, "And Convocation refers back the scheme to a Special Committee of fifty members for further consideration". This was carried, and Mr. Magnus was thereupon called on by the Chairman to nominate his list. This he was unsuccessful in doing, inasmuch as Lord Justice Fry and several other members of the former Special Committee declined to serve on the new body. The Chairman therefore ruled that the amendment was lost. A motion that the debate, which had lasted nearly three hours, be adjourned having been put and lost, it was moved as a further amendment by Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, M.A., and seconded by Mr. E. S. Weymouth, M.A., that these words be added to the motion (that the Report be received) "and referred for consideration to the Annual Committee". After some discussion, and before any decision was arrived at, a motion by Mr. J. Enright, B.Sc., for the adjournment of the debate to Tuesday, 8th December, 1885, was carried, and thereupon the House rose.

It was very clearly felt by those who had hoped for much from the Special Committee's Scheme that the fate which it met with at the hands of Convocation, no less than the tone and temper of the meeting at which it was rejected and the somewhat indefinite position in which the matter was left, were of anything but good augury for the future success of their desires to make the University of London a University, in the fullest sense of the word, which should meet the growing demands of higher education in the Metropolis. It was not claimed even by its supporters that the Committee's Scheme was perfect in detail and incapable of amendment, but it was contended by its authors and others, including many of the ablest of the graduates in all Faculties, that it

proceeded on lines which would result in the establishment of a University in which teachers should have a fair share of influence, and in which teaching as well as examination was to be regarded as an element of education. The fact that the Scheme had met with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, which approval was confirmed at the general meeting of the Association held on 2nd December at Exeter Hall (pp. 71 and 72), showed how sincerely desirous that body was of making every effort in the first place to adapt the existing University to the needs of the day, rather than of seeking to establish a second University if that could be avoided. Sir George Young in speaking at this meeting of the Association observed that of the three possible courses, *viz.*, reconstitution of the University on the lines of the Association's plan, the formation of a dual University, or the establishment of a second, separate and distinct, the third was the last to be thought of, and if it had to be adopted it would be in no hostile spirit. But inasmuch as at this same meeting it had been made clear that the Association's Scheme did not meet with the general support of the Professors of University College, still less of such extremists among their number as Prof. Ray Lankester and Karl Pearson (pp. 75 and 98), it was attempted to be shown in Convocation that the Special Committee's Scheme which was approved by the Association did not meet the wishes of teachers and consequently should not be accepted by Convocation—a not entirely straightforward view of the situation. Others there were who regarded the failure of the Committee's Scheme as the occasion to urge on the Association the pursuance of its own course independent of the University—as others again, whose interests were solely in the medical aspect of the question, hoped in the action foreshadowed by the Royal Colleges, to be referred to later, to find a solution of the difficulty. The publication by Mr. Magnus, in the *Times* and elsewhere, of his proposals for the reorganisation of the University certainly did not appear to disclose any such fundamental differences as to have warranted the rejection of Lord Justice Fry's Scheme, though setting

forth many points of divergence of opinion which it might reasonably have been expected might be adjusted by conference and discussion. These proposals were as follows :—

- “1. The University to consist of Convocation, of constituent Colleges, of a Council of Education, and of the Senate.
- “2. Convocation to have power to elect representatives on the Council of Education and on the Senate, to consider and to appoint any Committee of its members to consider any matter connected with the work of the University.
- “3. The constituent Colleges to consist of educational bodies not affiliated as constituent Colleges to any other University, having one or more faculties of University rank.
- “4. The Council of Education to consist of the examiners of the University, of representatives of the constituent Colleges and of Convocation elected in the four Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, and Medicine. The Council to advise the Senate on all matters connected with the subjects of examinations and the teaching thereof.
- “5. The Senate to consist of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, and of thirty ordinary members, to be in part nominated by the Crown, and in part elected by Convocation, by the Council of Education, and, if thought desirable, by the Senate itself. The representation of Convocation on the Senate to be increased. Members of the Senate of each class to be appointed for a term of years.
- “6. Power to be given to the University to hold real property, to accept devises and bequests for the endowment or subsidising of libraries, museums, laboratories, professorships, and other agencies for promoting higher education.
- “7. Steps to be taken to secure to the University a fixed and adequate endowment from the State; and the University to have the entire control of all its funds.”

That the result of the meeting of Convocation on 3rd November was not regarded as wholly satisfactory, even by some of those most responsible for that result, may be inferred from the tone of the following letter addressed by Mr. Magnus to the *Lancet*, and published in that journal on 14th November, 1885 (p. 921) :—

“Although I regret that Lord Justice Fry and some of the members of his Committee were unwilling to accept my proposal to refer back to them their scheme for further consideration, I do not think that the cause of University reform in London need eventually suffer by the rejection by Convocation of the alternative amendment. In so important a matter as the reorganisation of the University of London, a few weeks' delay is not to be regretted; and having regard to the conflicting opinions expressed by eminent medical gradu-

ates, and to the difficulty of satisfying the aspirations of some of the professors of University College, it may be well to pause before completely revolutionising the government of a University which, be its faults what they may, has undoubtedly exercised during the last fifty years a beneficial influence upon the higher education of the country. The task assigned to the Special Committee, of which I and several of those who voted with me were members, was not an easy one; and those who are now willing, if required to do so, to take up the work where others have left it, look for the co-operation and support of all who are really desirous of reforming the University without impairing its present usefulness.

"I still hope that a scheme may be devised which shall not interfere with the existing functions of the University, and shall yet give to London an educational organisation that may justly claim to be regarded as a Teaching University; and I have sufficient confidence in the good sense of Convocation to believe that if such a scheme be submitted to them, the desire to raise the status of their University will induce them to adopt it."

The chief interest in this letter, however, lies less in itself than in the admirable reply it elicited from Dr. Pye Smith, than whom no one was more competent to speak, alike from his knowledge of what had taken place and from the judicial character of his opinion. He had been foremost within Convocation in previous attempts—abortive though they proved to be—to extend the scope of the University from the narrow lines within which it had been kept, he was an active member of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University, and stood high in the Councils of the Royal College of Physicians, which, from the medical side, was at this time actively engaged in considering the question. As a summary of the situation Dr. Pye Smith's letter to the Editor of the *Lancet* is well worth quotation:—

"It appears from Mr. Magnus's letter to you that, having obtained his majority, he hardly knows what to do with it. He is learning the old lesson that it is easier to mar than to mend, easier to reject a scheme of reform than to amend its defects or to offer something better in its stead. The majority which threw out Lord Justice Fry's scheme are bound to submit an alternative plan of reform, or to accept the position of mere obstructives. Having had the advantage of Mr. Magnus's help in a former attempt to move towards the same objects as those which the late Committee was instructed to promote, I cannot doubt that he is loyally anxious to help on the same object, and I cordially welcome his belief 'that the cause of University reform in London need not eventually suffer by the rejection by Convocation of the alternative amendment'. Let us hope that Mr. Magnus will produce a better scheme, for the movement cannot end here.

"Dr. Moxon and Dr. Gowers think that the Medical Faculty of London can do without the University of which they are ornaments. Some of the Professors of University College think that they can do without the Senate and Convocation, and obtain the privileges and endowments of a German University all to themselves. Certain members of Convocation think they can do without either the Medical Schools or University and King's Colleges, by refusing all reforms, and waiting until new secessions like that of the Victoria University leave them a mere 'rump,' separated from all the higher education of London, and consoled by the empty title of an examining board 'for the world, or rather for the Universe,' and by the actual superintendence of the elementary studies of boys in Mauritius.

"If our great Medical Colleges, instead of aiming at the public good by giving our students in London the real advantages of University life, common to Leipsic, to Oxford and to Edinburgh, aim at merely the guinea stamp of a degree, they will probably fail even of this, and will spoil the University which they might help to form. If University College, instead of taking the eminent position offered it in a real University, spend its strength in attempting to maintain exclusive privileges, it will fail, as it failed in 1835. If Convocation should be so ill-advised as to refuse all reform, and cling obstinately to its present position, it will lose this also, for what statesman would give power to appoint the members of a Committee of Examination to those who happen to have received its certificate, or to bestow a Parliamentary franchise on members of the Civil Service? I believe better of our profession of London teachers, and of London graduates.

"That Lord Justice Fry's Scheme may be improved I do not doubt. Some of us tried to introduce amendments in Committee, though our failure did not lead us to pull to pieces what we could not have exactly to our mind. We shall cordially welcome any scheme which attains by better means the objects we have at heart.

"The present movement began in the University itself. It has since been helped by outside sympathy, and it greatly depends on the support of the Medical Teachers of London. If sectional interests prevail, each one can spoil what it cannot replace. If we are all willing to yield something for the common good, there never was so fair a chance of making the University worthy of this great city, and its Medical Faculty the foremost in Europe."

In accordance with the resolution carried at the previous meeting of Convocation, the adjourned extraordinary meeting was held on 8th December, 1885, Dr. F. J. Wood, LL.D., the Chairman, presiding. The question before the House was, to whom should the further consideration of the question of University reform be referred, the first Special Committee's report (including the Scheme) having been received and not adopted. Many of the members of that Committee, including

Lord Justice Fry, having declined to continue their service, it could not be referred back to them as Mr. Magnus had proposed in his amendment,—which by his failure to nominate a fresh Committee was lost; and as a third course it had been moved and seconded that it be referred to the Annual Committee, and it was on this proposal that the meeting entered on discussion.

It is not altogether uninteresting to record that as its first duty the House was called upon to pass a vote of condolence with the family of the late Dr. Wm. Carpenter, whose death had recently taken place. As Registrar and subsequently member of the Senate for upwards of thirty years he had taken a most important share in framing the regulations and arranging the examinations, especially those in Science and Medicine, and had wielded a constant influence in maintaining the University as an examinational body, resisting the various attempts that had been made to the admission of active teachers in its management, or to the restriction of candidates for examination to students from recognised institutions.

How the meeting—which lasted nearly four hours and was a large one, 238 members being present—conducted itself may best be gathered from the account published in the *Lancet* (12th December, 1885, p. 1101). After referring to the “enthusiastic and business-like character” of the meetings when Lord Justice Fry’s Scheme was considered, and the “principles were discussed and divisions taken, not only on a matter of great importance, but in a manner which became the dignity of graduates of a great university,” the report continued—“Convocation has often been described as a second-rate discussion forum, the proceedings of Tuesday leave us only in doubt whether it can rank even so high as that. From beginning to end there was nothing but turmoil and wrangling, and only with difficulty, and in spite of many needless interruptions and appeals to the chair, could the chairman insist on the proceedings being carried to a finish.” The actual business done can be shortly told. The proposal to refer the Report with the Scheme therein comprised for further consideration to the Annual Committee found no

supporters, that body being regarded as not sufficiently representative, but a long discussion was occupied with arriving at this conclusion, and an offer on the part of its mover to withdraw it not being allowed, it was finally rejected without a division. The debate afforded the opportunity to a number of members to indicate their objections for the most part to any alterations; to the placing of the government of the University in the hands of the London teachers, notwithstanding that so many of the candidates came from no teachers at all or from provincial ones; to the evident desire of the London schools to lower their standard, and similar evidences of reliance upon imagination rather than on acquaintance with the facts of the case.

Dr. Moxon said that Convocation did not desire to have the University reconstituted in this wholesale and experimental fashion, and, with a strange misconception of a widespread feeling, affirmed that the University had not been unsuccessful, and until the Teaching University Association had disturbed them they were all satisfied with the position of the University; though it might be a good thing if a consultation body containing the teaching element could be formed to advise the Senate. Mr. Magnus, in supporting the proposal of a new Committee, explained the proposals which he had already published, and it was generally understood that they would form the basis upon which the Committee, if appointed, should proceed to consider the Scheme.

Finally, after much further "wrangling" on the number and constitution of the Committee, it was resolved on the motion of Prof. Unwin, seconded by Prof. Tilden, that the report of the Special Committee and the Scheme therein comprised be received and referred for consideration to a Committee of twenty-five members and that the Committee consist of the following: Mr. Anstie, Dr. Baines, Mr. Belcher, Mr. Bone, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Busk, Mr. Mayo Collier, Dr. Collins, Dr. Dale, Mr. Thiselton Dyer, Mr. Ely, Mr. V. Horsley, Rev. E. Johnson, Mr. McDowall, Mr. Magnus, Mr. R. Martineau, Dr. Napier, Mr. Edmund Owen (who declining to serve, Prof. Unwin was appointed in his

place at the following meeting of Convocation, 19th January, 1886), Mr. Philbrick, Dr. Pye Smith, Rev. J. J. Rickaby, Dr. Rollit, Dr. S. Thompson, Dr. Tilden and Dr. Wormell.

Of these it is to be noted that Mr. Anstie, Mr. McDowall, Dr. Pye Smith, Dr. Dale, Mr. Magnus and Mr. Unwin were members of the previous Committee of forty, the two first named (Messrs. Anstie and McDowall) having also been members of the Sub-Committee of five by whom the Scheme was drawn up. By this means some continuity of purpose was rendered possible, and the new Committee started with a leaven of thoroughly well-informed members, including several, especially Mr. Anstie and Dr. Pye Smith, who had been foremost in the earlier attempts of Convocation towards the reform of the University, and in a manner marked by a wisdom and dignity that were now much to be desired. Among the rest were included some of those who were well satisfied with things as they were and not at all inclined to hand over any power to the teachers.

But the appointment of the Committee did not prevent many of those who had addressed Convocation, but who were not included in the Committee, from seeking to push their views, and a whole crop of notices of motion were set down on the agenda paper for the next meeting of Convocation on 19th January, 1886.

Mr. T. Tyler, M.A., and Mr. W. T. Lynn, B.A., proposed :—

- “ 1. That when a new Charter is granted to this University the proportion of Senators to be nominated or elected by Convocation should be increased, and that the tenure of the office of Senator should be limited to a term of years.
- “ 2. That such modifications should be introduced into the Constitution of the University as may remove all reasonable ground of complaint on the part of any Institutions connected with the University, as to the absence of means for expressing opinion and giving advice to the Senate on the examination regulations and on the changes proposed to be made therein from time to time. And that it is worthy of consideration whether these modifications would not be best effected by the establishment of a congregation of the University of London, consisting of, (i.) the Senate, (ii.) members of Convocation (of such standing and other qualifications as may be determined

on), (iii.) the Examiners and other Officers of the University, (iv.) Representatives of such Institutions in London and the Provinces as may be in connection with the University.

- "3. That the powers directly exercised by Convocation should be enlarged.
- "4. That provision should be made for the encouragement of mature study and original research among the members of the University, by such methods as may be considered suitable and expedient, and especially by the establishment of University Lectureships of limited tenure in different departments of learning and science.

Mr. W. J. Spratling, B.Sc., and Mr. W. G. Lemon, LL.B., B.A., gave notice of moving the following resolutions :—

"I. That in the opinion of Convocation it is desirable:—

- "1. That steps should be taken to bring the colleges and places of learning whence the University draws its candidates for Degrees (hereinafter called Constituent Colleges) into closer connection with the University.
- "2. That a body of Representatives of such Colleges should be formed.
- "3. That this body of Representatives should be empowered to nominate a certain number of Members of the Senate of the University.
- "4. That certain Constituent Colleges of the first rank should have *direct* representation upon the Senate of the University.
- "5. That the number of Members of the Senate should not be decreased, but that, in future, all Members of the Senate (except those appointed under the Charter by the Crown without the concurrence of Convocation) should be appointed for a term of years only.
- "6. That Boards of Studies should be formed consisting of:—
 - "(a) The Examiners in the respective Faculties.
 - "(b) Members of Convocation elected by Convocation.
 - "(c) Members of the body of Representatives of the Constituent Colleges.
- "7. That the Senate should be enabled to appoint Joint Committees consisting, in part, of Members of the Senate, and, in part, of Members of any of the before-mentioned bodies, and to delegate any of its powers to such Committees.
- "8. That Convocation should have a larger representation upon the Senate.

"II. That the Special Committee appointed at the last meeting be authorised to confer with the Senate and with any other person, corporate body or bodies, and that it be requested to draw up a draft scheme embodying these instructions and to report to Convocation."

Mr. J. E. H. Cotton, B.A., proposed, "That Convocation desires to express its opinion that the functions of a Teaching University will be best discharged by the appointment of Professors and Tutors in the University to promote the progress of Graduates to the higher degrees; and that in order to accomplish this it is not necessary to call in the assistance of any external bodies whatever".

Thus it will be seen that there was no lack of graduates ready to save the University, and to furnish any number of paper constitutions warranted to meet all demands, especially any extension of the powers of Convocation, but these attempts were destined to go no farther than appearing on the agenda paper, and were later withdrawn or quietly dropped.

The second Special Committee met on 22nd December, 1885, and between that date and the 6th of the following May held seven meetings more under the chairmanship of Mr. Magnus, finally agreeing upon the following Scheme in place of that put forward by Lord Justice Fry's Special Committee. The Scheme was accompanied by a lengthy report* which commenced by setting forth the special provisions of the previous Scheme with which the new Committee felt unable to agree, *viz.*: 1. The establishment of independent bodies called "Faculties," consisting of London Teachers, not necessarily graduates of the University; 2. The restriction of the work of the University to Colleges in or near London; 3. The recognition as Constituent Colleges of educational institutions, some of which have no reasonable claim to University rank (an objection which Dr. Pye Smith had previously raised but had failed to sustain, p. 693); 4. The limitation of the share of representation of Convocation on the Senate and on the proposed Board of Studies. It is in the methods by which these several points were dealt with that the essential differences between this and the former Scheme are to be found (*cf.* Scheme, p. 85).

* See *Proceedings of Convocation*, 1885-86, p. 183.

SECOND SCHEME OF CONVOCATION.

SECTION I.—*University.*

The University to consist of:—

- (a) Senate, (b) Convocation, (c) Constituent Colleges, (d) Council of Education.

SECTION II.—*Senate.*

The Senate to consist of:—

- (a) Chancellor to be appointed by the Crown, (b) Vice-Chancellor to be elected by the Senate annually from amongst its Members, (c) The following Members ex-officio: Chairman of Convocation, Chairman of Council of Education, Chairman of each of the four Boards of Studies, (d) Ordinary Members to be appointed as follows: 6 by the Crown, 8 by Convocation, 4 by the Council of Education, 1 by each of the seven following Institutions: University College, King's College, Royal Society, Royal College of Physicians of London, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Council of Legal Education, Council of Incorporated Law Society.

The ordinary Members to hold office for a period of four years, and to be re-eligible. The Senators elected by Convocation to be elected by Members of Convocation voting in their respective Faculties. Two Members to be elected by the Members of each of the four Faculties.

The Senate to have the control and management of the University.

SECTION III.—*Convocation.*

Convocation to remain constituted as at present, with such increased powers as are herein referred to.

SECTION IV.—*Constituent Colleges.*

The Constituent Colleges to consist of Educational Bodies in or near London, together with other Institutions or Colleges not affiliated as Constituent Colleges to any other University and having one or more Faculties of University rank; and to be

- (a) Such Bodies as may be named in a Schedule to be settled by a Joint Committee of the Senate and Convocation;
(b) Such other Bodies as may be hereafter admitted by the Senate with the concurrence of a Joint Committee of Convocation and the Council of Education.

On the admission of each Constituent College it shall be determined to what Faculty or Faculties it shall belong and in what mode it shall be represented on the Council of Education, and such terms may be subsequently revised by the Senate, with the concurrence of a Joint Committee of Convocation and the Council of Education.

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The Senate to have power, with the like concurrence, for good cause to remove any College from being a Constituent College.

The Institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine to retain their right of giving such Certificates whether they be Constituent Colleges or not, the list of such Institutions to be subject to the existing power of revision, but the Senate not to report thereon without the like concurrence.

SECTION V.—*Council of Education.*

The Council of Education to consist of :—

(a) Representatives of Convocation ; (b) Representatives of the Constituent Colleges ; (c) the Examiners of the University.

The Representatives of Convocation to be Members of Convocation, and to be elected by the Members of Convocation voting in their respective Faculties. Convocation to elect one-fourth of the total number of the Members of Council.

The Representatives of the Constituent Colleges to be Professors or persons engaged in giving instruction of University rank.

The Representatives of Convocation on the Council of Education to hold office for a period of four years, and to be re-eligible.

The Council of Education to advise the Senate on all matters connected with the subjects of Examination and the teaching thereof.

The Council of Education to appoint a Chairman annually.

The Council of Education to appoint from among its Members standing Committees or Boards of Studies, one in each of the four Faculties, and also to have power to appoint Special Committees as it sees fit. Each Board to appoint a Chairman annually.

Each Board of Studies to consider matters connected with its own Faculty and to report thereon to the Council of Education.

SECTION VI.—*Provisions for Promotion of Higher Education.*

The University to have power to hold real property and to accept gifts, devises and legacies for the purposes of the University.

The Senate to take steps to secure to the University a fixed endowment from the State in lieu of the present annual grant, with power of exclusive control over its application and expenditure.

The Senate to have power to appoint Professors, Lecturers and Examiners in any branch of knowledge, to subsidise or endow laboratories, libraries, and museums, to make grants out of the funds of the University for the purpose of research, and to assist by any other means in promoting higher education.

The Senate to have power to confer honorary Degrees.

SECTION VII.—*Supplementary Provisions.*

The existing Members of the Senate to continue. The Crown not to appoint any new Members until the number of the present Crown nominees

is reduced to five, and then to nominate from time to time to vacancies occurring in any of its six places.

Convocation at once to elect one moiety of its complement of Members to the Senate, and to the Council of Education respectively, and at the end of two years to elect the other moiety, and each Faculty to fill up from time to time vacancies occurring in the number of its Representatives.

The Council of Education when constituted to elect its complement of Members to the Senate, two of whom, to be determined by ballot, shall retire at the end of two years, and the Council of Education to fill up from time to time vacancies occurring in the number of its Representatives.

All elections by Convocation under this Scheme to be by Voting Papers.

In compliance with an influentially signed requisition an Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation was held on 25th May, 1886, to consider the report and scheme put forward by Mr. Magnus's committee. The reception of the report was moved by Mr. Magnus and seconded by Mr. Anstie and at once agreed to, and the same gentlemen then proceeded to move a series of carefully framed resolutions, embodying the essential features of the scheme. The mover pointed out that the report embodied the views of the whole Committee and not of any one member only, and claimed that it was based upon resolutions passed by Convocation long before the idea of a Teaching University had taken practical shape, and further that by involving the affiliation of Provincial Colleges and not restricting the scope of the reformed University to those in or near London only, as was proposed in Lord Justice Fry's scheme, that a distinct advantage had been gained. It may, however, be observed that the previous resolutions adopted by Convocation in 1878 (pp. 21-27) were sufficiently wide and comprehensive to include the scheme to which Mr. Magnus had led the opposition as well as his own. No specially fresh arguments were adduced either by those who supported the proposals or by those who opposed them. The claim of teachers and of teaching institutions to be brought more directly into connection with the University were repeated on the one side, and the dread of the predominance of the teachers and the loss of Convocation's privileges, as well as the fear that the interests of those students unattached to any College should suffer from want of proper representation, were

again adduced on the other side; all of which had been said over and over again on previous occasions. Although the opposition succeeded in making a strenuous fight, and even prolonged the discussion to such a length that it was necessary to adjourn the meeting until 29th June, in the end Mr. Magnus's scheme was carried as printed above, except that the power proposed to be given to the Senate to confer honorary degrees was negatived. Finally, it was resolved "That the Report and Scheme be adopted as a basis of conference with the Senate, and that the Special Committee be reappointed with power to confer with the Senate thereon".

Thus was Convocation committed to the advocacy of a course that meant a complete revolution of the principle of keeping examining and teaching apart, as hitherto pursued by the University. Supported so strongly as it had been by the University's former member, Lord Sherbrooke, it had come in the minds of some to assume the proportions of an educational fetish. It is noteworthy that at this stage Convocation by its action preferred to meet the growing demands of teachers, though not to the extent sought for by the extremists, rather than to allow by an attitude of complete resistance the establishment of a second University in London. Several speakers were strong upon this point, though a few on the contrary appeared to be quite content to let matters remain as they were, and thought enough had been heard of a scheme for a Teaching University. At the same time the majority made it perfectly clear that in the opinion of many of them the alteration in the character of the University's work was not to be such as to lower the standard of the degrees, however much they might be made more accessible and brought into line with the teaching. But although so momentous a change had now been proposed to the Senate by Convocation, it is not to be supposed that the great body of graduates had exhibited any special interest in the proceedings, the discussion on each occasion having been restricted to very much the same members, and on no occasion were the meetings large, having regard to the numbers of Convocation.

As affecting the interests of medical education, the several metropolitan medical schools and those in the provinces not yet affiliated to any other University would become constituent Colleges of the University of London, and, as such, appoint representatives on the Council of Education, thus bringing their influence to bear upon the reformed Senate, though the function of the Council was nothing more than that of an advisory body. The separation of those members of the Council of Education concerned with medical matters into a Board of Studies would offer the opportunity for the fullest discussion of the many problems of medical education and examination that would arise, and the possibility of arriving at some greater uniformity in these matters, which was so much to be desired. Much also was to be hoped from the power the Senate would acquire, under the scheme, of receiving funds, from which laboratories, museums and libraries might be subsidised and University Professorships endowed. Such were the advantages for the Medical Faculty rendered possible by the proposed scheme, which could not fail to attract more students to work for a University degree, whatever the standard of attainment that might be required. In this way the plan proposed became a strong competitor to the course so warmly advocated in many quarters, that the Royal Colleges should seek to obtain powers to confer a degree in medicine, a subject that was now under consideration both within and without those institutions. But it was one thing to pass Convocation, it was quite another to secure the approval of the Senate without which, of course, the scheme remained so much waste paper. That august body had hitherto taken but scant notice of previous recommendations on these lines, and it was with anxiety that those interested waited to see how these more detailed suggestions would be met. Some, indeed great, hope was based upon the fact that Sir Edward Fry, Mr. Henry Mathews (now Lord Llandaff), Dr. Pye Smith and Dr. Wilks had all become members of the Senate, the first three as Crown representatives, within the past year, and all had taken a more or less active part in urging these reforms both in Convocation and in the Councils

of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London.

On 18th January, 1887, at the meeting of Convocation, Sir Philip Magnus presented a report from the Special Committee, setting forth "that pursuant to the Resolution adopted by Convocation on 29th June, 1886, the Senate was respectfully requested to receive a deputation of the Special Committee, and that the Senate having been pleased to appoint Wednesday, 1st December, for the purpose of a conference, an interview with a Committee of the Senate took place on that day, at which many points in connection with the scheme were discussed, and the Senate promised to take the whole question into their careful consideration".

The question was now removed from Convocation to the Senate, but before proceeding to give an account of how it fared with that body, it is necessary to go back somewhat and take up the story where it was left with the Royal Colleges.

THE ACTION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGES.

It will be remembered that the Royal College of Physicians, under the guidance of Sir William Jenner, its President, and Sir Henry Pitman, Registrar, had already approached the difficult question of a degree for London Medical Students on easier terms than those to be obtained at the University of London, and at the Comitia on 17th July, 1884, had agreed to defer further consideration of the subject until the General Medical Council had sanctioned the pending scheme for combined examinations by the two Royal Colleges (see p. 39). Notwithstanding the somewhat adverse opinion of counsel, to whom the question had been referred, the general proposal was that the Colleges should jointly take steps to afford increased facilities for English Medical Students obtaining a degree.

The scheme referred to came into force on the following 1st October, 1884.

The revival of the subject proceeded from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons at its meeting on 14th May, 1885, when Mr. Durham, pursuant to notice, carried a re-

solution "that seven delegates from this College be appointed, with authority to invite an equal number from the Royal College of Physicians, to meet and confer upon what steps, if any, can be taken to enable the Colleges to obtain the legal right of giving the title of Doctor to persons who shall have obtained the licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England".* Thus did the College of Surgeons, at its first authoritative pronouncement on the subject, boldly affirm the desirability of the Royal Colleges acquiring a power of conferring degrees on their diplomates, a proposal which the sister College, who had been considering the matter for the past eighteen months, had so far only put forward in a less direct way as an alternative to other methods of attaining the desired object. But the period that had elapsed since the question was last before the Fellows of the College of Physicians had been marked by a growing interest in the subject and the consequent development of a body of opinion, stimulated in great measure by the proceedings of the Metropolitan Counties' Branch of the British Medical Association (see pages 40 to 54).

The resolution of the Surgeons was promptly communicated to the College of Physicians, and brought before an extraordinary meeting of the Fellows held on 28th May, 1885, Sir William Jenner presiding. The proposal was at once agreed to, and the following were appointed as delegates: the President, the Registrar, Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., Dr. Wilson Fox, Dr. Moxon, Dr. Ord, and Dr. Norman Moore. At this same College a letter was read from Mr. Hickman, M.B., accompanied by a memorial from teachers, practitioners, and students of medicine on the question of conferring the title of "Doctor" on persons who had passed the examinations conducted by the two Colleges. The communication was referred to the Committee of Delegates. It may be recollected that the first public proposal for the Royal Colleges to

* The delegates appointed were Mr. J. Cooper Foster (President), Messrs. Savory and Holmes (Vice-Presidents), Sir Joseph Lister, Messrs. Marshall, Hulke and Durham. The number was subsequently increased (see p. 137).

confer the title of doctor on their diplomates was made by Mr. Hickman at a general meeting of the Fellows and Members of the College of Surgeons in March, 1884 (see p. 39).

The Committee of Delegates at once set to work, and starting as they did with almost unanimity in their views, lost no time in drafting a report as follows:—

“The Committee have to report that they have fully considered the question referred to them—*viz.*, the advisability and practicability of granting the title of Doctor to persons who have obtained the diplomas of the two Colleges.

“They have also considered the memorial, signed by more than 600 teachers, practitioners and students in medicine, and referred to them, advocating the amalgamation of the two Colleges into one Royal College of Medicine, for the purpose of granting Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

“After careful deliberation, the Committee have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions as expressive of their opinion on the subject:—

- “i. That it is desirable that persons examined by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England conjointly, and found duly qualified, should, in virtue of that examination, have a Degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred upon them.
- “ii. That the curriculum of study and the examinations to be undergone for the licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England are equal to those required by most of the Universities for Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

“In conclusion, the Committee are of opinion that, should the two Colleges approve the foregoing resolutions, means could be found for giving effect to them.

“WILLIAM JENNER, *Chairman*.

“7th July, 1885.”

On 30th July the report came before the College of Physicians, and at the suggestion of the President was received and entered on the minutes, its deliberation being deferred to a special meeting to be held in October; and on 6th August a similar course was adopted by the Council of the College of Surgeons. Sir William Jenner had earnestly commended the subject to the careful consideration of the Fellows in the interval, and as an aid to them in their endeavours an article in his usual brilliant style appeared in the *Lancet* for 25th July from the pen of Dr. Moxon. The general purport of the communication may be gathered from

its title, "The demand for Equitable Graduation in the South of England: Being a Study of an Unfulfilled Duty of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons". The disadvantages which the London medical student laboured under when he entered on practice for the want of an M.D. degree were characteristically set forth, and the two great duties which the writer considered the Royal Colleges to have were also enunciated. The one

"to raise and maintain the standard of medical knowledge, so as to ensure due merit in those who hold their qualifications, a duty which is in favour of the public and at the expense of the medical candidate. This first great duty of the Colleges is well done, and in thoroughness their medical and surgical examination is probably equal to any in the world. But the very thoroughness with which the Colleges have done their first great duty to the public brings up the claim that they now should undertake their second great duty—the duty of properly recompensing candidates by giving them the title equitably merited by men who pass examinations of the kind. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons are the constituted medical authorities in the South of England. In the general scheme of medical qualification in the British Empire they occupy for London the place which the several Universities hold in University towns in the North and abroad. The London Colleges occupy the place of a University fully and in all respects, save that they lack the power of naming their candidates M.D. after examination. The same class of men go through the same class of studies, under just the same conditions, and are equally severely examined. In the North of these islands these students become M.D. in virtue of their examination, but in the South of England these students do not become M.D. through an equal examination. This is not equity; it is flagrant injustice. The hospitals and teaching Medical Colleges in London are under orders from the Royal Examining Colleges, and the curriculum of the schools is thus governed, subject, of course, to the universal ascendancy of the Medical Council. Along with the hospitals and teaching colleges, the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, which are now acting together, constitute a system which is in every way a University except in this matter of granting degrees. . . . These Colleges have in their hands the whole of the powers, responsibilities and duties of governing and favouring the development of the profession of Medicine in the South of Great Britain, just in the same way as the Universities hold their powers and rights in the North and on the Continent. With such vast powers and rights in their hands, they must not and cannot forego their responsibility and duty to their candidates, nor weakly allow the perpetuation of a most oppressive and scandalous injustice to those who look to them for equity. They, in fact, already constitute a teaching University in Medicine. Such a University now exists, and is in operation. It is ready to hand for the service of those

who desire to establish a more general teaching University for London. Endow the Royal Colleges with the form and function of conferring degrees, and other faculties will gather round those Colleges, whose ancient establishment and lofty character form just such a nucleus as will prove a centre of growth for the future teaching University. . . . Give the degree in London on equitable terms, and remove the oppressive anomaly which so heavily disfavours medical teaching in London. The natural advantages of London for medical teaching will then develop. . . . Those who hope to see a teaching University for London should join all their influence in favour of formal University powers to the Royal Medical Examining Corporations of London. It would be a most serious evil if the just demands of London students for this now necessary degree of M.D. should lower the character of the London University M.D. or greatly alter the character of the Oxford M.D. . . . Let each M.D. retain its character, and especially its merits. . . . Let the London or National University keep its place as *par excellence* the examining University of England, and let the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, which, with the medical schools and teaching colleges, now virtually constitute to all intents and purposes a Medical University, give the M.D. as in equity they are entitled to give it."

Surely the claims of the Royal Colleges to obtain University powers were never so forcibly, nor indeed so plausibly, put. But not every one would have agreed to the character of the relationship between the Corporations and the Medical Schools as set out by Dr. Moxon, and many would demur to the statement that the examinations of the Royal Colleges were equal to those of the Northern Universities. The plea that the Schools and Colleges together in fact constituted a teaching University in all but degree-giving powers, however reasonable it might sound, found no favour with those who were the active spirits of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, who a little later deprecated the proposals of the Royal Colleges to occupy any such position. Moreover, some of the objections to the plan, which subsequently took definite shape, were not so much as hinted at, far less combated, and hence it could only be regarded as a one-sided statement of the case, excellent as it was from its point of view.

On 16th October, 1885, an extraordinary meeting of the Royal College of Physicians was held to consider the Report of the delegates. There was a large attendance, over eighty Fellows being present, for interest in the question had now been

fully aroused. It may be affirmed that there existed among the Fellows a widespread desire to meet if possible the recognised disadvantages under which the London Medical Student laboured in respect to obtaining a degree, and the attitude of indifference on the subject formerly maintained by many had given place to a genuine wish to overcome the difficulty ; but when it came to the practical way of how to deal with the matter great difference of opinion became manifest, as was clearly apparent in the course of the very animated discussion that took place. Indeed, one meeting was insufficient for the debate, and an adjournment to the 22nd inst. took place, when a resolution approving in the main the report of the delegates was carried.

The adoption of the report was moved by Dr. Fincham, one of the Vice-Presidents, especially on the ground of justice to the London students, and the desirability there was for keeping the students in London on account of the unrivalled clinical opportunities and teaching offered in the Metropolis, and that it was detrimental to the profession and to the public that the students should be compelled to neglect these advantages in going elsewhere for a degree which had become an essential to the successful practice of his profession. Dr. Habershon, the Senior Censor, in seconding the proposal, followed very much the same line of argument as the mover, adding that since it was impossible and also undesirable that the London University should in any way lower its standard, there was no other course open than for the Royal Colleges to supply what was wanted, though at the same time he dwelt on the necessity of insisting on a more liberal preliminary education than that required for the diplomates of the Royal Colleges. Dr. Charles West warmly supported the proposal made in the report, and trusted the Fellows would depart from the attitude of exclusiveness which had hitherto been pursued, and take a leading part in this educational movement. He considered what was to the interest of the profession generally was of interest to the College, and that benefit would result from the properly qualified medical man being legally entitled to style himself " Doctor," besides it being a

measure of justice. He demurred to the view that was sometimes expressed that the title of "Doctor" implied a higher standard of medical knowledge, and doubted the possibility of discriminating different standards of excellence, though he quite agreed to the need for an improved preliminary test. Dr. Gowers spoke as a convert to the plan suggested in the report, having previously been opposed to it, and with all the enthusiasm of a convert prophesied that the demand for a degree corresponding to the standard of knowledge required for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. was one which could not be averted; it might be postponed for a generation, but if it were not done by the College of Physicians that body would in the time of its decadence regret that it had not acted up to the duties imposed upon it. He could think of nothing which should prevent the College undertaking this duty, and could conceive no greater disaster than the University of London degrading its standard to meet the demand for a medical degree, the need for which he considered to be more real and widespread than was even supposed. Dr. Robert Barnes followed on the same side, considering that Edinburgh being able to attract as many students as all the London Medical Schools combined showed that something was wrong, since London possessed the best school of medical teaching. He agreed with other speakers in thinking the general culture of the average diplomate of the Royal Colleges was equivalent to that of those University Medical Graduates who had not taken a degree in arts, and that practically the degree of M.D. did not of necessity imply a high standard of culture. To the objection raised by Dr. Balfour that if such powers as were sought for were conferred on the London Colleges, the sister Colleges in Edinburgh—and he might have added Dublin—would apply for the same, Dr. Moxon replied that the Royal College of Physicians of London should not be influenced in its action by what other corporations might do. This argument was scarcely as convincing as it might have sounded, having regard to the obvious objections to such a widespread delegation of degree-granting power, as Dr. Paget, Regius Professor at Cambridge, pointed out in his remarks,

adding that the diploma of the College was confessedly granted after a minimum examination passed at the age of twenty-one years, after forty-five months of study, whereas the curriculum required by the University was much longer and the age at graduation higher. He thought the course proposed would result in depreciating the M.D. as a distinction. Dr. Bucknill regarded the report as an attack on the privileges of the University of London, and deprecated the College entering on such a course of action as that proposed, and foretold that it would meet with strenuous opposition. It involved a great public question, and must come before the Legislature before the powers asked for could be granted. Sir Risdon Bennett, a former President of the College, objected to the proposals on the ground that if carried out they would diminish the influence and position of the Colleges. Prof. Greenfield repeated the objections urged by previous speakers, specially dwelling upon the injury the scheme would inflict on the Universities by conferring a degree at a lower standard of attainment, a shorter curriculum and at an earlier age, and doubted whether it would be possible to go before Parliament or the Privy Council with such statements as those in the report, to the effect that the curriculum for the diplomas was equal to that of most of the Universities. At the same time he would join in any plan to meet the case of the London student consistent with the dignity of the College of Physicians, and pressed for further consideration before coming to a conclusion. Dr. Wilson Fox, who was one of the original movers in the matter, sought to meet the objections that had been raised, saying that the question was how facilities for graduation could be given to 90 per cent. of the London Medical Students, the University of London having resisted all appeals to reduce the standard of its matriculation and preliminary scientific examinations, which were the great obstacles to obtaining a degree. The stamp, he said, of a "highly qualified" man is in himself and does not depend on the University, and at present it is a mere matter of chance or money whether a man gets a degree or not. He pointed out that Oxford and Cambridge graduates were largely educated in London, and

that though the Edinburgh degree is the type of a well-tested, practical and good degree, it carried with it no more "culture" than other examinations. The fear that the College itself would suffer by following the proposed course he regarded as mistaken, so long as proper care was exercised in the selection of Fellows, and he agreed with Dr. Moxon that the College should not be influenced in its action by fear of any harm accruing to the University of Edinburgh, which was quite able to take care of itself if the Royal Colleges in Scotland should seek for degree-granting powers being conferred on them.

Dr. Dickinson feared that the proposal would lead to the Colleges conferring an inferior degree that would be a discredit; if a degree equivalent in value to that of a respectable University could be provided he would welcome the scheme. Dr. Payne, who strongly demurred to the statement in the report that the curriculum and examinations of the Colleges were equal to those of most Universities, suggested that a higher examination might be instituted by the Colleges which should carry a degree with it. He thought the indiscriminate granting of degrees to all licentiates would render the degree valueless. Sir Andrew Clark, on whose motion the meeting was adjourned on the 16th to the 22nd, reopened the discussion in a long and forcible speech. The grievance the Colleges had to remove, he said, was a just grievance, and one that would be undertaken by others if neglected by the Colleges, who were, in the natural order of things, the bodies who should provide the remedy. There were three possible modes of meeting the demand, either by association of the Colleges with some University, degrees being granted to the examinees in the Colleges under suitable restrictions, or alliance with the still inchoate teaching University for a like purpose, or the method proposed in the resolution before the Colleges. His own opinion was in favour of the last course, since it seemed improbable, and even undesirable, that the degrees of the existing University could be so adapted as to meet the requirements of the average and not the exceptional student, and the Teaching University scheme was not within the range of practical consideration. He could see no objection, such as had been raised, on the

ground of interference with the just interests of other Universities than that of London; there was no monopoly in education and such an objection could not be entertained for a moment. And as regards the assertion that the higher culture engendered by being a student of a University, which would be lacking were the Royal Colleges empowered to grant degrees, Sir Andrew pertinently observed that the subjects which engage the mind in the study of medicine are as capable of inducing what is termed "culture" as any other line of study. Degrees he said vary in value, and he ventured to predict that if the Colleges took action it would have the effect of raising their value. Dr. Norman Moore pointed out that the materials for a University education, implying thereby not the mere examination tests, but the opportunities for true learning and scholarship, existed in London. If a University could be founded in London it should be done, and in no faculty were the elements of such foundation so fully at hand as in medicine; several examples might be given of a University consisting of a single Faculty. Dr. Matthews Duncan took considerable exception to much that Sir Andrew Clark had urged, especially to the view put forward that there was any injustice to the London student. He considered the real grievance was in the want of a teaching University, and that the attempt to assume the powers demanded would injure the Colleges. The degree conferred by the Colleges would be ridiculed as a new-fangled corporation title and not a genuine M.D. He recommended the Colleges to aim at raising the level of their diplomas rather than waste time in trying to obtain a power which there was not the slightest chance of being granted. Dr. Priestley followed on a similar line and thought the remedy was to establish a teaching University.

The opposition to the proposals took the shape of an amendment, moved by Sir Risdon Bennett and seconded by Dr. Duckworth, "That in view of the grievance which it is believed exists owing to the difficulties experienced by many well-educated students and practitioners in obtaining a medical degree in London, it is the duty of this College to use its influence in devising means whereby London medical students

may be freed from the disadvantages under which they now labour, and the public interests may be secured and the constitution and welfare of this College as a College of Physicians shall be maintained". After strong speeches in support of the original resolution by both Sir Henry Pitman, Registrar, and Sir William Jenner, President, the amendment was put to the vote and lost by a large majority. In order to meet what appeared to be a general wish on the part of the Colleges, even if it were not the real intention of the framers of the report, an addition to the first resolution embodied in the report was moved by Dr. (now Sir Samuel) Wilks, and seconded by Dr. (now Sir William) Broadbent, in the following terms: "That it is desirable that persons examined by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, conjointly, and found duly qualified, *either by the ordinary or by an additional examination*, should have a degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred upon them". This was carried, also by a large majority. A further motion referring the resolution to the Council of the College for consideration and report was also adopted, and the proceedings terminated after it being agreed that a copy of the resolution as approved by the College be sent to the College of Surgeons.*

On the 24th of the November following, the Report of the Committee of Delegates, together with the resolution of the College of Physicians, came before the Council of the College of Surgeons, and after it being resolved that these communications be received and entered on the minutes, Mr. Marshall moved and Mr. Durham seconded: "That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report to the Council whether it be desirable that persons who have become qualified under the conjoint examinations of the Royal Colleges should, after an additional examination, have conferred upon them, either by the two Colleges, or by a graduating body in London of which the two Colleges shall form an essential part, a degree in Medicine, and subject to further consideration and ultimate approval

* From the report of the Comitia published in the *Lancet*, 24th and 31st October, 1885.

by the College, a degree in Surgery also". To this an amendment, which was afterwards carried as a substantive motion, was moved by Sir Joseph Lister and seconded by Sir Spencer Wells, as follows: "That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report to the Council on the question—Whether it is desirable, and if so on what conditions, that degrees in Medicine and Surgery should be given by the two Colleges in combination". The following were appointed to serve on the Committee: Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Lister, and Messrs. Durham, Hutchinson, Hulke, Macnamara and Marshall, with Sir William Savory (President), and Messrs. Wood and Power, Vice-Presidents. Mr. Berkeley Hill was subsequently added to the Committee.

Thus did the two Colleges move forwards, though not quite to the same extent, for whilst the Physicians adopted the main principle that diplomates of the Royal Colleges should receive a degree in Medicine and Surgery, with or without an additional examination, and had referred the matter to the Council for further consideration and report, the Surgeons had not gone quite so far; without accepting the principle, they requested a Committee to report as to the desirability of the proposed procedure.

The debate on the subject in the College of Physicians was worthy of the occasion and was throughout maintained at a high level. A sincere desire to meet what was wanted, consistently with the dignity of the Colleges and of the Profession at large, most certainly prevailed, and the differences of opinion were such as might be legitimately held upon the propriety and probable outcome of what was a new departure. The opposition to the proposals came from those who regarded it as prejudicial to the rights of the existing University of London; from those who feared that an easier degree without a further period of work devoted to general culture would tend to depreciate the value of University degrees generally; from those who threatened that the Royal Colleges in Edinburgh and Dublin would seek similar powers to the still further deterioration of medical degrees in particular; and from those who

feared that the power to grant degrees admittedly second-rate would injure the Colleges themselves in respect to their other functions of conferring the highest existing qualifications in Medicine and Surgery respectively.* In the opinion of the

* Sir William Gull in a characteristic letter to the *Lancet* (21st Nov., 1885) expressed himself adverse to the course proposed, as tending "to lead to confusion. It may have something," he continued, "to say for itself as a relief against occasional hardship, or supposed hardship; but it is not supported by an independent and full consideration of all the circumstances affecting the whole welfare of the profession. It has respect to more limited issues than this. The universality of the title would greatly diminish its value, and whatever may be said to the contrary, the most distinguished general practitioners in England would look with disfavour upon it. . . . For myself I am vividly mindful of early wants and struggles, but I do not think the degree as proposed would have lightened them or can substantially lighten them for others."

It may be noted that some opposition to the proposed action on the part of the Royal Colleges was beginning to take shape in University quarters. The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Durham adopted a resolution, which was forwarded to the College of Surgeons, expressing the hope that the Royal Colleges before approaching the Legislature to obtain the necessary power to grant the title of M.D. would confer with representatives of the Universities, with the object of ascertaining whether the existing power of the Universities in conferring degrees in Medicine might not be increased, and thus avoid the course contemplated by the Colleges.

Even more direct was the opposition exerted by certain Scottish graduates. Mr. Erichsen, a former President of the College of Surgeons, who was at the time seeking to represent the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews in Parliament, found it necessary to dissociate himself from the line of action to which the Royal Colleges were committing themselves. In reply to a correspondent who expressed the hope "that, notwithstanding your honourable association with one of the corporations in question, you do not approve of their desire to appropriate the titles essentially proceeding from a University, and that you do not consider the London teachers well advised in adopting this method of redressing the great grievances arising from the want of a proper teaching University in London, such as exists in almost every other capital in Europe," Mr. Erichsen issued a manifesto, in which he stated the action of the Royal Colleges would not have his support, but that he would "oppose any scheme that tended to lower the value of the medical degree. That the value of the degree of M.D. would not only be materially lessened, but in time completely extinguished in public estimation, I can have no doubt, if it be conferred on every student who passes the ordinary qualifying examination at the two Colleges. A title common to all would be an honour to none"

present writer enough was not made of this objection, which appeared to him then as it does now a very grave one, and upon which more will be said presently. Holding as he did at the time an official position in the College, he did not feel at liberty to contest the opposite view which was so strongly held by his chief, Sir Henry Pitman, as well as by the President ; but on the day following the vote of the College, the writer placed his resignation in the hands of Sir William Jenner, and relieved of responsibility, regained the freedom to pursue such course as might seem to him desirable under the circumstances.

The question having thus been referred by the governing bodies of the two Royal Colleges to smaller committees for further consideration and report, it was some months before the subject came again before the Fellows of the College of Physicians.* But the Council of the College who had the matter in hand most carefully carried out what had been relegated to them, and on the 5th day of the following April (1886) agreed to a Report, which, after reciting the proceedings and resolutions of the College on the subject, continued as follows :—

“The Council having had the Resolution in question (of Drs. Wilks and Broadbent, *vid. supra*) referred to them for consideration and report, interpret this reference as a desire on the part of the College that your Council should endeavour to give effect to the Resolution by submitting a Scheme defining the conditions under which Degrees in Medicine and Surgery should be conferred, if power should be sought by the two Colleges to confer such Degrees.

“The Council, therefore, after very careful deliberation, beg leave to submit the following for the consideration of the College :—

(see *Lancet*, 7th Nov., 1885). A fallacy in this line of argument, *viz.*, the assumption that all degrees are of equal value, whilst this really depends upon whence they are derived, was pointed out by Dr. (now Sir William) Broadbent in a later issue (21st Nov.) of the same journal.

* The Council of the College for the year 1885-86 consisted of Sir Wm. Jenner, President ; Drs. Habershon, W. H. Stone, J. E. Pollock and W. H. Dickinson, Censors ; Sir Dyce Duckworth, Treasurer ; Drs. Fincham, Weber, J. Andrew, P. W. Latham, C. A. L. Robertson, Moxon, Hughlings Jackson, Reginald Thompson, Broadbent, Playfair, Ringer, Sir J. Fayrer and Sir Henry Pitman, Registrar.

"OUTLINE SCHEME.

"I. That Candidates for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, be admitted to the Examinations, as hitherto, on complying with the Regulations in force at the time being.

"II. That the curriculum of study, and the Examinations to be undergone, both preliminary and professional, be maintained at the highest practicable standard.

"III. That an Examination in Arts, to be conducted by Examiners appointed by the two Colleges, be provided for.

"IV. That the following be the subjects of the Arts Examination:—

"1. *Latin*; 2. *One* of the languages in the Optional List; 3. *Arithmetic*, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; 4. *Geometry* (Euclid, Books I., II. and III.); 5. *Algebra*, Elementary Rules and Simple and Quadratic Equations; 6. *Elementary Mechanics* of Solids and Fluids.

"OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

"Two of the following, at the choice of the Candidate:—

"1. *Greek*; 2. *French*; 3. *German*; 4. *Italian*; 5. *Spanish*; 6. *Higher Mathematics* (Euclid, Books IV., VI., XI., Elementary Trigonometry, Conic Sections); 7. *Experimental Physics*, meaning thereby Heat, Light and Electricity; 8. *Elementary Botany*; 9. *Elementary Zoology*; 10. *English History* to the end of the 18th Century; 11. *Geography*.

"NOTE.—There is no separate Examination on English Grammar, but the Candidate's knowledge of the English language will be determined by correct spelling and composition in his written answers.

"V. A Candidate must, in the first instance, present himself for the entire Examination. If he fail to pass, he will be re-examined only on the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

"VI. That exemption from this (Arts) Examination be only allowed to persons who have passed an equivalent Examination in an University of the United Kingdom, India, the Colonies, or in Foreign Countries, as may from time to time be recognised as equivalent by the Board of Management appointed by the two Colleges.

"VII. That the appointment of Examiners, and all arrangements connected with the Examination, be vested in the Committee of Management appointed by the two Colleges.

"VIII. At least two days before the Examination each Candidate shall pay a Fee of £1 10s. If the Candidate fail to pass the Examination, he shall be admitted to any subsequent Examination within three years on payment of half that Fee.

"IX. That two-thirds of the Fees derived from this Examination be a remuneration to the Examiners, and that the remaining one-third be reserved for the expenses of the Examination.

"X. That the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) and Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.) be conferred on all Candidates who shall have passed the

required Arts Examination, and the Final Examination conducted by the two Colleges, it being the opinion of the Council that the curriculum of study and the Examinations on the Professional Subjects are, at the present time, at the highest practicable standard.

"XI. That, provided the above regulations are approved by the College, further regulations be drawn up, specifying the conditions under which the higher Degrees in Medicine and Surgery shall be obtainable.

"S. O. HABERSHON, *Chairman*.

"5th April, 1886."

On the 12th of April this report was received at an extraordinary meeting of the College, and without any expression of opinion thereon was referred to the Committee of Delegates for consideration and report. It is worthy of note that the Council considered that the examinations in the professional subjects of the conjoined Colleges were "at the highest practicable standard," and so far worthy to merit a degree, and further, that all that was substantially required in addition to the scheme then in force was an additional examination in Arts, the scope of which they set forth.

In accordance with the usual course a copy of this Report of the Council of the College of Physicians was forwarded to the Council of the College of Surgeons, and was at once referred to their Special Committee, to which also was sent the communication from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London (see pages 74 and 79). After much deliberation the Committee finally recommended to the Council "That it is desirable that degrees in Medicine be conferred on candidates who have passed the examinations of the two Royal Colleges, and that the terms upon which degrees should be conferred be relegated to the Committee of Delegates of the two Colleges". These recommendations were approved and adopted by the Council on 10th June, which further added to the Committee of Delegates Mr. J. Hutchinson, Mr. Berkeley Hill and Mr. C. Macnamara, replacing Mr. Savory, now President of the College, and Mr. Holmes, no longer a member of the Council, who were on the original list of delegates, by the new Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wood and Power (see page 123). Thus the matter was by

both Colleges again placed in the hands of the Joint Committee of Delegates, with the main principle accepted by both Colleges, and requiring only to be settled the terms upon which these principles should be carried into effect.

As the outcome of many meetings and much discussion the following Report was presented to both Colleges on the same day, *viz.*, Thursday, 16th of December, 1886 :—

“ REPORT dated the 6th of December, 1886, of the COMMITTEE OF DELEGATES, appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON and the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, to consider the question of the desirability and practicability of granting Degrees in Medicine and Surgery to persons who have passed the Conjoint Examinations of the two Colleges.

*Members of the Committee.**

SIR WILLIAM JENNER, Bart., K.C.B., *Chairman*.

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH, M.D.	MR. W. S. SAVORY.
SIR HENRY PITMAN, M.D.	MR. J. HUTCHINSON.
DR. WILSON FOX.	SIR JOSEPH LISTER, Bart.
DR. RICHARD QUAIN.	MR. J. MARSHALL.
SIR ANDREW CLARK, Bt., M.D.	MR. J. WOOD.
DR. W. M. ORD.	MR. H. POWER.
DR. P. H. PYE-SMITH.	MR. J. W. HULKE.
DR. NORMAN MOORE.	MR. M. BERKELEY HILL.
DR. JOHN CURNOW.	MR. A. E. DURHAM.
	MR. N. C. MACNAMARA.

“ On the 7th of July, 1885, a preliminary Report to the two Colleges was adopted by the Committee of Delegates, expressive of their opinion that it was both desirable and practicable that persons examined by the two Colleges, acting conjointly, should, in virtue of that Examination, have a Degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred upon them. That preliminary Report was referred by the Royal College of Physicians to their Council and by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons to a Committee, to consider the same and to report thereon to the respective Colleges; and the Council of the College of Physicians and the Committee of the College of Surgeons having duly reported thereon, the two Reports were referred to the Committee of Delegates.

* The number of delegates from each College was increased from seven as originally proposed (page 123) to ten. Dr. Moxon, who died on 22nd July, 1886, was replaced by Dr. Pye-Smith.

"The two Reports having been duly considered, the Committee of Delegates have now to recommend to the two Colleges the approval and adoption of the following Resolutions, *viz.* :—

"1. That Candidates who have passed the Examinations of the Examining Board in England for the Licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should have a Degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred upon them, provided that they have passed such Examination in Arts and Science as may hereafter be defined; and have pursued Clinical studies in London—or in other Medical School or Schools if the Governing Body should so determine—for at least two years after having passed the Second Professional Examination.

"2. That an application be made to the Crown by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, acting conjointly, for power to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

"The Committee of Delegates have further to recommend to the two Colleges the approval and adoption of the following Statement, setting forth the reasons for granting to the Colleges acting conjointly, the power of conferring Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, *viz.* :—

"I. It is a reasonable demand that London Students should be able to obtain Medical Degrees in London, provided that their course of study, their opportunities for practical instruction, and the Examinations to which they are subjected are commensurate with those which prevail in the majority of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

"II. The natural way of meeting this demand would seem to be that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, acting conjointly, should acquire the power of conferring Medical Degrees so that they and the Schools associated with them should become *de jure*, as they already are *de facto*, a Medical University.

"III. The essentials of a University as regards teaching and the means of Study in Medicine exist in London more fully than anywhere else in England, *viz.* :—

"(a) The teachers in London include men of the highest eminence in the several branches of Medicine.

"(b) London possesses unrivalled clinical advantages for Medical Education in its large and well-appointed General Hospitals containing upwards of 5,000 beds, occupied by about 60,000 Patients a year, with Out-Patient Departments attended by not less than 350,000 persons; its Special Hospitals with more than 3,000 beds; and its Lunatic Asylums with upwards of 5,000 beds.

"(c) What has been stated of the advantages for Clinical teaching applies in an equal degree to the study of Morbid Anatomy and Pathology.

"(d) As regards the teaching of the preliminary subjects of Medical Study, advantages equal to those of Universities exist in London Medical Schools.

"(e) The organisation of the London Medical Schools and the intercourse of the Students with one another and with their teachers constitute a further condition of University life, which has a marked and important educational influence.

"IV. The Examinations of the Colleges in the subjects of study comprised in their curriculum are on a level with those of the majority of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

"V. Whilst the essential conditions of University education in Medicine exist in London, it would lead to their fuller and more complete development and to the encouragement of higher Education, if Degrees—which are the recognised proof of the completion of a University course—were conferred upon the Students who have virtually passed through such a course.

"VI. It is contrary to the interest of the public that Students should be induced to go from London to places where the opportunities for Clinical studies are necessarily far inferior, merely because University Degrees can there be obtained.

"VII. There seems to be no just ground for objecting to the creation of a new University, seeing that a University has just been founded, which confers a power, such as that now claimed for London, on Manchester and Liverpool. Other possible objections may be made and answered as follows, *viz.* :—

"It may be objected—

"(a) That there would be two Universities in one City.

"The case of Dublin may be cited which has its two Universities.

"(b) Or that the new University would consist of one Faculty only.

"Precedents may be found—notably in the case of Montpellier—in which a University originally consisted of a Medical Faculty only; and in the Universities of the United Kingdom, in which, at their foundation, rarely more than two Faculties were included.

"(c) Or that other Medical Corporations would seek similar powers.

"In other Cities in which Medical Corporations exist, local Universities are already established, affording means of graduation such as are not available for the great majority of Students in London.

"(d) Or that it would be difficult to find an appropriate title for the New University.

"The New University would naturally receive a distinctive designation—for example, University of Westminster.

"VIII. It may be said that the Students educated in London can obtain Degrees from the University of London, but, for reasons into which it is not here necessary to enter, the University of London does not supply the present want, as is obvious from the following fact: of 16,192 Medical men practising in England, 5,219 possess M.D. or M.B. Degrees; but of these, only 622 derive their titles from the University of London.

"WILLIAM JENNER, *Chairman.*"

By the Council of the College of Surgeons,* the Report of the Delegates of the two Colleges was received and considered, paragraph by paragraph, and with certain alterations, chiefly verbal and in nowise altering the meaning or scope of the recommendations, was approved, adopted and entered on the minutes. It may further be said that no opposition to the general tenor of the Report was manifested, the opinion being in favour of the proposals put forward, and this, be it noted, with the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, Sir James Paget, and Mr. Marshall, President of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, being among those approving.

By no means so easily or so unanimously was the result arrived at by the sister College, although the conclusion was ultimately the same. In a full College, eighty Fellows being present, Sir William Jenner presiding, the Report was warmly debated. The adoption of the first Resolution, which contained the essential proposal, *viz.*, that the diplomates of the two Royal Colleges who shall have passed a special examination in Arts and Sciences, and shall have pursued their clinical studies in London—or in other medical schools as may be hereafter determined—for at least two years after passing the second professional examination (in Anatomy and Physiology), shall have a degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred upon them, was moved by Dr. Wilson Fox and seconded by Dr. Habershon. No fresh arguments were adduced and it can scarcely be said that they were needed, for the Fellows had mostly come prepared to vote for the Report as the readiest way of meeting an admitted difficulty and relying to a great extent on the repeated recommendations in the same direction of so many distinguished Fellows who had devoted much time to the consideration of the subject.

* As then constituted the Council consisted of Mr. (afterwards Sir W.) Savory, President; Mr. J. Hutchinson and Sir Joseph Lister, Vice-Presidents; Sir J. Paget, Bart., Sir Spencer Wells, Bart., Messrs. Marshall, Lund, J. Wood, H. Power, Bryant, Hulke, Heath, S. Jones, Sir W. MacCormac, Messrs. Lawson, Berkeley Hill, Durham, Macnamara, Sibley, R. Harrison and Mr. (afterwards Sir T.) Smith.

But nevertheless there was something to be said on the other side, and a small—and, as it proved to be, a very small—minority were resolved to say it. A preliminary objection, however, was raised by Sir William Gull, who, whilst fully agreeing that those who had passed the examinations of the Colleges should have some recognition beyond that at present conferred, complained that the Report was too vague as to the title proposed to be granted, and he also considered that further evidence of clinical work and knowledge should be required, as these comprised subjects upon which the Colleges were specially competent and responsible. At a later stage of the proceedings Sir William embodied his views in the form of an amendment.

The real opposition, however, to the resolution took the shape of an amendment moved by the present writer to the following effect :—

“ That no scheme for conferring degrees in Medicine and Surgery upon candidates who have passed the examinations of the Examining Board in England shall be deemed satisfactory, unless it provide for the conferring of degrees by some University body outside the Colleges themselves, but on which they may be represented ”.

Inasmuch as the question was one of very considerable interest and importance, concerning as it did the very principles upon which the College was established and had been for more than three centuries conducted, it may be permissible here to reproduce the arguments with which the speaker sought to support his attitude of opposition to what he recognised to be the general feeling of the College, and especially of the highest officials and many of the senior Fellows. And this course may at the present be even desirable, since there has been recently * an ill-defined attempt to induce the Royal Colleges to again endeavour to obtain University powers by those who are obviously but imperfectly acquainted with past efforts in this direction.

To begin with, the mover referred to what may be called the technical objections that had been raised to his amend-

* 1902.

ment, anticipating by so doing the point that was made by several subsequent speakers, and was made much of by Sir Henry Pitman, who was virtually the instigator of the course that the College was entering on. It was claimed that by the resolution adopted by a large majority on the 22nd of October, 1885 (p. 132), the College was committed to the principle of obtaining the power to grant degrees to its licentiates in conjunction with the College of Surgeons, and that to raise the question again was factious. "The College could of course change its opinion," Sir Henry said, "but it had already gone too far to retreat with honour, and if it deserted the profession now it would do an injustice and bring discredit on itself. If the College sought the powers and failed, it would have done its best to remedy the acknowledged grievance." Other speakers reiterated this point, Dr. Robert Barnes saying that the College could not retire with decency or safety. But the President, keenly anxious as he was to bring about the proposed extension of the powers of the Colleges, and admitting that in his reading of the previous resolution he thought the College was pledged to proceed as it was doing, nevertheless with the fullest desire that the question should be discussed to the utmost, and that no ground should be given for any Fellow to think he had not had every opportunity to express his opinion, allowed the amendment as it was moved. Reference to the resolution will show that although it affirmed that candidates who had passed the conjoint examinations of the Royal Colleges should have a degree in Medicine and Surgery conferred on them, it by no means states that it is the Colleges who are to grant the degree, and Sir Risdon Bennett, a former President of the College, pointed this out very clearly in the course of the debate. No one to the writer's knowledge, and certainly not either himself or those few who acted with him, was opposed to the diplomates of the Colleges obtaining a degree, on the contrary several were as desirous that such should be the case as any of those who were urging the College to remedy the injustice to the London medical student; but they did most certainly object to the Colleges taking a line which was in their judgment fraught with degra-

dation to them. That a grievance existed was freely acknowledged, though opinion might differ as to its extent, and it would follow that the Royal Colleges from their position and importance were the proper bodies to endeavour to remove that grievance to the utmost of their power ; but it was a long jump from such a position to assert that the Colleges should seek powers to convert themselves into the remedy, and it was at this point that difference arose.

Another circumstance, which, though not affecting the merits of the question, was somewhat remarkable, and certainly called for some explanation, though none was forthcoming. It will be remembered that the Report was framed by a Committee of ten delegates from each College, most of whom had taken an active interest in the subject of University reform, or in the providing of increased facilities for a degree for the London medical student since the questions had become pressing. Several also were members of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London and some were on the executive of that body, Mr. John Marshall being the President and an active co-worker with Sir George Young. It was not perhaps to be expected that these twenty persons were likely to be quite unanimous, even under the dominating influence of such strong personalities as Sir William Jenner and Mr. Savory, but it was certainly strange that at the Annual General Assembly of members of the Association, held on the day before the meetings of the Royal Colleges (pp. 79 and 80), the Report of the Executive Committee was adopted in which reference was made to the proposal on the part of the Royal Colleges to obtain quasi-University powers, with a repetition of a previously expressed opinion deprecating any attempt "to sever the granting of such degrees from influences more strictly academical," Mr. Marshall, as chairman of the meeting, even going so far as to say that it would be the duty of the Association to oppose any scheme for granting degrees by the Royal Colleges which did not proceed upon lines laid down by the Association. And yet the gentlemen who subscribed to and voted for such a sentiment were to be found supporting the opposite contention the next day in their respective

Colleges. On the writer drawing attention to this glaring inconsistency at the outset of his remarks, the President called for the names, which amounted to seven—rather more than a third of the Committee of Delegates. Nor did the Report itself as it appeared express the unanimous opinion of the delegates, for one * had resigned from inability to agree with the line his colleagues were taking, and two others in the course of the debate openly dissented from the essential feature of the Report, one, indeed, Dr. Norman Moore, seconding the amendment, which was a virtual rejection of the main point. Hence, if there were no other ground, some justification existed for again raising the question.

It will be observed that the two resolutions which constitute the essence of the Report, after re-affirming the principle that degrees should be granted to those who have passed the conjoined examinations of the Royal Colleges, proceed categorically to state that they shall be conferred by the Colleges themselves, for which purpose power was to be sought direct from the Crown and not from the Legislature. Now it would be generally conceded, that if a degree were to be granted it must be a University that should grant it ; and although the word University was noticeably absent from these resolutions, it was specifically referred to in the subsequent statement, even to the extent of having a name—that of Westminster—furnished for it. Having determined the principle that degrees should be granted and the corollary thereto that a University should be established, the next step was to indicate where that University was to come from. Of all the courses which must have presented themselves to the Committee of Delegates for consideration, the one recommended by them was that the Royal Colleges, acting conjointly, should become that University, and it was not unreasonable to ask upon what grounds such a selection was made. A most careful examination of the Report failed to disclose any other reason than that it is a "natural" plan (Clause II.) and that "the

* Dr. Pye-Smith, who as a member of the Senate of the University was supporting the scheme being prepared by that body (p. 160).

examinations of the Colleges in the subjects of study comprised in their curriculum are on a level with those of the majority of Universities of the United Kingdom" (Clause IV.). However comprehensive the former claim may be, it can scarcely be regarded as very explicit, or as carrying much weight, and in the amendments agreed to by the Council of the College of Surgeons the words "most practical" were introduced in place of "natural". Against the very doubtful assertion as to the relative character of the examinations conducted by the Colleges and by a majority of the Universities of the United Kingdom, Dr. King Chambers and Sir George Paget entered a strong protest, as others had done on former occasions when it had been put forward. But even if the assertion were granted, it is not easy to see its force in the support of the proposal to give the Colleges University powers, except in a very imperfect conception of what is signified by a University, and its cogency entirely depended upon the assumption that the Colleges were the only bodies capable of instituting examinations of such a standard, and that no University body outside the Colleges would be equal to the task, all of which was manifestly absurd. Such were the only reasons put forward in the Report for the obtaining of University powers by the Royal Colleges, and they were not added to by those who spoke in support of the same in the course of the debate. It would scarcely be denied that they were most inadequate to justify so momentous a change in the character and constitution of the College, and that something more convincing might have been expected.

Passing from these extremely insufficient grounds the speaker proceeded to indicate some very strong reasons why the Colleges conjointly should not be the body to grant the degrees required, why, in short, they should not become a University. First, then, was what might be termed the Academic reason, and in this connection it is not uninteresting to note that of the twenty delegates ten were graduates of the University of London, two of the University of Cambridge (Sir Henry Pitman and Dr. Norman Moore), two of Edinburgh, and six held no degree. The proposal to convert

the combined corporations, whose function in respect to education had always been solely that of examination, into a University was against all precedent and entirely opposed to the conception of what a University really is. And to argue as some did that to add on a further preliminary examination in classics and mathematics to the professional examinations of the combined Board, with or without some additional period of study and special clinical examination, was sufficient to give that Board a claim to be entitled a University, showed a singular ignorance of the real question.

Some difference of opinion no doubt existed then as now as to the complete definition of a University, but no one except the most bigoted admirer of the system of the old University of London could contend that examining simply and only is the be-all and end-all of such an institution. Among the fundamental notions of a University is that it is an educational power, concerned with the promotion and cultivation of learning. The oldest Universities were the centres of teaching, the doctors and masters and even the later instituted bachelors being instructors. More than once in the foregoing pages this has been dwelt upon (p. 55). Long before degrees were granted by any University—say that of Montpellier, which was referred to in the Report—it was a place where learned men congregated for their mutual benefit and for the advancement of knowledge, and where they imparted information to scholars; and it is certain that the degree-granting function—the stamping the learner with some mark of association with such a place and of his having attained a certain standard of proficiency—was the latest power to be assumed by a University body. Such a conception of a University, that it is to concern itself with instruction, involves the idea of a place where the teaching may be carried on, and hence residence for some period becomes an essential feature of a University worthy of the name. As an outcome of the associated and controlled life of scholars is the difficult to express but none the less real influence which contributes so largely to the culture of the educated University man, an influence which deals with how a student

learns as well as with the subject-matter of his studies. Of all this the scheme proposed by the delegates—among whom as pointed out there was a noticeable absence of members of the older Universities—took no account. It definitely recommended the conversion of the Colleges, so far as the licentiates and members were concerned, into a University which would not teach, and only very imperfectly and indirectly influence the teaching in the medical schools; an imitation indeed of the University of London, the notorious failure of which to supply what was wanted was the whole cause of the difficulty. Since, however, it was necessary that the standard for the required degree should be lower than that imposed by the University of London, the new-fangled University must start admittedly inferior to the other, or it would defeat the object for which it was proposed. That is to say, the Colleges were asked not only to agree to their conversion into a University which was no University at all in the proper signification of the term, but were to acknowledge at the outset that it was to be at a lower level to the one of similar type already existing in the metropolis. If it were astonishing that a Committee of their own body could make such a proposal, what is to be said for the College itself, agreeing as it did by an overwhelming majority to such a scheme, when most of the Fellows were graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and presumably conversant with what a University should be.

Another view of this academic aspect of the question found forcible expression in a letter to the *British Medical Journal* (21st Nov., 1885) from a distinguished Oxford graduate, Prof. Ray Lankester, who wrote:—

“The title will be of no value to its possessors, excepting in so far as it may convey the false belief to an uninquiring public, that the possessor has acquired the M.D. degree of a University. The significance of a University degree in Medicine is simply this, that it is conferred as the result of the compliance with a curriculum or tests, approved not by a special professional body, but by an academical body representing science and learning of all kinds.

“That the representatives of the once highly esteemed and venerated medical corporations of London should be dissatisfied with the honourable titles which they have so long been wont to confer, and should desire to confer a title which is at the present moment the exclusive property of the Universities

and the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a matter for deep regret, especially when it is obvious (although it is impossible to suppose that those who advocate the demand perceive this to be the case) that it will lead to a grievous deception and confusion in the public mind.

"Whether it is possible that by a side-wind the power to confer an electro-plate University degree may be attained by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, it is certain that in fair and open discussion the Universities of Great Britain would be able to show conclusively that, for the Crown to delegate this power to any corporation not having an academical constitution, would be a serious wrong to the duly organised bodies which have accepted the privilege, and have carried on their business accordingly. It would morally amount to a breach of contract. That existing Universities may need correction and reform, and that new Universities should come into existence, and receive the same privileges which have been accorded to others, in the manner and on the conditions which have been approved in most European States, one can admit, whilst one must regard as an absolute crime the destruction of the distinctive significance of the letters implying a University degree; the privilege of conferring which has been granted by the Crown, hitherto with the express purpose of inducing the youth of the country to seek the higher and more extended courses of study rather than the lower; and never for the purpose of enabling professional corporations to pretend to an academical character which they do not possess. This, indeed, they cannot claim without showing a strange want of appreciation of the time-honoured and dignified position won for them by past generations of their own body."

The fitness of the Colleges to examine was not for a moment called in question, as Dr. Wilson Fox imagined to be the case. To raise such a point would have been a manifest absurdity. As examining bodies their ability was, and indeed is, undoubted, but that ability alone would not justify a combination of Corporations being denominated a University when the chief function of such an institution was conspicuously absent. It would almost seem that there was present to the mind of the delegates some idea of insisting upon a residence and by so much conforming to the constitution of a real University; for Clause III. asserted that "the essentials of a University as regards teaching and the means of study in Medicine exist in London more fully than anywhere else in England". Since this was alleged to be the case, clearly every effort should have been made to keep the students where such "unrivalled advantages" for clinical and pathological study exist, even to the extent of compulsory residence; and the first resolution itself affirmed that the degree was for

those who have "pursued clinical studies in London". Had this principle been maintained one of the objections to the scheme would have been removed, for at least there would have been the possibility of future improvement in the right direction, but the whole force of this position was destroyed by the following sentence in the resolution, which provides that students from other than London schools may at the discretion of the governing body of the University be admitted to examination for the degree. If the means to check the running away by students from the best of teachers and the best of schools, to the grievous detriment of the said teachers' pockets and students' progress, were to be found in conferring the right to put M.D. after their names, why should such privilege be given to schools asserted to be inferior? Rather should every inducement have been held out for the pupils of such schools to come where perfection is at their command. But it was clear that this clause was introduced to meet the undoubted fact that the examinations of the Royal Colleges could not legally be confined to students of the London schools whose grievances had brought about the situation, and it may be remarked have not been satisfied even at the present day after a lapse of nearly twenty years. That entrance to the examinations of the Conjoined Board could not and cannot be restricted to London students is in itself a serious objection to any attempt to convert the Colleges into a University for that one special class, however desirable it may be that they should receive a degree on reasonable terms.

Another and most important objection to the proposed scheme was to be found in the relation which was to exist between the new University and the Royal Colleges themselves. On this subject not a word of information was given in the Report; all was left to inference. Evidently it must have been one of two things; either the Colleges were to be merged in the future University, losing their identity therein, or they were to run side by side with it. Each alternative appeared to be fraught with the greatest objection, but the former was so impossible to suppose as being seriously con-

templated that it could be dismissed at once from further consideration. There remained then, the state of co-existence, with the Colleges retaining all their rights, privileges, duties and functions unaltered. That is to say the Royal College of Physicians of London, with its history, its dignity and its prestige, granting on the one hand a unique title, the highest and worthiest in the world—its Fellowship,* and on the other forming the half of an imperfect University, avowedly second-rate, to confer the degree of Doctor upon its lowest grade of qualification. It is difficult to believe but that in such a competition downwards the higher attributes of the College would not suffer, and that the value and status of the Fellowship would deteriorate.

It was also urged with much cogency that the wholesale granting of degrees by the College would soon establish so numerous a body of graduates that it would become exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to resist their contention—already urged in several quarters, *viz.* : to be “represented” in the governing body of the College. At present, by the constitution of the College of Physicians, the body of Fellows is the governing body, and hence, to admit the representation sought for, some radical change in the conditions of admission to the Fellowship would become necessary. It would be easy to see that any such change must be in the downward direction—a proceeding that the Fellows and indeed the profession might be expected to regard with disapproval. The practical difficulties of working with any rational consistency such a scheme, that of granting the highest University title, *viz.*, M.D., to one section of its members, and the highest professional qualification, *viz.*, Fellow of the College, to another section, but where the former is within the College of distinctly

* “But it must never be forgotten by us that these two Colleges (of Physicians and Surgeons) stand at the very head of Medicine and Surgery in this country, and that the highest qualifications which they give at the present time occupy a far higher position in the estimation of the medical profession than any University degree” (Dr. Bristow, “Address on Medical Education, Examinations and Degrees,” at the Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, 29th June, 1886)

inferior grade to the latter, and outside the College of avowedly inferior quality to that of another University, was not the least of the objections to the proposal.

To the statement so frequently made that the College is, to all intents and purposes, an educational institution, in virtue of the curriculum it sets forth whereby the studies are regulated, and of its examiners being selected from among the teachers in the schools, it must be urged that this is vastly different from a University Body which directs and superintends the course and method of study, and where examiners and teachers are alike in a position to conduct both the education and the examinations, whilst it takes no account whatever of those other University functions which exert so large an influence on the character of the student. In place of "supervising systematic courses of teaching for the efficiency of which it is itself responsible," it would be merely with the "results" of instruction that it would concern itself, and stamp with a title that would denote a true examination standard, regardless of the "discipline, nurture, manliness and intellectual fellowship which a University degree should represent".*

It was also contended that in basing an objection to the proposal on what might be called "College grounds," a narrow view of the question was being upheld and that the interests of the profession and the public were being lost sight of. To this it may be fairly replied that the question was essentially and primarily one for the consideration of the College, since it was its constitution and character which were to be so violently upset. Were the Combined Colleges the *only* body then existent, or that might be hereafter constituted, which could confer the degree which it was admitted should be given, it would be clearly inconsistent to oppose the scheme; but the gist of the contention has been that they were not the only body, and, indeed, not the proper body for the purpose. The extent to which the public is concerned in the subject it is not easy to determine. Undoubtedly whatever would raise the standard of capability of the general practitioner would be

* "The London University," *Quarterly Review*, January, 1887.

for the public benefit, but it was scarcely claimed that the conferring the title of M.D. upon the diplomates of the Royal Colleges would in any way raise their standard of attainments. And any supposed benefit which might follow from keeping students in London, with its unrivalled advantages in teaching and material, was largely neutralised by the extension of the University privilege to the students of Provincial Schools.

It was, of course, to be expected that the critic of the scheme put forward should be called upon to provide a substitute for that which he would condemn. The scheme, it was affirmed, failed both on paper and by its advocates in showing cause for its acceptance, and dealt neither with the fundamental question of the relation of the proposed University to existing Colleges, nor yet with details, but contented itself with the bare proposal that the Colleges should have, as regards a part of their functions, those of a University. To meet a plan which confines itself to the assertion of a principle, nothing beyond the assertion of another principle can be reasonably expected, and to this end the amendment, previously set out, was moved. It was the principle involved in the scheme, that the degree granting body should be a mere examining Board, with no direct educational or real University functions, and that the Royal Colleges should form that Board, to which the present writer and others were opposed, and which was met by the counter-proposal, that such degrees should only be conferred by a *bonâ-fide* University, leaving it a perfectly open question where such University should be formed, provided the principle were adhered to ; but, at the same time, admitting the desirability of the Colleges having a voice in the conduct of such a University.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Norman Moore, who said that the Report was the outcome of a very large number of compromises, and the delegates not being anxious to insist too much on their individual opinions, there was no minority Report. There were two distinct views, he considered, before the Committee—the one being that the public require a degree, and the other that the question of giving a degree should be based on the desire to improve

medical learning. The minority held to the second view, the majority to the first. The College, he thought, would have a difficulty in obtaining powers to get a degree upon the sole ground that practitioners are desirous of it; and he always held that the mere acquisition of a degree for its value as a title alone was a deception, making the public believe that there had been a University education behind it. A University consists of people who learn and people who teach, and the time had come when such a University could be established in London. The Colleges should give the public something that is of value; but if the Report were adopted they would give what was worthless. On the other hand, the College had the power to play a great part in forming a University in London. Apart from the intrinsic force of Dr. Moore's remarks, the speech was of interest as showing to the College that the Report by no means expressed the unanimous opinion of the delegates, and hence that its principles might justifiably be discussed.

The debate that ensued was long and animated, so much so that one meeting did not suffice for its completion, and it was adjourned for a week. Reference has already been made to many of the points raised both for and against the motion for the adoption of the Report, and also the amendment. A consideration that undoubtedly weighed very considerably with the Fellows, and contributed largely to the size of the majority by which the amendment was defeated, was the idea that the proposals, if carried out, would really facilitate the establishment of a real University in London, of which, indeed, their accomplishment might be regarded as the first step, whilst others held that the promotion of the objects aimed at by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London would be advanced by voting for the Report. It would not have been difficult to show that both these views were fallacious, and it is probable that neither of them was in the minds of those who were primarily responsible for the scheme. For, in the first place, the wording of the resolutions as they were carried explicitly restricted the degree-granting power to the Combined Colleges, and a

charter framed to accord with these resolutions could not permit the formation of anything resembling a Teaching University, or of anything beyond a mere Examining Board. That the scheme, if adopted, would facilitate the attainment of the desires of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University was quite improbable, though Drs. Curnow and Ord supported the Resolutions on the distinct ground that the Colleges would in that way be working in harmony with the Association, and that if the Medical Faculty were once organised on University lines the other faculties would soon follow. Sir Henry Pitman adopted a similar argument. But this was quite opposed to the view of the executive of the Association, who, as previously shown, deprecated the course the Royal Colleges were pursuing ; * and, on the other hand, there were not wanting persons who regarded the aims of the Association as altogether visionary and beyond the range of practical consideration, whatever action the Colleges might take. Whilst some argued that the proposals constituted a first step towards establishing a Teaching University, others professed to regard the Colleges in their combined action as virtually a University, except so far as possessing a power to grant degrees ; but beyond such—to the writer, erroneous claims—it cannot be said that the objections to the scheme urged by the mover of the amendment met with any kind of response : they were either ignored or unanswered. Many of the speeches were wholly beside the points raised by the amendment. Sir Andrew Clark contended that if it were adopted the College would be bound to apply to a University, and be quite unable to act independently ; its offers might be rejected, or might only be accepted on terms humiliating to the College—surely a far-fetched interpretation to place on the words of the amendment, which left it quite an open question where the University should be found. But the mind of the College was made up, and in the end the amendment was rejected by seventy votes to nine.

The adoption of the second Resolution contained in the

Report authorising the Royal Colleges to apply to the Crown for power to confer degrees in Medicine and Surgery was moved by Dr. (now Sir W.) Broadbent and agreed to without discussion.

It was then moved by Dr. Quain, seconded by Dr. Priestley, and carried: "That the resolution now adopted be referred to the Committee of Delegates with full authority to consider and report on the whole subject to the two Colleges." It was understood that the object of the resolution was to empower the Committee of Delegates to take the necessary steps to apply to the Privy Council for a charter, and also to take into consideration the amendment carried in the proposal of Sir William Gull in respect to some further evidence of clinical work and knowledge on the part of candidates for the degrees. A resolution in the same terms had been adopted by the Council of the College of Surgeons at their meeting on 16th December. And thus did the College of Physicians, following on the sister College, commit itself to seek for University powers, with what result will be hereafter seen.

During the next few months the Colleges were the recipients of various communications from different sources called forth by their action in respect to the subject of granting degrees to their diplomates. The Royal Colleges in Ireland soon wrote to inquire what steps were being taken in the matter and clearly intimated that if the English Colleges were successful in their attempt they would at once petition for similar powers being conferred on them.

The Dean of the Bristol Medical School addressed an official letter to the Colleges expressing approval of the course the Colleges had entered on, but protesting against the degrees being conferred only on those who had studied clinically in London, to the exclusion of students who had completed their studies at Provincial Schools.

As may be supposed the prospect of obtaining a degree on such accessible terms as those offered by the scheme of the Royal Colleges caused the greatest satisfaction among the students of the metropolitan medical schools, who at last

seemed to see the near attainment of what had so long been desired, and the hope even that the scheme might be made retrospective in effect was freely indulged in by the most sanguine. How they were doomed to disappointment the sequel will show. But so great then was the confidence assumed in the influence possessed by the President of the College of Physicians that the Charter was considered as good as granted. Memorials in support of the action of the Colleges were forwarded to these bodies by the students of the London, Charing Cross and Westminster Hospitals.

Nor were the professors and teachers in the metropolitan medical schools behind in according their support to the scheme of the Royal Colleges. In February, 1887, a petition to the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons was drawn up, and forwarded in the following May to these institutions in these terms :—

We, the undersigned, earnestly hope that the two Royal Colleges will use their best endeavours to obtain the power of granting a degree in medicine. If this power be obtained, it will offer to students of the metropolitan schools an advantage already possessed by students of most of the educational centres in this country.

- A. We think that the degree should be granted only to those who have received some portion of their medical education in London.
- B. We think that some addition should be made to the present examinations in Arts.
- C. We think that some addition should be made to the present examinations in Science.
- D. We think that some addition should be made to the present examinations in professional subjects.

Then followed the names of the members of the teaching staffs of the medical schools of Charing Cross Hospital, Guy's Hospital, King's College Hospital, the London Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, University College Hospital. Each of the signatories appended to his name the letters corresponding to those of the above four suggestions with which he was in accord. The teaching staff of the Westminster Hospital took no part in the preparation of the petition, nor did they support it; and

the teachers of the Women's Medical School were apparently not consulted.

Inasmuch as a considerable number of those teachers who signed this petition were members of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University of London, which had expressed itself strongly against the scheme of the Royal Colleges (p. 79), there may be said to have been a good deal of inconsistency in their action. Possibly, however, it may have been that clearly recognising the urgent demand that there was for an accessible degree for the London medical student, and deeming the proposals of the Association as unlikely of realisation, they turned the weight of their support to the Royal Colleges which then appeared to many as on the high road to the attainment of their object.

A letter was received from the Secretaries of the Association of General Practitioners enclosing copies of Resolutions in favour of the Scheme of the Colleges passed at a meeting of that body at Exeter Hall on 19th January, 1887. The approval by this Association of the action of the Royal Colleges was, however, in a great measure dependent on the constitutions of the Colleges being so altered as to allow of representatives of general practitioners—members and licentiates—on the governing bodies of these Institutions. It was indeed to effect this purpose that the Association had been called into existence (*v. Lancet*, 29th January, 1887, p. 224).

The most important however of the communications addressed to the Royal Colleges was one from the Councils of University and King's Colleges, suggesting a conference with the Royal Colleges to make combined application to the Crown for power to grant degrees in accordance with the following resolution that had been adopted by the Councils of both University and King's Colleges.

"That a petition be presented to the Crown praying that a Charter to confer degrees in Arts, Science and Medicine with power to include other Faculties may be granted to a suitably constituted Body in and for London; attendance on an improved course of study in this or other recognised Institutions in the Metropolis to be a condition of obtaining such degrees. And an adequate representation of the Colleges to be incorporated in the Governing Body."

Among the members selected by the Council of the Colleges to confer with the Royal Colleges, should the proposal be agreed to by these bodies, were: Lord Grimthorpe, the Dean of Llandaff (Dr. Vaughan), Sir H. Acland, Dr. Priestley and the Principal (Dr. Wace) for King's College; and Professors. Erichsen, Croom Robertson and Berkeley Hill, Mr. Rotton and Sir George Young for University College. How it came about that this proposal was made will be presently referred to; here it suffices to say that along with all the above-mentioned communications it was referred to the consideration of the Committee of Delegates.

On 2nd April, 1887, the Committee of Delegates agreed on their final Report, which set forth that—

“In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the two Colleges, the Committee have taken into consideration the following subjects referred to them, *viz.* :—

- “1. The communication from the Councils of King's College and University College, London, inviting the two Royal Colleges to confer with Committees of those Councils, in order to combine, if possible the objects of all four Colleges, and to make a united application to the Crown for power to grant Degrees in Arts, Science and Medicine.
- “2. The mode in which ‘Application should be made to the Crown by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England for power to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery,’

and have agreed to the following Report thereon, *viz.* :—

“The Committee, in reference to the communication from the Councils of King's College and University College, London, recommend to the two Colleges the adoption of the following resolution, *viz.* :—

“That it is desirable that the two Colleges proceed, conjointly and independently of other Bodies, with their endeavour to obtain the right to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery; and that, therefore, it is at present inexpedient to hold a conference with the University and King's Colleges for the purpose of procuring further powers to grant Degrees in Arts and Sciences.

“With reference to the mode in which application should be made to the Crown by the two Colleges, acting conjointly, for power to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, the Committee recommend that a Body be constituted by twenty-four of the Governing Body of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, to confer Degrees in Medicine and Surgery on those who have passed such Conjoint Examinations as shall hereafter be from time to time determined, and, with a view to give effect to the recommendation, the Committee submit

to the two Colleges for approval the following Drafts of a Petition and Charter prepared by the legal advisers of the two Colleges :—”

At an extraordinary meeting of the College of Physicians held on 27th June, 1887, the Report was adopted, the Council of the College of Surgeons having accepted the same a month previously ; and the Committee of Delegates were further charged to give effect to the provisions embodied therein.

THE SCHEME OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

It now becomes necessary to return to the consideration of the action taken by the Senate of the University, by whom, it will be remembered (p. 78), a strong Committee had been appointed on 14th April, 1886, on the motion of Sir Edward Fry to consider the proposals that had been submitted to them by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London. To this same Committee was also remitted the Scheme that was adopted by Convocation on 29th June, 1886 (p. 117). Conferences took place between this Committee and deputations from the Executive Committee of the Association, and with the Special Committee of Convocation as already recorded (pp. 78 and 122), and, after numerous meetings, a Report was presented to the Senate at their meeting on 16th March, 1887 (see Minutes of Senate 1887, p. 66), as follows :—

“That in the opinion of this Committee it is expedient to introduce changes into the Constitution of the University of the character shown in the following Scheme, which the Committee beg to submit to the Senate for its consideration.

“That so far as this Scheme adopts the proposals of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, and the provisions of the Scheme approved by Convocation on the 29th June, 1886, it is expedient to adopt the said proposals and provisions respectively, but that except as aforesaid it is not expedient to adopt the same.”

THE SCHEME.

I.—*Objects of Incorporation.*

1. The purposes of the incorporation of the University to be so defined as to include, in addition to the existing purposes, the promotion of regular and liberal education throughout Her Majesty's Dominions, and especially in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

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II.—*Constitution, etc.*

2. The University to consist of—
 - i. Senate,
 - ii. Convocation,
 - iii. Associated Colleges,
 - iv. Faculties,
 - v. Boards of Studies,
 with the Queen as Visitor.

III.—*Senate.*

3. To consist (in its final form) of
 - (i.) A Chancellor,
 - (ii.) Thirty-seven Fellows, of whom one shall be elected Vice-Chancellor, as at present.
4. The thirty-seven Fellows shall be appointed as follows :—

Sixteen shall be nominated by the Crown,
 One shall be the Chairman of Convocation *ex officio*,
 Twelve shall be elected by Convocation,
 Eight shall be elected by the four Faculties.
5. Of the twelve Fellows to be elected by Convocation, three shall be elected by the members of Convocation who are Graduates in Arts, who shall vote as such accordingly ; three in like manner by the Graduates in Laws, in Science, and in Medicine, respectively.
6. Members of Convocation holding degrees in two or more of the said four subjects to be entitled to a vote in respect of each of such subjects.
7. Of the eight Fellows to be elected by the four Faculties, two shall be elected by each Faculty.
8. The Fellows, other than the Chairman of Convocation, shall retire in periods of eight years, as follows :—

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year	7th Year	8th Year
Of the 16 Fellows nominated by the Crown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Of the 3 elected by the Graduates in Arts in Convocation :	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Of the " " " " Laws "	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Of the " " " " Science "	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Of the " " " " Medicine "	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Of the 2 " " Faculty of Arts	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Of the " " " " Laws	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Of the " " " " Science	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Of the " " " " Medicine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5

9. The Fellows of each group to retire on each occasion shall be those who, at the time of retirement, have been longest in office under their then

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existing appointment, or when several have been in office for the same period those who shall be ascertained by lot.

10. Power to the Crown and electing bodies to fill up casual vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating member would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.

11. Power to re-nominate and re-elect.

12. The existing members of the Senate to continue as at present: but no new Fellow shall be nominated by the Crown until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown not on the nomination of Convocation has fallen below 16, and then only so as to bring the number up to 16; and no new Fellow shall be elected by Convocation unless or until the number of present Fellows appointed by the Crown on the nomination of Convocation be or has fallen below 12, and then only so as to bring the number up to 12.

13. Until Convocation shall be in exercise of its power to elect the whole twelve Fellows eligible by it, the election of Fellows shall be by the Graduates as follows: the first shall be elected by Graduates in Arts, the second by Graduates in Laws, the third by Graduates in Science, and the fourth by Graduates in Medicine, and so on in succession.

14. The Faculties at once to elect one moiety of their respective Fellows; and at the end of two years to elect the other moieties.

15. The retirement clause (No. 7) to come into full operation only when the Senate is constituted entirely in accordance with paragraph 4: in the meanwhile retirement shall follow the rules laid down in paragraph 7 as nearly as may be: the Vice-Chancellor (whose decision shall be final) declaring by writing in each year who are the retiring Fellows.

IV.—*Convocation.*

16. All elections by Convocation under this Scheme to be by voting-papers.

V.—*Associated Colleges.*

17. The Associated Colleges shall be selected from colleges and teaching institutions situated in any part of the United Kingdom, and shall consist of the following bodies:—

(a) Such bodies as shall be named in a Schedule to be settled by a Committee or Selection prior to any application for a new Charter.

(b) Such other bodies preparing or intended to prepare students for Degrees in the University as the Senate, after consultation with the Faculty or Faculties interested, may from time to time admit.

18. The Committee of Selection shall be a Committee of the Senate and shall, if Convocation so authorise its Annual Committee, act after con-

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sultation with the Annual Committee of Convocation or a Sub-Committee thereof.

19. It shall be an instruction to the Committee of Selection to consider in respect of every College seeking admission the following points :—

- (a) The character of the teaching.
- (b) The permanence of foundation.
- (c) The average age of the students.
- (d) The number of students proceeding from the College to the University.
- (e) The relation of the College to any other University.

20. On the admission of each Associated College the following matters shall be determined by the Committee of Selection, or by the Senate, as the case may require, *viz.* :—

- (a) The Faculty or Faculties to which the College shall belong.
- (b) The number of Members of the Faculty or Faculties to be elected by the College.
- (c) The qualification of such Members.
- (d) The mode of election of such Members by the College.

21. Power to be given to the Senate, after consultation with the Faculty or Faculties interested :—

- (a) To increase or diminish the number of the Members of any Faculty or Faculties representing any Associated College.
- (b) To remove any College from being an Associated College, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

22. The affiliation of Colleges to the University as now existing to cease.

23. The institutions from which the University receives Certificates for Degrees in Medicine (hereinafter called the recognised Medical Institutions) to retain their right of giving such Certificates, whether they be or be not Associated Colleges.

24. Power to be given to the Senate after consultation with the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Medicine from time to time to revise the list of recognised Medical Institutions, and to determine in what branches of medical education the Certificates of each of the said Institutions shall be received.

VI.—*Faculties.*

25. There shall be four Faculties, *viz.* :—

- (1) Arts.
- (2) Laws.
- (3) Science.
- (4) Medicine.

26. All departments of Knowledge in which examinations may be held by the University and not included in any other of the Faculties shall be included in the Faculty of Arts.

27. Each Faculty shall consist of the Representatives of Associated Colleges.

28. Each Faculty shall have the following powers and duties :—
 - (a) To elect two Members of the Senate.
 - (b) To elect Members of a Board of Studies.
 - (c) To declare by resolution its opinion on any matter connected with the subjects of its Faculty and the examinations therein and the teaching thereof, and to communicate the same to the Senate.
29. The Chairman for the time being of the Board of Studies shall be the Chairman of the Faculty.
30. Power to be given to the Senate to refer any resolution declaring the opinion of any Faculty to the consideration of any other Faculty or Faculties, or of a meeting of all the Faculties.

VII.—*Boards of Studies.*

31. There shall be a Board of Studies in each Faculty.
32. Each Board of Studies shall consist of—
 - (a) Such a number of elected Members, being 4, 8, 12, or 16, as the Faculty shall from time to time determine.
 - (b) An Examiner in each subject in the Faculty in which examinations are for the time being held in the University.
33. One fourth of the Elected Members of the Board shall retire each year.
34. Any casual vacancy in the Elected Members occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be supplied by the Members of the Board ; but any person so appointed shall retain his office so long only as the vacating Member would have retained the same if no casual vacancy had occurred.
35. Retiring Members of the Board shall be re-eligible.
36. The Examiners in each subject shall, if more than one, agree upon one of themselves to be an *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Studies. In case they fail to agree, the one of the Examiners who has for the time being held his office for the longest time without break shall be the Member. In case more than one Examiner has held office for the same time, the Examiner shall be nominated by the Vice-Chancellor in writing.
37. Each Board of Studies shall have the following powers and duties :—
 - (a) To elect a Chairman every year.
 - (b) To consider and report to the Senate upon any matter referred to it by the Senate.
 - (c) To represent to the Senate its opinion on any matter connected with the Degrees and Examinations and teaching of the subjects of its Faculty.
 - (d) To deliberate, if so requested, in conjunction with the Senate or any Committee thereof.
 - (e) To make by way of report to its Faculty such recommendations as it may think fit with the object of insuring suitable and efficient teaching in the subjects of its Faculty, and generally to report to its Faculty on all matters connected with its subjects as the Board may think desirable.

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38. Boards of Studies may, if they or any of them shall from time to time think it desirable, meet and act concurrently on particular subjects.

VIII.—*Committees.*

39. Power to be given to the Faculties and the Boards of Studies to act through Committees of the same bodies.

IX.—*Degrees.*

40. Candidates to be admitted to Matriculation and all Degrees other than Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine without regard to their place of education.

41. Candidates for Degrees in the Faculty of Medicine to show that they have passed the required courses of instruction in one or more of the Associated Colleges in that Faculty or recognised Medical Institutions.

42. Power to be given to the Senate with the consent of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to confer Honorary Degrees.

X.—*Professors.*

43. Power to hold real property, and to accept grants, gifts, devises, and legacies for the purposes of the University, including the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, and the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research. Provided that no Professorship or Lectureship be established in the University of a kind likely to compete with any teaching given in University College, London, or to injuriously affect the reasonable prospects of that College.

44. The method of giving effect to the proviso to the last clause to be the subject of negotiation with the College before applying for a Charter.

Your Committee desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in many most important features the Scheme which they have submitted for consideration is in accordance with that adopted by Convocation on the 29th June, 1886.

If this Scheme be *generally* approved in principle by the Senate it will in the judgment of the Committee be desirable that it should be referred back to them in order that they may again confer with the Special Committee appointed by Convocation, or any other Committee or Committees, and have an opportunity of explaining the foregoing Scheme, between which and that approved by Convocation there would appear to be no irreconcilable difference.

Your Committee desire to add that the adoption of this or any similar Scheme will in all probability involve a reconsideration of the financial position of the University; but that this aspect of the subject will, in their opinion, be more conveniently dealt with at a later stage in the proceedings which will become necessary before any new Constitution for the University can be promulgated.

The Vice-Chancellor having explained the general purport of the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University as set out in the foregoing Report, and a preliminary discussion having been held thereupon, it was Resolved :—

“That this Scheme be considered at a Meeting of the Senate to be specially summoned for Wednesday the 23rd inst. That the Chairman of Convocation be authorised to communicate the Scheme to the Annual Committee of Convocation ; and that any Member of the Senate be authorised, at his discretion, to communicate the same, as being under the consideration of the Senate, to any affiliated College or Colleges.”

Together with the foregoing Scheme there was circulated an open letter from Sir Edward Fry to the Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Paget) of which the following is a copy. Apart from the interesting and authoritative *résumé* of the essential features of the Scheme and of the alterations in the Constitution of the University therein proposed, it is significant in being the first public suggestion that the question of the higher education in London should be reported on by a Royal Commission.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

OBSERVATIONS BY LORD JUSTICE FRY UPON THE SCHEME FOR THE RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

4th March, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,

When a few days ago the Committee of the Senate appointed to consider the expediency of any changes in the Constitution of the University concluded their laborious duty, and agreed to report the Scheme about to be laid before the Senate, you invited me to commit to paper a few observations upon it, as a sort of preface or introduction to the rather elaborate document on which you and your colleagues have so long been engaged. In answer to that invitation I now venture to address you.

The formation of an association in the metropolis to promote the formation of a Teaching University for London ; the active part taken in furthering that or analogous schemes by many of the most eminent professors of University and King's Colleges, London ; the project which has found favour with a large proportion of the medical profession to obtain for the two Royal Colleges the power of granting medical degrees ; and lastly, the resolution which has been arrived at by Convocation, after mature deliberation, in favour of a change in

the Constitution of the University ; these things, or some of them, appeared to the Senate to make it necessary to consider whether any changes in the Constitution of the University are expedient. Hence the appointment of our Committee.

The Scheme which the Committee are about to submit to the Senate suggests very radical changes in this Constitution.

The Scheme proposes to unite into a class under the name of Associated Colleges, educational bodies, not only in the metropolis but throughout the country, which from the age of the Students, the character of instruction given, and the fact that the Colleges have sent Students as Candidates for Degrees in the University, may be worthy of association with it. The Professors of these Associated Colleges or representatives of the Professors, are to be gathered together into four groups or Faculties, according as they are concerned with Arts, with Laws, with Science, or with Medicine ; and each Faculty is to select a smaller body to constitute a Board of Studies, and to aid the Senate and its Committees in reference to the subjects of its Faculty. The Examiners of the University are to be *ex-officio* Members of the Board of Studies.

The Boards of Studies if constituted as proposed will be empowered to report to the Senate on the teaching of the subjects with which each Board is conversant, and further to make to its Faculty recommendations with the object of insuring efficient teaching. It is hoped that this power, if wisely used, will furnish a powerful means of indirect influence on the Colleges, and lead to inter-collegiate or other arrangements which would improve the teaching in some subjects at present badly taught in certain Institutions, and thus lessen the obstacle which now exists to graduation in the University. The necessity of such a result is especially felt with regard to the preliminary scientific education for the Medical Degrees.

The Scheme in the next place suggests an entire reconstruction of the Senate. It is proposed that the Chairman of Convocation shall be an *ex-officio* Member, but that with this exception all the Members of the Senate under the new Constitution shall hold office for terms of eight years but be re-eligible ; it is proposed furthermore to increase the proportion elected by Convocation, and to give the Faculties a direct representation on the Senate by allowing each Faculty to elect two Senators.

The motives of these suggested changes are not far to seek. It is hoped that by giving the Teachers in the Colleges a direct influence on the course of the examinations and a part in the Government of the Institution, two advantages will accrue to the University. It will, to use a modern phrase, bring the Senate into touch with the actual Teachers, and thereby remove a certain sense of dissatisfaction which has been felt on their part, and a certain incapacity which some believe now to exist in keeping pace with the varying requirements of the higher education ; and secondly it will, it is hoped, awaken in the Teachers of the several Colleges a sentiment of interest in the University which is now entirely wanting, and which if it existed would

tend to counteract the attraction of other existing Universities and of new designs for new Universities.

The Scheme further proposes to give to the Convocation a direct power of electing twelve Members of the Senate ; the Graduates voting in their several Faculties, so that the larger ones in point of number may not shut out the smaller from direct representation.

Another most serious change which the Scheme will, if realised, bring about is the enlargement of the objects and purposes of the University. At present its only purpose is to ascertain by means of examination the proficiency of Candidates and to confer degrees accordingly. The Scheme proposes to solicit from Her Majesty wider purposes for the University, to enable it to accept gifts and grants for the foundation of professorships and the furtherance of original research. Care must no doubt be taken to prevent the University entering into competition with its Associated Colleges ; and infringing the rights (if any) which University College, London, may possess by virtue of the arrangement which gave rise to the contemporaneous charters of this University and of that College. But it is thought by many competent persons that without so doing, there is ample scope for the activity of the University if and when it shall receive funds ; that the delivery at the University of Lectures of the most advanced kind in various branches of Literature and Science would greatly tend to advance the cause of the highest University education in London, and that if the University had the power to attract such foundations, they would in time appear.

A proposal is contained in the Scheme to enable the University to confer honorary degrees. This is adopted in accordance with the wish of Convocation, and if disapproved by the Senate it can be excluded from the Scheme without creating any wound in its general structure.

The prevalence at the present moment of very numerous and various schemes in relation to the higher education in London makes it impossible to forecast even the immediate future of that education or to anticipate with any confidence the reception or success of this Scheme if it be adopted by the University. For myself I believe that it would add strength to the University even if some of the rival plans to which I refer be also realised ; and I think that in the discussion which the whole subject will no doubt shortly receive, the position of this University will be greatly fortified if they appear in possession of a well-digested project of reform in the direction in which this Scheme tends.

I cannot help believing that the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the higher education in London, and to suggest such steps as might be expedient in order to its improvement, would be a very convenient way of bringing to a point the various and conflicting views and interests which now occupy the field of discussion.

I am, Dear Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

Yours faithfully,

*The Vice-Chancellor of the
University of London.*

EDW. FRY.

After due consideration of the Report and Scheme the Senate resolved at its meeting on 23rd March, 1887 :—

“That the Senate, generally approving the Scheme presented by the Special Committee appointed 13th April, 1886, refer the same back to the Committee, with instructions to confer thereon with the Special Committee appointed by Convocation and with any other Committee or Committees as may appear expedient, and thereafter to report again to the Senate ” (Minute 82).

In the course of the discussion, several suggestions were made by various members of the Senate, some of which were referred to the Committee for consideration. The most important was made by Dr. Pye Smith, on whose motion it was “referred to the Committee to consider the expediency of the following bodies, or any of them, being officially represented on the Senate : University College, King’s College, Royal College of Physicians, Royal College of Surgeons, Council of Legal Education and the Incorporated Law Society”. In the three previous Schemes, *viz.*, that of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London (p. 67), and the two Schemes presented to Convocation (pp. 85 and 117), some or all of these bodies had been allowed representation on the Senate, but in this last proposal as prepared by the Committee of the Senate no such position was allowed to them. An attempt on the part of Mr. Hutton to omit clause 42 which empowered the Senate to grant honorary degrees was negatived. And a proposal made by Mr. (afterwards Sir Joshua) Fitch to restrict the powers of the Faculties allowed in paragraphs 28*a* and 30 of the Scheme and to transfer these powers to Boards of Studies was withdrawn.

In pursuance of these instructions the Special Committee of the Senate had a conference with a deputation from the Committee of Convocation,* and at the meeting of the Senate

* The Senate’s Scheme was presented to Convocation at its meeting on 10th May, 1887, by the Annual Committee in their Report, with the accompanying remark that “the proposals thus made for the future constitution of the University are in many important respects in accordance with the recommendations of the Scheme adopted by Convocation on 26th June, 1886”.

on the 22nd of June following the Vice-Chancellor presented the Scheme for Reconstitution, as amended after the discussion (Minute 156). The amendments referred (*a*) to the constitution of the Committee of Selection, by which the Associated Colleges were to be selected, and (*b*) to the composition and powers of the Faculties and Boards of Studies. Paragraph 18 in the Scheme thus altered read as follows :—

“ The Committee of Selection shall consist of fourteen members, of whom seven shall be elected by the Senate and seven by Convocation, if Convocation be willing to join in the election. If Convocation be unwilling to join in the election the whole fourteen shall be elected by the Senate. The Chairman shall be named by the Senate, and shall have a casting vote.”

Paragraph 28*a* became :—

“ To declare by resolution its opinion on any matter submitted to it for consideration by the Senate ”.

In paragraph 32, after a slight verbal alteration in clause *a*, the following clause was introduced :—

“ One member of Convocation elected by the members of Convocation who are graduates in the subject with which the Board of Studies is conversant ”.

Paragraph 33 was altered thus :—

“ One-fourth of the members of the Board elected by the Faculty shall retire each year ”.

And after paragraph 34 a new paragraph was inserted :—

“ The members of the Board elected by Convocation shall retire every four years ”.

The important suggestions of Dr. Pye Smith that there should be a representation on the Senate of the Medical and Legal corporations, and of University and King's Colleges, were not agreed to.

Although the minutes of the Senate contain no record that the Scheme as amended was formally adopted,* it may be pre-

* The Report of the Special Committee embodying the Scheme came again before the Senate at their meeting on 27th July, 1887, and its consideration was again postponed (Minute 206). It was mentioned at the Senate meeting, 23rd November (Minute 328), and its consideration deferred until the following February, unless otherwise in the meantime ordered by the Senate.

sumed that it went beyond "the general approval" which was given to it, for at the meeting on the 27th of July, on the motion of Sir William Gull, it was resolved that reference should be made to the Scheme in the "Statement" that was being prepared for presentation to the Privy Council, and of which more presently (p. 213). A more conclusive circumstance in the same direction is the fact that this amended Scheme was handed in by Lord Justice Fry, as the proposal of the Senate, to the Royal Commission, which in June, 1888, was taking evidence on "whether any and what kind of new University, or powers, is, or are, required for the advancement of higher education in London".

It is somewhat difficult at the present day quite to realise what an advance this action of the Senate in consenting to a Scheme of Reconstitution betokened. The disregard of and subsequent virtual refusal of the Senate to entertain any proposal to give a place to teachers in the control of the University, as recorded on pages 19 to 27, culminated in their futile proposals adopted in July, 1882, which never went beyond that stage, and even if given effect to would have done nothing to meet what was wanted. How it was that such a change had taken place in the policy of the Senate in five years may perhaps be in part gathered from the following quotation from a letter from Sir Joshua Fitch, who was then on the Senate, which is to be found on page 332 of *Memoirs and Letters of Sir James Paget*, edited by Mr. Stephen Paget: "As early as 1881 a motion was made in the Senate affirming that it would be expedient to establish closer relations with the teaching bodies, and recommending that a Committee should be appointed to consider and report on the possibility of attaining this end, either by the creation of representative Boards of Studies or otherwise. But Sir George Jessel promptly ruled that any such measure would be *ultra vires* and inconsistent with the terms of the Charter; and the proposal was therefore negatived." *

* At the meeting of the Senate on the 26th of October, 1881, Mr. Fitch gave notice of the following motion: "That it is desirable to establish a closer connection between the University and the principal teaching bodies who prepare candidates for its examinations; and that it be referred to a Committee

In 1883 Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls and Vice-Chancellor of the University, died, and was succeeded in the latter office by Sir James Paget. Another, and as important a circumstance, was the appointment by the Crown of Sir Edward Fry as a member of the Senate in December, 1885. Whether he would have successfully prevailed against Sir George Jessel was never put to the test, but Sir Edward at once took steps, as already recorded, to bring before the Senate proposals in accordance with the views of Convocation, in whose proceedings he had taken so important a part, and it is not too much to say that the great change in the course adopted by the Senate was due to his advocacy. The new Vice-Chancellor, says Dr. Pye Smith,* "moderately but decidedly supported" the Scheme for the reform of the University, but it must be said that his official replies to deputations from Convocation, from the Medical bodies and others, were marked by such caution and reserve that he gave but little encouragement to the proposed alterations, whatever may have been the opinion he privately entertained.

To make still more clear the full bearing of the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University as approved by the Senate, it may be well to draw attention to the chief points in which it agreed as well as differed from previous proposals, *viz.*, those put forward by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London (p. 67), and the two Schemes drawn up by Committees of Convocation, the first by Lord Justice Fry's Committee (p. 85), the second by Mr. Magnus's Committee (p. 117); the latter being the one adopted by Convocation and sent up to the Senate (p. 120). Firstly, as regards the object aimed at—whilst all had in view more or less explicitly the conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University

to consider whether this object is attainable; and if so to report on the means whereby it may be best attained". It was not until the following 15th of February that this proposal came before the Senate, when it was referred to the Special Committee which was appointed to consider the resolution received from Convocation concerning the formation of Boards of Studies (see p. 26).

* *Memoirs and Letters of Sir J. Paget*, p. 329.

teaching and examining, they differed considerably in the extent to which this influence was to be admitted. Thus the Association's Scheme, having specially in view the organisation of University teaching in and for London in the form of a Teaching University, and the close connection of University examination with University teaching, the direction of both being by the same authority, proposed the formation of Faculties, to consist of the professors and teachers in University and King's Colleges for the Faculty of Arts; the teachers in the recognised Metropolitan Medical Schools for the Faculty of Medicine; as the Faculty of Science was to be formed by the principal teachers engaged in the responsible work of that Faculty in institutions of University rank; and the Faculty of Law was to follow on the same general lines. In a Senate or Council of not more than thirty members, not less than one-third of that number were to be representatives of the Faculties, elected by Boards of Studies which were to be elected from their own body by the Faculties. In the main the proposals of Convocation's first Scheme were on similar lines, but in the second or adopted Scheme the formation of Faculties composed of recognised teachers was expressly rejected, and Boards of Studies were to have but very limited and occasional duties, the power of the teachers being restricted to four or at most six on a Senate of thirty-two, selected from the Constituent Colleges. An Academic Council was to be constituted under this Scheme to consist in part of professors and other teachers of University rank representing the Constituent Colleges. But one-fourth of this Council was to be representatives of Convocation, by no means necessarily teachers, and eight similar persons were to be on the Senate, a fourth of that body. The Senate, largely no doubt due to the influence of Lord Justice Fry, reverted to Faculties, and constituting them wholly of teachers gave them eight representatives on a Senate of thirty-eight. But the Senate's Scheme, and still less that adopted by Convocation, did not give anything like the same influence to teachers as was allowed in the other two plans, though necessarily greatly extending that possessed by teachers at that time, which, as has been shown, was practically *nil*. Mr.

Magnus's Committee attached "importance to the presence on the Senate of men, other than those actually engaged in teaching, experienced in the conduct of public business, and capable of advising from a non-academic standpoint on educational and other matters affecting the interests of the University" (*Proceedings of Convocation*, 1886-88, p. 188), and it may be added that they took care to allow for a preponderance of such persons. The Senate, without giving expression to any such view, adopted substantially the same course and provided sixteen seats for Crown nominees and twelve for those of Convocation, as against eight for teachers in a Senate of thirty-eight.

All four Schemes admitted the principle of Associated or Constituent Colleges, that of the Association and the first of Convocation recognising those of University in or near London, whilst Convocation's second Scheme recognised in addition provincial institutions not affiliated to any other University, and the Scheme of the Senate, which claimed to promote regular and liberal education throughout Her Majesty's dominions, and especially in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood, laid down that the Associated Colleges should be selected from any part of the United Kingdom.

In respect to external students, they were to be recognised, and degrees granted as usual under the Schemes of Convocation and of the Senate, but the Association, whilst arranging for the University to retain its existing system of conferring its degrees, provided a "teaching side," with its own governing body and giving its own degrees, but that if this were found to be impracticable then they sought to establish a separate and distinct Teaching University for London.

And lastly, the powers of Convocation which were to be left unchanged by the Schemes of the Association of Convocation's first and of the Senate were to be greatly extended in that adopted by Convocation.

A further comparison would indicate other points of difference among these several proposals, but the most important are those now set forth.

It was not, however, to be supposed that the action of the

Senate met with an all-round acceptance, even from those who were most profoundly discontented with the then condition of University affairs in the Metropolis. Prof. Karl Pearson, who has already been quoted as a critic of previous proposals from the extreme professorial point of view, wrote as follows to the *Academy* on the 15th of April, 1887 :—

“The *incubus* of Burlington House having at last produced a movement for a Teaching University, it might have been hoped that the Senate would see the impossibility of forcing one and the same set of examinations upon all teachers and upon all classes of students, whether they had received academic training or had not. Had the existing University attempted to meet the local needs of London by forming out of the London Colleges and Medical Schools a local teaching side, with practically independent examinations, there would have been no need for the present agitation. Instead of any Scheme of this kind the Committee of the Senate propose to add to the existing University four Faculties drawn from the teachers of so-called Associated Colleges. These Associated Colleges are to be selected from colleges and teaching institutions *situated in any part of the United Kingdom*. Beyond the fact that each Faculty will elect two members to the Senate the power of the Faculty is purely consultative, whether directly in the expression of its own opinion or indirectly in the election of a Consultative Board of Study. Any Scheme more hopelessly incapable of furthering the ends of academic teaching in London can hardly be conceived. It is perfectly obvious that the local wants of London cannot be efficiently supplied by drawing teachers from Birmingham, Nottingham, or even Manchester, to consult upon them. The essence of a real University is a local body of men in almost daily contact, and able to meet frequently in consultation on Committee and Board. Try and picture what the efficiency of Oxford and Cambridge would be were their separate Colleges scattered up and down the country ! Yet this is actually the Scheme which the lay rulers of the so-called University propose in order to satisfy the educational needs of London. It shows only too clearly how hopelessly the Committee is out of touch with the London teachers, and how strangely crude are its notions of academic efficiency ! But there is after all a slight consciousness that such a Scheme will not fulfil the just demands of London for University education ; the Committee recommend that power be procured for the University to accept grants and bequests for the establishment of Professorships and Lectureships, and the furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research. In other words, the Committee practically confesses that a University ought to teach, and in so far acknowledges the justice of the movement for a Teaching University in London ; but, instead of endeavouring to organise the existing teaching bodies into a local University, it proposes to start an independent teaching institution of its own. Considering that the ‘furtherance of regular and liberal education and of original research’ has been the aim of the London teaching bodies for years past, and that they have been absolutely cramped

in this endeavour by the so-called University, there is something nigh humorous in this acknowledgment of the Committee that the University has hitherto done nothing for *regular education or original research*, and now proposes to take this work in hand (paragraph 43). It is true that the clause is modified by the provision that no Professorship or Lectureship is to be established which is likely to interfere with any teaching given in University College, or to injure the 'reasonable prospects of that College'. We hardly know why University College is singled out for this honour, which at best sounds like a suggestion that Burlington House is content that the work for its elementary examinations shall still be conducted by the local Colleges; but that it will itself undertake the higher forms of teaching and the pleasing occupation of 'original research'. As for the 'reasonable prospects' of any London College, they have been pretty much what the Burlington House system has made them, and would scarcely admit of the same interpretation by the Colleges and the University. We have said enough, however, to show that the Scheme cannot possibly satisfy the legitimate demands of London, its Teaching Colleges or its Medical Schools."

That the Scheme did not satisfy such extremists as those represented by Prof. Pearson, any more than did the previous proposals emanating from Convocation, was only to be expected, since nothing short of purely professorial control and management, without any reference to other interests which many considered had to be reckoned with, could meet their views. It only now remained to give effect to the Senate's proposals.

THE SCHEME OF UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGES.

Whilst the Senate and Convocation of the University and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons had severally been proceeding in the manner which has been described, resulting in each case in the promulgation of a Scheme designed to alter very considerably the status and position of University teaching and examining in London, the Colleges in Gower Street and in the Strand had not been idle.

In the course of the year 1886 each of these institutions had expressed a general approval of the proposals formulated by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, under circumstances of which an account has already been given (pp. 74-77). But they did not stop at a mere expression of opinion, and under the guidance of such active members of the Association as Sir George Young, Mr. Marshall and Prin-

cipal Wace, University and King's Colleges soon proceeded to an attempt to give effect to their wishes. Early in 1887 the governing bodies of both Colleges adopted a resolution to the effect that the Colleges should, in combination, petition the Crown that a charter to confer degrees in Arts, Science and Medicine, and in any other Faculties to be afterwards determined, might be granted to a suitably constituted body in and for London ; attendance on an approved course of study at these or other recognised institutions in the metropolis to be a condition of obtaining such degrees ; with an adequate representation on the governing body of the Colleges to be incorporated.* It was

* This conclusion was reached at University College at the Annual General Meeting of the Members of that Institution, held on 23rd February, 1887, under the Presidency of the Earl of Kimberley, when Prof. Ray Lankester moved : " That this meeting of the Governors, Fellows and Members of University College, London, approves and adopts the resolution passed on January 28, 1887, by the Senate of the College—namely, that the Council of the College be requested to promote a petition to the Crown, praying for the grant of a Charter, identical in its terms with that of the Victoria University, to an academical body in London, of which University College shall be the first constituent, such Charter to give the right of conferring degrees in Arts and Science only ". He said it was exceedingly probable that very definite action would be taken during the present year by the Government in the direction of constituting a degree-giving body in London. He and his colleagues felt that, unless University College took a definite part in the movement, it was very likely that its interests might suffer very seriously. The Senate had decided by a considerable vote that, in their opinion, the Council should promote a petition to the Crown in favour of a Charter, according to the terms of the resolution which he had moved. The College had no means of granting degrees to its students ; and the Professors of the College had no direct control over the examinations which its students most frequented—namely, those of the University of London. The Charter which he proposed would give a position of dignity to the College, and greatly benefit it as a public institution. He should be willing to co-operate with King's College in this matter. He contended that the Charter would not injure the University of London, or any other vested interest. The University of London was, in fact, only a University which had its headquarters in London, and which had extended its operations all over the globe.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bywater.

Prof. T. E. Scrutton moved as an amendment : " That this meeting of the Governors, Fellows and Members of University College, London, approves and adopts the resolution passed July 10, 1886, by the Council

not without opposition, however, that this conclusion was arrived at. Strongly supported as the proposal was by a large number of the professorial staff, it was not to be expected that those members of the Council of University College, who were either on the Senate of the University, or who were closely concerned in the action of the Senate, should agree to the Colleges taking an independent line in seeking for University powers. An attempt was made to postpone a decision until the Senate had produced its Scheme, but this found no favour with the majority of the Council of University College, and it was finally determined (21st May, 1887) that the joint Committee of the two Colleges should take the necessary steps to promote the petition. This decision led to the resignation of Lord Kimberley, the President of University College; of Sir Julian Goldsmid, the Vice-President and Treasurer; and Lord Justice Fry, Dr. Buchanan, Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C.; Mr. Blake Odgers and Mr. Prevost, the first four named being members of the Senate of the University. Dr. Wood also resigned his seat at the Council. Mr. Erichsen and Sir U. K. Shuttleworth were respectively elected President and Vice-President of the College.

of the College in favour of the organisation of a teaching University in and for London, with Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Law; and requests the Council to use their best endeavours to promote the object specified in that resolution". He contended that the amendment would be far more likely to achieve the object which Prof. Lankester had at heart than a motion which would bind them to a definite scheme, suitable, possibly, for the neighbourhood of Manchester, but not suitable for that of London.

Prof. Morley seconded the amendment. He agreed with Prof. Lankester, that time ought not to be lost; and he thought that the time had come when there must be a teaching University for London; but he regarded the ready-made scheme referred to in the original motion as inadequate. One feature of it was that it did not include a Faculty of Medicine. The amendment urged the need which Prof. Lankester had pointed out, but it also expressed a strong desire to make the new University a great one, which would include all the Faculties.

The amendment was supported by Sir George Young. After some debate, the original motion was withdrawn. The amendment thus became a substantive motion, and was carried unanimously (*The University College Gazette*, 28th February, 1887).

The following circular bearing the names of Lord Kimberley, Sir J. Goldsmid, Mr. A. Prevost, Mr. Cozens Hardy, Dr. Buchanan and Dr. Blake Odgers was issued :—

“ The importance of the crisis through which University College is now passing appears to us so great that we ought briefly to lay before the members of the College the grounds which induced us to resign our seats on the Council. On the 10th of July, 1886, the Council expressed a general approval of the objects of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London. This resolution was not in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, who then, as now, desired that the proposed University should be under the control and management of its teachers, and that attendance at a complete and approved course of instruction given by its own teachers should be an essential condition of obtaining an ordinary degree. The views of the Senate, as then expressed, were not sanctioned by the Council, or, so far as we are aware, by any member of the Council. At the annual general meeting on 23rd February, 1887, the policy of the Council, as distinguished from the policy of the Senate, was approved, and a resolution was carried *nem. con.*, adopting the resolution of the Council on 10th July, 1886 (p. 75). We were prepared, as directed by the general meeting, to use our best endeavours to promote the objects specified in that resolution. But the resolutions passed on 5th March and 21st May, and set out in the Council's printed statement, seem to us to go far beyond anything involved in the resolution of 10th July, 1886. After careful consideration, we have been driven to the conclusion that we cannot concur in this new policy, for the following amongst other reasons. In the first place, we object to the proposal that the professors and teachers should confer degrees upon their own students. The petition, which has been adopted by the majority of the Council, affirms this principle in the strongest terms. In the second place, we object to making attendance on a regular course of instruction in the College a condition of obtaining a degree. It is contrary to the best traditions of the College to prescribe attendance at the lectures of a professor, however eminent he may be, and the experience of the College shows that it is impossible to secure the same high standard of efficiency in every chair. The welfare of the students, without reference to the professional or pecuniary interests of the teachers, should be the aim of a great teaching institution. In the third place, we are convinced that the only prudent course for the College in this crisis is to endeavour to maintain cordial relations with the University of London, and to seek for even a more intimate union with it.”

The whole tenor of the statement was in full accordance with what might have been expected from such active workers both in the Senate and in Convocation of the University as the signers of the circular, and who were so committed to the schemes these bodies had put forth. It was not consistent that

they could view with complacency the foundation of a rival University in the metropolis specially designed to meet the needs of the London students and of them only. The objections to teachers granting degrees to their own students, and to compulsory attendance upon certain classes, was quite opposed to the principles which governed the University. And the financial position of the two Colleges, which many did not hesitate to assert underlay the agitation for a Teaching University in London, gave additional point to the penultimate clause of the circular.

On the occasion of the distribution of prizes in the Medical Faculty of University College on 1st June, 1887, Sir George Young, Bart., who was a member of the Council of the College of many years' standing, thus referred to the important departure they were entering upon. Reminding his hearers of the remarks he made two years before upon the founding of University Colleges in various towns in the kingdom, and the claim of Owens College, Manchester, to grant degrees (p. 62), he had looked forward to the time when University College, London, might obtain the same privilege. The establishment three years afterwards of the Victoria University had settled the question so far as Owens College, Liverpool University College and the Yorkshire College, Leeds, were concerned, and it was to be expected that Birmingham and Bristol, Nottingham and Sheffield, Newcastle and Cardiff, would follow in their steps. Proceeding, the speaker observed, "As such Colleges are founded, and as they claim their place as members of a University, we must expect to see the valuable connection that we have hitherto maintained in those great cities and centres of population terminated by the natural course of things in favour of a University education which is brought home to their doors. We must expect to become, as time moves on, more and more a London College—less and less a national institution." After mentioning some of the drawbacks inseparable from the University system as it existed in London, more especially those affecting the medical side, Sir George Young claimed that University College could not put up with a lower position than that which had been accorded

to the provincial Colleges named, and that a similar privilege to grant degrees should be conceded to similar Colleges in London. He explained the action which the Association for Promoting a Teaching University had taken in the matter, and how both the Convocation and the Senate of the University had been brought to consider the question and had put forward certain schemes which he could only regard as a "compromise," and fell far short of what the Council of the College looked upon as necessary and essential. Referring to the suggestion that the existing University of London should develop what came to be known as a "teaching side" the speaker remarked :—

"No, gentlemen, if the University of London were to move in this direction, it would spoil its own thoroughly good and honest work without doing ours. There will still remain, when we have obtained this Charter, plenty of candidates for its degrees—plenty of work for it to do—plenty of honour to those who obtain them. But surely there is room for us by the side of it. There is room for an institution which shall comprise not merely this College, but King's College and the Medical Schools of London, and which, organising them together as a Teaching University, shall give us that which we want for the efficiency of our work—an institution in which the teaching which we give is duly honoured—is not placed in an inferior position beside the teaching which is given by other Universities and in other University Colleges.

"We ask, therefore, that a charter to confer degrees upon all persons who have undergone a regular course of study in a college or medical school of the University, and have passed the required examinations, shall be granted to a suitable governing body, upon which the governing bodies of this College and of King's College shall be properly represented, and upon which the teaching staff, not merely of this College and of King's College, but also of the other medical schools of London shall have their representatives. In order that the interests of the medical profession may be properly considered—in order that we may not seem to claim that which it is by no means our intention to claim—an unfair position for our own medical schools—we ask an alliance with the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, the official representatives of the medical profession in London, in order that by their means that representation may be secured upon the governing body of the University. It is obvious that from their number it would be difficult to represent directly the separate interests of eleven medical schools upon the governing body of a University; but in so far as the teachers of the various schools have their voice—and that voice, I can assure you, we do not intend should be a small one—in the councils of the University, in so far we shall consider the teachers of other medical schools entitled to rank on equal terms with our own."

These observations were interesting, first as showing the objections entertained by the speaker—who, it must be remembered, represented not only the point of view taken by the majority of the Council of University College, but also the objects for which the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London had striven—to the proposals of the Senate and of Convocation so to modify the constitution of the University as to meet the demands of the teachers and their supporters. In short, Sir George Young clearly advocated the establishment of a second University for London students only, where the teaching should not be made subservient to examination, but that both should be regulated by the teachers themselves, acting in association with a certain number of persons interested in the control and management of educational institutions, though not actually practising teachers. Secondly, the remarks had an important bearing as showing the intentions of those who were promoting a distinct Teaching University for London in respect to the Metropolitan Medical Schools, concerning which more will presently be said.

As illustrating the position of the question of University reform at this time, the concluding paragraphs of Sir George Young's address, which more particularly dealt with the objections that had been raised to a second University, may be quoted :—

"In the first place, it is said that the degrees of the London University having been kept, as we all know, at a high standard, the effect, if not the object, of our movement is to lower that standard ; that it would be, whether we wish it or not, and we certainly do not wish it, to provide a cheap degree, a degree which shall not have its proper value for the medical profession and for others. Now, I do not deny that it is one of our objects, that it is one of our purposes, that degrees should be more easily obtained than they are at present by London medical students and others ; but I may remind the objector, if such there be in this company, that in the working of a machine there are two sources of hindrance, as he will have learnt if he has studied mechanics, first, the amount of work done, and secondly, the friction ; and that by greasing the wheels we secure, indeed, that less effort shall be uselessly expended, but not by any means that a less good effect should be produced. There is always a good deal of work thrown away in preparing for the best of examinations under the best of all possible systems. But in preparing for an examination which is not conducted upon the best of all

possible systems, there is work thrown away which need not be thrown away. If we can save you, and those who come after you, that unnecessary labour, I think you will have cause to thank us.

"I do not think you will have cause to fear that the honour and dignity of the degree will be lowered. It may be that by removing these accidental evils, we shall have done all that is necessary to appease the just complaint of the profession. If it be not so, then, speaking for myself, I am prepared to go further into the question. I say it is important that we should inquire how far the complaint of the medical profession, which we cannot ignore, that the medical degrees of the London University have been kept at a higher standard than is necessary for efficiency, to the detriment of the London students and of the London medical schools, is well founded. If we are to assume, as I sometimes hear claimed, that the London University ordinary degree is equivalent, not to an ordinary degree, say at Edinburgh or at Cambridge, but to a degree in honours, say to a first-class degree in honours at those Universities, well, then, all I have to say is, that it is an excellent thing, no doubt, for those who obtain that degree, and that it is an excellent thing by way of honour for the University that confers it. But it may be a bad thing for a large number of meritorious students who give up all hope of labouring for a University degree because it is entirely beyond their reach. It is undoubtedly a bad thing for those gentlemen who run away to Newcastle in order to get a Newcastle degree, because they foresee that in country practice they will be unfairly handicapped against the Newcastle man.

"Do not let us make a fetish of degrees. We should all get on excellently well if degrees were abolished to-morrow; but, while they exist, a wise man will have one for himself if he can, and for my part, I admit that the desire of London students that they shall have opportunities afforded them for obtaining a creditable average degree without going to Newcastle for it, appears a legitimate claim and one that deserves respectful consideration.

"The second objection is a somewhat rhetorical way of enforcing the first. It is said that you are a set of professors at University College, and you want to 'brand your own herrings,' that is to say, as I understand the joke, that the defects of a bad system of teaching are to be covered over by the free use of a government stamp, which is to be put upon the product by those who are interested in concealing their deficiencies.

"Now, first of all, this accusation is a mistake. I have shown at the council-table, I have had occasion to argue elsewhere, that if there be a University in the world to which this imputation fairly applies, and I do not say that it does fairly apply to any, it is the University of London. It is in the system of the University of London that a serious danger of this kind would appear to exist to those who look at it from outside. I do not question that there may be internal arrangements of which I am not cognisant which obviate the danger. It exists in the system of examiners who are without the control of a Board of Studies, each of those examiners in his own way, no doubt, engaged in teaching, each of them almost necessarily from

time to time examining his own pupils, ready, as our objectors put it to us, to brand his own herrings. The system that we advocate is nothing of the kind. It is the system which has been pursued, which is found to exist, in every well-regulated University of the teaching type which exists in England or elsewhere. It is that examinations shall be conducted jointly by professors and external examiners working under a Board which represents, not a single institution, still less a single teacher, but the interests of rival institutions; and that under their direction degrees shall be conferred which will, indeed, have reference to the teaching that is given, but which are by no means to be depreciated, as though they lost their value, because those who are concerned in the teaching take part in the arrangements for conducting the examination.

"The other objection is one which affects the medical side of the question exclusively. It is one which was brought to my notice early in this movement by one who may be fairly considered to be, I believe I may say, the leader of the medical profession at the present day. It is urged that to constitute a new University in London such as we propose, would be to add another to the already too numerous institutions which confer, not so much degrees, as qualifications for practice. We have recognised the force of this objection and we have endeavoured to meet it. It is quite true that we cannot contemplate the foundation of a University which shall differ from the other Universities in this, that the graduates of our University only shall be unable to practise. It would not do that the degrees of the teaching University of London should be the only degrees in England upon which that slur could be cast. But the licence to practise is not what we have in contemplation, and there is no necessity that we should entangle the question with any consideration of this kind. The remedy is obvious. Here in London we have a sufficiently large field, among those who obtain the licence to practise of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, upon whom to confer our degrees. The degrees will naturally become, through that alliance with the Royal Colleges which we seek, an additional honour, 'a final school' of the same curriculum which leads at present to the qualification they confer. There will be no interference with the Royal Colleges in their prerogative of conferring the qualification to practise; but if any of their qualified practitioners wants a degree, he will come to the University, upon which the Royal Colleges themselves will represent the profession, and where they will have their full voice in the constitution of the regulations for giving degrees; and thus a degree will be afforded to the London members of the profession upon terms which will have been settled in consultation with the recognised authorities of the profession itself.

"There is a movement at present on foot in the College of Physicians for a single-facultied University in London, or an institution in the nature of a University, for conferring medical degrees alone. That movement appears to us to be a part of our movement. By itself, and if the movers insist upon its being considered as essentially a separate movement, we could not look upon it with approval; for we believe that it would be fatal to the prosperity of our medical school. I will put it to you, gentlemen, how would you, the students

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in this College, regard a state of things under which you were called upon to work for a degree, either at the University of London, at Burlington House, or at the Royal College of Physicians? If it were the case, as seems to be indicated, that the degree at Burlington House is to be connected with a very high, a somewhat unusually high, standard, and if the degree which is contemplated by the College of Physicians is to be that creditable average degree which I have indicated as one which, personally, I think ought to be established, do you not see that those medical schools, which like our own aim at the highest teaching, would have serious difficulties in the matter? Here would be two systems in neither of which we had the least voice, two systems of examining Universities outside us competing for our students; and what would our professors do? They would be called upon, now to train for one system and now for another, and perhaps to keep up double sets of classes, so constituted as to fit the arrangements of two rival bodies.

"That is the position in which we should be placed. But if the movement on the part of the Royal College of Physicians (the Royal College of Surgeons joining in it) can be brought into accord with our own, then we shall have already obtained a part of what we seek.

"We do not conceal from ourselves that it is possible opposition may be offered as we go on. That opposition which above all others we should deprecate would be the opposition of the University of London. I have endeavoured to preserve a tone of friendship, such as I sincerely feel, towards that University. I most earnestly deprecate opposition on the part of that distinguished body to the movement which is now on foot for obtaining a University in and for London such as London ought to have. I trust it will not be led into the fatal track of the older Universities, which, by their interference, did not prevent, indeed, the foundation of the University of London, but undoubtedly spoiled it, fifty years ago. That such opposition may be apprehended by some of us we cannot ignore in consideration of the very serious matter to which I have lastly to call attention, the resignation, namely, of our President and of several members of the Council among us. Gentlemen, that these resignations have been to some extent a surprise to us, that they have been a serious cause of anxiety to us, must be obvious; but I think that they have been partly due to a misunderstanding of our aims. I think that the objections which have led to them will, to a large extent, vanish when our proposals come to be more carefully looked into. In the meantime, as for us who remain, we are not disheartened, we are not discouraged. We have at least the satisfaction, such as it is, that the Council of this College is now unanimous in the matter. We have the source of satisfaction which is afforded to us by the unanimous support of the general meeting of the College. We have at our backs the unanimous support of our distinguished body of professors. We have at our side the unanimous assistance of the great College once our rival, but now our cordial ally. Besides King's College we have friends in every medical school in London, who are corresponding with us and working in the same direction as ourselves. We have friends and well-wishers, I may say further, in every University in England. We have friends

in the press, and we have supporters in the public, and we have received the most encouraging intimations that it will not be long before we are able to fill our depleted ranks in the Council with names which will inspire confidence, and which will materially assist us in carrying our work to a conclusion."

The claim that the proposed Scheme for a Teaching University, advocated by the Colleges, had, so far at least as University College was concerned, the unanimous support of the Professoriate was significant, inasmuch as the Scheme of the Colleges had virtually taken the place of the proposals of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, or rather had put those proposals into concrete form. To the suggestions of the Association some opposition had been made at the general meeting of the Association on 2nd December, 1885, by a body of the University College professors, including Prof. Lankester who stated that they were elaborating a Scheme of their own. By now, however, harmony had been restored, and the Association and the two Colleges were at one. The new venture even received a considerable meed of approval from Prof. Pearson, whose criticisms of other Schemes have been more than once quoted. "The real solution of the problem," he wrote in the *Academy* of 16th April, 1887, "seems to lie in the united action on the part of the four Colleges, the construction of the Faculties of Arts and Sciences being left to University and King's Colleges, that of the Faculty of Medicine to the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians. This Scheme should meet with the approval of the medical schools, as well as of the Science and Arts teachers in Gower Street and the Strand. The united influence of these bodies ought to be sufficient to obtain the required charter; and that charter once obtained there can be small doubt that the higher education of London, freed from the trammels of Burlington House, would make rapid progress in extent and efficiency."

Mr. Erichsen, the new President of University College, in a speech delivered at the distribution of prizes in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science, at the end of June, 1887, followed on much the same lines as Sir George Young had taken.

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THE POSITION OF THE QUESTION IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST ROYAL COMMISSION.

By the middle of the year 1887 the long-debated question of the reform of the University of London appeared to be approaching within measurable distance of settlement; and although, as events proved, this result was still to be deferred for more than a decade, even if it can now be regarded as obtained, a very definite step in the progress of the subject was reached by the appointment in May, 1888, of a Royal Commission "to inquire whether any and what kind of new University or powers is or are required for the advancement of higher education in London".

Marking, as this does, the first stage in the course of the proceedings, it may be convenient to record in brief summary the circumstances that led up to action being taken, and how matters stood when the Royal Commission began its sittings—all which it has been the object of the writer to set forth in fuller detail in the previous pages. For this purpose free use will be made of an interesting memorandum drawn up by Lord Justice Fry, and circulated amongst the members of the Senate in March, 1886, and handed in by him to the Royal Commission presided over by Lord Selborne. "The agitation in favour of changes in the University had several distinct sources, and was assisted by men of different and often discordant views. First in point of time was probably the dissatisfaction felt by the medical teachers of London at the very small number of degrees obtained by their pupils in proportion to the very large number of students and the opportunities for clinical teaching." One of the earliest expressions of this feeling was manifested in a letter from Dr. Bristowe to the Chancellor in December, 1879 (p. 28), and this was soon followed by action on the part of the Royal College of Physicians (p. 36), and of the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association (p. 40) on the same lines.

"Another motive which influenced the movement was the opinion that no University fulfils its end which has not the means of promoting original research and giving instruction

to students of the most advanced kind." This with the growing feeling in various educational quarters that teachers should have a distinct voice in the management of the University with which their schools were connected, and that these schools should be in some degree affiliated to the University, formed the basis of a report to the Senate of the University from Convocation in 1878 (p. 25). The same views were emphasised during the sittings of the Educational Conference in the International Health Exhibition in August, 1884. Amongst the papers then read was one by Prof. H. Morley (p. 67), in which he pointed out the co-existence in London of two things, one "the presence of many and varied aids towards the higher education," the other, the existence of "a University which examines but does not teach," the want of all direct relationship between these bodies and the great gain which might be reasonably expected to result "from the right combination of existing conditions".*

The first practical step towards a reconstitution of the University in the direction desired was to be found in the formation in May, 1884, of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London (p. 63), and it is not too much to say that it was owing to the action of this body, and more especially to the ability and energy of Sir George Young, that any real progress was made. Although the plan that the Association supported, and at one time was all but given effect to, did

* In December, 1887, Prof. Morley delivered two lectures at the London Institution on "The Future University of London". His scheme was "that the present work of the University should remain untouched, and that a 'University Chamber' should be constituted by a proportionate representation from the Collegiate bodies in London; that the Matriculation Examination might remain common to both branches of the University; but that two parallel sets of degrees should exist, the one to be granted by the existing examining branch of the University, the other by the teaching branch". Prof. Morley's idea was to bring within the sphere of the University all parts of the great body of education—the board schools, the grammar schools and such intermediate bodies as Toynbee Hall and the Birkbeck Institution—though leaving each element free to discharge its own functions. The main constitution of the University, however, should be formed by University and King's Colleges, the Inns of Court, the Medical Schools, Cooper's Hill College, the South Kensington Schools and the Royal Academy of Music.

not in the end prevail, it still remains a question in the minds of many most competent authorities whether the higher education of London would not have fared better had the scheme come into actual working. In any case, besides being almost directly responsible for the most complete alternative proposed to the then existing University, it may indirectly claim a large share of the credit of rousing the then Senate to consider its position and mend its ways, and so after many checks and much compromise to have assisted materially in bringing about the reconstitution of the University.

"Lastly," as Sir Edward Fry significantly observed, "it can hardly be doubted that a certain body of graduates desired a change in the University, not so much to promote any of the objects of the Association as to give increased powers to Convocation; and they joined in the agitation for change with a view to effectuate this object."

Briefly, the objects sought to be attained by these various dissentients from the conduct and action of the then existing University of London were :—

A co-ordination of the teaching in the various metropolitan seats of higher instruction, and the formation of a union between the institutions and teachers, "so that the elements of a great University should no longer be as *dissecta membra*, but as parts of one organisation".

The establishment of "a direct relationship between those teaching bodies and the University of London," with which they were out of touch.

"The consciousness that teaching and study are a larger part of real education than examining or being examined created a dissatisfaction with the University as being nothing but an examining body. The recognition of study as such by the University appeared to many persons desirable."

To provide a degree for London medical students on more accessible terms than those offered by the University of London. "One of the great obstacles in the way of graduation was the high standard of general scientific knowledge required by the University and the comparative weakness of many of the schools in the purely scientific teaching. The difficulty was

increased by the fact that some of the schools which possessed the highest scientific teaching possessed the smallest amount of hospital accommodation."

The foundation of University chairs in advanced subjects, directed to the requirements of graduates and scholars rather than of students preparing for examinations, together with the providing facilities and encouragement for research.

"Various schemes were suggested to remedy the mischiefs felt and to accomplish the objects desired."

(a) Some authorities proposed the formation of an entirely independent University, it being thought that the existing University was incapable of being altered to meet what was wanted, consistent with the retention of the work it was doing, the value of which was generally though not universally admitted. In this category were the schemes of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and that emanating from University and King's Colleges, the lineal descendant of the plan proposed by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, and known as the Albert University Scheme.

(b) Others, on the contrary, conceived that it was possible to include under the same governing body the existing work of the University, running parallel with which might be formed a "Teaching side," controlled by the teachers, who should be organised into Faculties, with a matriculation examination perhaps common to both, but with two sets of degrees conferred by the same Senate. Such, indeed, was the character of the original scheme of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University (p. 70), but it was quite recognised that this might not be feasible, and the possibility of an independent University was clearly contemplated. Prof. Morley's proposal was of a similar nature.

"It is obvious," commented Sir Edward Fry, "that there are serious objections to this scheme. The two so-called departments would be really separate bodies, standing in a position if not of antagonism, at least of competition; they would be independent of each other and yet would be required to live together; and every detail, financial and administrative, of such a complex body would seem to present great practical

difficulties. It may be suggested that if the dual principle be allowed to prevail in examinations, it can hardly be safe for it to obtain in the governing body."

(c) A third group of objectors to the existing order of things claimed that the solution of the problem was to be found in a fundamental reconstitution of the University of such a character as to bring the London Colleges into relation with one another and with the University itself, as well as giving a direct voice in the management of the University to the teachers and teaching authorities. Such were the two schemes successively put forward by Convocation (pp. 85 and 117) and the scheme of the Senate (p. 160). A comparison of these proposals was made on page 172.

Of these several suggestions two only assumed a concrete form, in the shape of Charters which were duly lodged with the Privy Council and supported by Petitions, *viz.*, that put forward by University and King's Colleges jointly, and that presented by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons acting together. A petition, however, was sent in from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, pointing out in general terms only what its promoters considered was desirable, without framing any detailed scheme such as the others provided. It virtually supported, though without explicit declaration, the prayer of University and King's Colleges, and as representing the body which first definitely indicated the lines on which University reform was required may be fitly set out first as follows :—

Petition

OF THE

ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING A TEACHING UNIVERSITY
FOR LONDON.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

*The Humble Petition of the Association for Promoting a Teaching
University for London :*

SHEWETH—

1. That the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London was formed in 1884, and has enrolled up to the present time about 250 members, each of whom was specially invited to join on the ground of

eminence, or of experience in matters affecting University teaching in London, or of being actively engaged in Educational or Administrative work in one of the Institutions in which such teaching is given.

2. That your Petitioners have been engaged for the last three years in examining the state and requirements of University Education in London, and in conferring with the persons responsible for the teaching and administration of the Institutions in which such Education is carried on. They have thus been led to the conclusion that there exists in the Metropolis and its suburban districts a general and growing demand for the development of University Education. They are convinced that this demand cannot be fully met whilst higher education in London remains in its present unorganised state, and whilst the various Institutions giving University instruction are deprived of the means of common discussion and concerted action. For the teaching given in these Institutions their respective Governing Bodies are alone responsible, and each of these Bodies for the most part acts in educational matters on the advice of its own Teachers; but there is no common centre such as a University would supply, where these Governing Bodies and their Teachers could meet for purposes of conference, and wherein measures for the better organisation of teaching could be discussed and settled. It is matter of experience to those who have taken part in the administration of such Institutions that they suffer from the want of public recognition and support—a want due, not to defects in their work, but mainly to the anomaly of their position as Institutions performing some of the functions without having the status of a University.

3. That the severance from the work of Teaching of the work of Examination for Degrees, and the assignment of such examination to the existing University of London as its sole function, has had an injurious effect upon University Education in London. The restraint exercised over efficient Institutions through examinations held by a body which is neither responsible for their teaching nor in communication with their teachers, acts as a fetter upon education and gives undue consequence to examinations and their results. Examinations so arranged are less efficient than they might be made as a test of real merit, and tend to encourage dissipation of intellectual energy. In the Faculty of Medicine, although a systematic course of study in a recognised school is now required by the existing University of London, the want of due relations between the Examining Institution on the one hand, and the Teaching Bodies and Professional Authorities on the other, has led to unsatisfactory results.

4. That the evils above mentioned cannot be fully remedied, but by the establishment in London of a Teaching University, that is to say, a University which (1) provides for the student in all the subjects included in its Faculties the best attainable teaching with the necessary aids and appliances, (2) requires a regular course of attendance on such teaching as a preliminary to graduation, and (3) secures to the teacher a direct and adequate representation in its councils and a due share in its administration.

5. That such a University may be formed without trenching upon the

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province of the existing University of London, the functions of which are entirely different, and without superseding any Institution now giving genuine University instruction in the Metropolis. A Teaching University for London would incorporate or associate such Institutions without injury to their individual life, as the Victoria University has incorporated Colleges in the North of England.

6. That the Metropolis, regarded as the seat of a Teaching University, possesses for students in every Faculty, but especially in the Faculties of **Laws** and **Medicine**, advantages which cannot be equalled in any other place in the United Kingdom. Such a University, once established, would supply the motive power for various amendments in the University education of London, which are generally admitted to be needful, such as :—the greater concentration of the teaching of particular subjects in the earlier scientific stages of **Medical** education ; the foundation of additional Chairs, attached either to particular Institutions or to the University, for the further prosecution of special studies ; the promotion of new Faculties ; the encouragement of general education as a preliminary to the training for all Professions ; and, finally, such a presentation to the public of the needs of higher education in London as might secure from the corporate or private munificence of the Metropolis the endowments necessary to enable it to keep pace with the growth of population and with the progress of learning.

7. That your Petitioners, wishing to promote the foundation of a Teaching University in London, have held Conferences with representative London Teachers of University rank in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, and have submitted to them the following statement of the Objects to be aimed at in the foundation of such a University :—

- (1) The organisation of University Teaching in and for London in the form of a Teaching University, with Faculties of Arts, Science, **Laws** and **Medicine**.
- (2) The Association of University Examinations with University Teaching, and the direction of both by the same Authorities.
- (3) The conferring of a substantive voice in the government of the University upon those engaged in the work of University Teaching and Examination.
- (4) Existing Institutions in London, of University rank, not to be abolished or ignored, but to be taken as the basis or component parts of the University, and either partially or completely incorporated with the minimum of internal change.
- (5) An alliance to be established between the University and the Professional Societies or Corporations, the Council of Legal Education as representing the Inns of Court, the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

8. That these Conferences have resulted in three reports, each embodying a substantial approval of the Objects above stated and of the proposals of your Petitioners for the purpose of effecting them.

9. That your Petitioners have also held Conferences with Committees of the Senate and Convocation of the existing University of London, and that simultaneously with the action taken by your Petitioners, and, as they believe, in consequence thereof, the questions at issue have, it is understood, been under the consideration of the Senate and Convocation. Their deliberations have resulted in a report, which has been communicated to your Petitioners and recommends various changes in the constitution of the Senate as the Governing Body of the University, the establishment of Faculties and Boards of Studies, and the introduction on the Governing Body of representatives of such Faculties.

10. That such proposals differ from the proposals of your Petitioners in the following, among other, respects:—

- (1) In not requiring, as a preliminary to graduation in the Faculties of Arts and Science, a regular course of instruction in some recognised Teaching Institution. Such a course of instruction, however, continues to be required by the existing University as a preliminary to graduation in the Faculty of Medicine.
- (2) In admitting Colleges not situated within the London District: the effect of this provision being that the suggested Faculties and Boards of Studies could meet but seldom, and thus would not afford to the Teaching Institutions of the Metropolis adequate means of common discussion and concerted action.
- (3) In the absence of any sufficient conditions for securing that the associated Colleges shall be doing effective University work.
- (4) In not providing for the direct representation upon the Governing Body of the associated Institutions, or of University Teachers.
- (5) In granting an unduly large representation to the graduates of the University.

11. That it appears to be difficult, if not impossible, for the University of London, consistently with its relations towards Institutions situated elsewhere, and towards private students, to accept modifications which would enable it to fulfil the Objects above mentioned.

12. That your Petitioners have also held Conferences with Committees of the Councils of University College, London, and King's College, London, respectively, and have submitted to them the above statement of the Objects of the Association. The subject having been subsequently brought by the Committees before their respective Councils, those Councils adopted resolutions expressing their approval of the Objects above stated, and have since determined to petition Your Majesty to the same general effect as is set forth in this Petition.

13. That an alliance between the Teaching University above described and the chief Professional Societies and Corporations of the Metropolis, such as the Inns of Court, the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, would be desirable as securing Professional interests in the arrangements for graduation, and in simplifying and rearranging examinations in the Faculties of Law and Medicine. Your

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Petitioners have accordingly opened communications with the above-named Bodies regarding this subject. They understand, however, that the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons are disposed to seek conjointly for independent powers of granting Degrees in a Faculty of Medicine. Your Petitioners deprecate any severance of the machinery for granting Degrees in London from Academic influences. Many serious defects of University education in London are due to such a severance.

14. That with a view to avoid multiplication of Bodies conferring a Diploma or a Licence to practise, it is expedient that the possession of the conjoint Diploma of the two Royal Colleges above named should be a preliminary condition for obtaining a Medical Degree in the University, the conferring of such Diploma remaining, as at present, the function of the said Royal Colleges.

15. That the Objects above set forth would, in the opinion of your Petitioners, be most readily accomplished by the issue of a Charter to a body of persons suitably constituted to be the Governing Body of a new University in and for London ; such Body to consist of the following persons :—

- (1) The Chancellor of the University : the first Chancellor to be appointed by Your Majesty, and named in the Charter.
- (2) Members to be named by Your Majesty in the Charter. Vacancies to be filled by the Lord President.
- (3) Members chosen by the Governing Bodies of University College, London, King's College, London, and such other Colleges as may be associated with the University.
- (4) Members chosen by the Governing Bodies of the Professional Societies and Corporations hereinbefore referred to, if associated with the University.
- (5) Members chosen by the Professors or Teaching Staff of associated Institutions doing University work, and assembled in the Faculties, whether of Arts, Science, Laws or Medicine, to which they respectively belong, such Members to be in number not less than one-third of the whole Governing Body.

16. That power should be given to the Governing Body of the new University to accept the application for association with the University of any Teaching Institution in the Metropolis, the conditions of such association to be : (i.) that the Institution is giving instruction of a University character ; (ii.) that it has established a complete curriculum, and possesses a sufficient teaching staff in at least one of the recognised Faculties ; (iii.) and that it has furnished proofs of its means and appliances for teaching being established on a satisfactory basis.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to be pleased to grant a Charter to a body of persons appointed as is described in this Petition, or to such other persons as Your Majesty may be pleased to select, constituting a University in and for London, upon the principles and for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and having power to grant its own

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Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Laws, and Medicine, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Your Majesty, in your Royal wisdom and justice, may seem meet.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Association,

JOHN MARSHALL, *Chairman.*

19th July, 1887.

The more important as it was the more complete and comprehensive of the two charters severally petitioned for was that put forward by University and King's Colleges, which was lodged with the Privy Council under the title of the Charter of the Albert University of London. It will be noticed that this name is not mentioned in the petition and appeared for the first time attached to the draft Charter. The selection of the title, suggested probably by that of the Victoria University, was doubtless not without a view to its acceptability in exalted quarters.

The petition was sent in early in July, 1887, and ran as follows :—

Petition

OF

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, AND KING'S COLLEGE,
LONDON.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

*The Humble Petition of University College, London, and King's College,
London :*

SHEWETH—

1. That there exists at present in London an urgent demand for the extension of the benefits of University Education and for the better encouragement of learning and research.
2. That the area comprised within the Metropolitan District now contains more than three million eight hundred thousand inhabitants ; this being the largest population ever ascertained to be residing within limits admitting of daily intercourse ; and that in intelligence, enterprise, and desire for improvement it is in no respect inferior to other communities.
3. That when allowance has been made for those who resort to Oxford, Cambridge, or elsewhere, there remains in London a very large number of persons, especially of the less wealthy classes, who are desirous of receiving and able to profit by University Education, provided only it can be brought to their doors.

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4. That the District in question, in which the two Colleges, your present Petitioners, are situated, besides being the capital City of the Kingdom, and the seat of Government of the Empire, contains the Library of the British Museum, the National Collections of Science and Art, the Record Office and the Head-quarters of the principal Learned Societies; also the Inns of Court, the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and other important Corporations, to which, in England, has been committed authority to admit to the practice of the Law, of Medicine and Surgery, and of other Professions; together with eleven General Hospitals, each with its legally recognised Medical School, and Educational Institutions, Special Schools and Libraries too numerous to mention. This District is in consequence very largely resorted to by Scholars, not only of Your Majesty's subjects, but of all nations, and is especially well adapted for the bringing together of those who can impart knowledge and those who desire instruction.

5. That, notwithstanding these circumstances, London to the present day remains without an Institution which in other capital Cities is deemed essential, a University, namely, in the common acceptation of the word: an Association, that is to say, of Teachers and Students in all the principal departments of Learning, organised in a suitable manner for the transmission and increase of knowledge, and possessing the power of granting Public Degrees as marks of proficiency.

6. That experience has proved that the highest and best education is the result of continued contact of mind with mind between the teacher and the learner, and that the value of a University may be measured by the degree in which it brings the Students into immediate intercourse with thorough Masters of the subjects of instruction. For this purpose it is essential, not only that the Professors and Teachers should be of the highest rank, but that all the arrangements, including the examinations, should be of such a character as to promote and foster the influence of this intercourse, and should therefore be in the hands of those who regulate and give the instruction.

7. That consequently a University, such as is contemplated by your Petitioners, should not only provide for its Students the best attainable teaching in all the subjects included in its Faculties, together with the necessary appliances and aids to study, but should also commend to its Students systematic courses of teaching and methods of study, for the efficiency of which it should become responsible. Its examinations should follow the teaching, not the teaching be adapted to examinations. Its Degrees should be the mark, not merely that a Student has attained a certain standard of proficiency, but also that he has duly followed an approved course of study under approved guidance and instruction.

8. That for the last sixty years, apart from professional instruction, the work of University Education has, in London, been carried on almost entirely by University College and King's College. Important extensions in the field of Education have been due to their experience and example; and an impulse has through their means been given to the progress of knowledge, the bene-

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ficial influence of which has extended to the older Universities, and throughout the country.

9. That University College was founded in the year 1826, under the name of "The University of London," with the intention, on the part of its founders, that it should be established as a University giving regular instruction by means of professorial lectures, and should acquire the power of conferring Degrees upon its own pupils. After the teaching functions of a University had been for some time successfully discharged by the College, it was in 1835 recommended by a vote of the House of Commons that it should receive a Charter to confer Degrees. In 1837 the existing University of London was founded; and the College was thereupon incorporated under its present name, the claim to confer Degrees being withdrawn, but the Institution in all other respects remaining unaltered. It comprises, at the present time, a Faculty of Arts and Laws, with 27 Professorial Chairs, a Faculty of Science, with 15, and a Faculty of Medicine, and recognised Medical School, with 16 Chairs. The total number of the Staff, including Professors and Assistant Professors, Physicians and Surgeons in the Hospital, Lecturers and Demonstrators, is about 100. The entire number of Students in the College was, in 1885-86, 1,192, of whom 383 belonged to the Faculty of Medicine, and 160 to the Slade School of Fine Art. There is also belonging to it a Boys' School containing 550 scholars. The total amount received in the same year from Fees was £33,250, of which £13,087 was received in the Boys' or Junior School. The College is endowed with a site of seven acres, and with buildings erected upon it, which, including the Hospital, have cost upwards of £300,000. There are belonging to the College invested Funds to the amount of about £200,000, which are held chiefly upon special Trusts for Scholarships and Prizes, and by way of partial endowment for a few of the Professorships. The College also holds about £135,000 in trust for the Hospital. All the Classes, except those in the Faculty of Medicine, have since 1878 been open to Women.

10. That King's College was founded by Royal Charter in 1829 in order that the various branches of Literature and Science, and also the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England, should be taught in the College. In 1837 it became affiliated to the University of London, and so remained until that University abandoned the system of affiliated Colleges. It comprises at the present moment a Theological Department with 8 Chairs, a Department of General Literature and Science with 12 Chairs, a Department of Applied Science with 10 Chairs, a Department of Medicine with 19 Chairs, to which is attached a Hospital with a Staff of 19 Physicians and Surgeons, a Department for the Higher Education of Women, occupying a separate College at Kensington, receiving the services of 23 Professors and Lecturers, a Department of Evening Classes, receiving the services of 43 Professors and Lecturers, besides other Departments and a Public School. The total number of the Staff, including Professors, Lecturers, Physicians, and Surgeons, is more than 100. The number of Students of all kinds in the College is about 1,000, besides 400 Boys in the School, 1,300

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Students attending special Classes, and 500 Ladies attending the Lectures at Kensington. The total amount of Fees received during last year was £42,714, of which £9,500 was received in the School. The College occupies a site attached to Somerset House on a lease from the Crown of 999 years ; and the buildings erected upon this site, together with the Hospital situated in the immediate neighbourhood, have cost at least £300,000. It also holds Trust Funds to the amount of £42,000, chiefly for the endowment of Scholarships and Professorships, besides sundry Funds held in trust for the Hospital.

11. That each of these Colleges, so far as regards its site and buildings, its equipment, the reputation of its Teachers, and the number and distinction of its Students, may claim to be ranked with historic Universities in the United Kingdom and other countries.

12. That, in the absence of a power to confer Degrees upon their own Students, the effect of their teaching has been impaired, their development has been retarded, and their beneficial influence diminished.

13. That such of their Students as desire to obtain a Degree have been accustomed either to become candidates at the examinations of The University of London, or else, and of late years in increasing numbers, to leave these Colleges, and resort to other Universities for that purpose.

14. That The University of London was founded for the purpose of conferring Degrees upon qualified Students of these Colleges, and of such other similar Institutions as might thereafter be affiliated to the University. No official representation upon the Governing Body of the University was given to these Colleges, or to any of the Institutions that were afterwards affiliated to it ; and the Teachers in these Colleges, and in the Institutions so affiliated, were never associated, as such, in the work of the University. In 1857 the principle of Affiliation was abandoned by the University, and its Examinations, with the exception of those for Medical Degrees, were thrown open to all persons, without reference to their place of Education, or to their having, or not having, attended any regular course of instruction.

15. That, except by the situation of its head-quarters, The University of London does not belong more to London, or to the London District, than to any other part of England, or of the Empire ; and that valuable as has been the influence which it has exercised over many educational Institutions, and great as have been the services thus rendered to the cause of Education, its existence and present work do not supply the place, or furnish an argument against the establishment, of a University, in the sense hereinbefore defined, in and for London.

16. That, in the experience of your Petitioners, the severance of the work of Examination for Degrees from the work of Teaching has an injurious effect upon University Education. The restraint exercised upon efficient Institutions by Examinations held under an authority which is neither responsible for their Teaching nor in regular communication with their Teachers acts as a fetter upon Education and gives undue consequence to Examinations and their results. Examinations so arranged, though a test of knowledge in a narrow sense of the word, are no adequate test of real education, and tend

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to deprive instruction and study of that power of transforming the mind of the learner which is their most valuable function.

17. That the demand for higher Education in London cannot be fully met whilst that education remains in its present unorganised state, and the various Institutions giving University instruction are deprived of the means of common discussion and concerted action. For the teaching given in these Institutions their respective Governing Bodies are alone responsible, and each of these Bodies for the most part acts in educational matters on the advice of its own Teachers; but there is no common centre such as a University would supply, where these Governing Bodies and their Teachers could meet for purposes of conference, and wherein measures for the better organisation of teaching could be discussed and settled.

18. That The Victoria University was in 1880 established in the City of Manchester by Your Majesty's Gracious Charter, with power to grant Degrees to all persons who pursue a regular course of study in a College of the University, and who submit themselves for examination; and that the establishment of that University has already led to important educational results in the North of England, for instance, the development of the Medical School of Owens College, Manchester, and the foundation of Liverpool University College.

19. That in view of the considerations hereinbefore stated your Petitioners humbly represent to Your Majesty that it is expedient that a University of the complete character above described should be constituted in and for the London District.

20. That the University should give Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and should have power to add other Faculties, corresponding to its other provinces of study and of educational work.

21. That University College, London, and King's College, London, should be designated in the Charter as Colleges in the University.

22. That power should be given to the University to admit on application other Colleges in the Metropolitan District; the conditions of admission to be that the University shall be satisfied—

(a) That the College is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence, and is under the independent control of its own Governing Body.

(b) That the College possesses a sufficient staff, buildings, and appliances for study, with adequate arrangements for teaching, in one or more of the Faculties of the University.

23. That the admission of a College to the University should entitle it to representation on the Governing Body of the University, to the inclusion of its Senate, Professors, or Academic Board in the Assemblies of the appropriate Faculties of the University, and to the admission of its Students, duly qualified by attendance on a regular course of instruction in the College, as candidates for Degrees in such Faculties.

24. That Colleges admitted to the University should not thereby be brought in any respect under the control of the University except only as

regards the regulations for the duration and nature of the studies to be required of the Students of the College as a qualification for University Degrees.

25. That the Governing Body of the University should include, besides representatives of its Colleges, representatives of the Assemblies of the Faculties of the University.

26. That such a University, once established, would promote various improvements in the University Education of London, which are generally admitted to be needful, such as : The greater concentration of the teaching of particular subjects in the earlier scientific stages of Medical education ; the foundation of additional Chairs, attached either to particular Institutions or to the University, for the further prosecution of special studies or of original research ; the promotion of new Faculties ; the encouragement of general education as preliminary to the training for all Professions ; and, finally, such a presentation to the public of the needs of higher education in London as may secure from the corporate or private munificence of London the endowments necessary to enable it to keep pace with the growth of population and with the progress of learning.

27. Your Petitioners further humbly represent to Your Majesty :—

- (a) That, as your Petitioners have been informed, it is the intention of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to petition Your Majesty to confer upon them jointly, or upon a Body composed of their representatives, the power to confer Medical Degrees.
- (b) That while recognising the expediency of the establishment in and for London of a Degree-giving Body whereon the Medical Profession may have official representation, Your Petitioners cannot but regard the giving of a Degree as the appropriate function of a University, and would deprecate a severance of the Medical Faculty from other Faculties in the University which they contemplate.
- (c) That for the purpose of such representation it is desirable that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England should be specially associated with the University, and should be suitably represented on its Governing Body, thus providing for the direct representation of the Medical Profession on the Governing Body of the University, and that the recognised Medical Schools of London should be admitted to the University by the teaching members of the School being included in the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine and the students becoming admissible as candidates for Degrees in that Faculty.
- (d) That with a view to avoid multiplication of Bodies conferring a Diploma or Licence to practise, it is expedient that the conjoint Diploma of the two Royal Colleges above named should be a preliminary condition for obtaining a Medical Degree in

the University, the conferring of such Diploma remaining, as at present, the function of the said Royal Colleges, and not of the University.

28. Your Petitioners are further desirous that Your Majesty should be the Visitor of the University and should name certain Members to serve on its Governing Body.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to be pleased to grant a Charter to a Body of Persons, to be appointed as is described in this Petition, to be a University in and for the London District, having power to grant Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, with power to add other Faculties; and that Your Majesty will be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom and Justice may seem meet.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray.

The Charter, which was not forwarded to the Privy Council until subsequently, was in the following terms :—

Draft, adopted by the Councils of University College, London, and King's College, London, for the constitution of proposed new University.

The insertion of the passages in square brackets [] is contingent upon the Royal College of Physicians of London and Royal College of Surgeons of England being associated with the University.

DRAFT.

CHARTER

OF

The Albert University of London.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS University College, London, originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, and King's College, London, also originally incorporated by Royal Charter and reincorporated by Act of Parliament, lately presented to Us in Our Council a humble Petition under the common seals of those Colleges and thereby represented to Us (among other things) as follows :—

That there exists at present in London an urgent demand for the extension of the benefits of University Education and for the better encouragement of learning and research, and that it is expedient there should be constituted in and for the London District a University providing for its Students the best attainable teaching in all the subjects included in its

Faculties, together with the necessary appliances and aids to study, and commending to its Students systematic courses of teaching and methods of study, for the efficiency of which it should become responsible ;

And by the same Petition humbly prayed Us to be pleased to grant a Charter to a Body of Persons, to be appointed as therein described to be a University in and for the London District, having power to grant Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, with power to add other Faculties ; and that We would be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Us in Our Royal Wisdom and Justice might seem meet ;

Now know ye that We, having taken into our Royal consideration the said humble Petition, do, by virtue of our Prerogative Royal, and of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will and ordain as follows :—

I.—Foundation of The Albert University of London.

There shall be and there is hereby constituted and founded a University, in and for London, with the name of the Albert University of London, by which name the Chancellor, and other members of the Albert University of London for the time being shall be, and are hereby, constituted one body corporate, with perpetual succession, and a common seal, and with power, without any further licence in mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, and also to grant, demise, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property ; which University shall have the constitution and powers, and be subject to the regulations, in this our Charter prescribed and contained ; and which University is in this Our Charter referred to as the University.

II.—Colleges in the University.

University College, London, and King's College, London, shall be and are hereby constituted Colleges in the University.

Other Colleges may from time to time be admitted as Colleges in the University in the manner and subject to the conditions in this Our Charter prescribed.

III.—[Association of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons in England with the University.]

The Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, shall be associated with the University in the manner in this Our Charter prescribed.]

IV.—Medical Schools in the University.

The Medical Schools of University College, London, and King's College, London, shall be Medical Schools in the University.

Every other Medical School in London which is recognised as efficient by any Body having power to grant a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts, may claim to be admitted as a Medical School in the University in the manner and subject to the conditions in this Our Charter prescribed.

V.—*University Degrees and Certificates.*

The University shall have power to confer Degrees in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine, and in such other Faculties corresponding to the provinces of study and educational work occupied by the University as shall from time to time be determined by the Council of the University, on all persons, male or female, who shall have pursued a regular course of study in a College or Medical School in the University, and shall submit themselves for examination.

Provided that no ordinary Medical Degree shall be conferred on any person who shall not previously have obtained a qualification for registration under the Medical Acts.

The University shall also have power, in the case of Students of the University who shall have been resident Students of any other University in Our Dominions, to accept the examinations and periods of residence and study passed by them at such other University as equivalent to such examinations and periods of study in the University as the Council constituted by this Our Charter shall from time to time determine. Provided that the Council shall not allow a Degree to be conferred on any such Student unless such Student shall have pursued a course of study in a College or Medical School in the University during such final portion of the period of study as may be determined by the Council and shall have passed the final examination of the University in that course of study.

The University shall also have power to admit by special grace Graduates of other Universities in Our Dominions to similar and equal Degrees in the University.

The University shall also have power to admit to Honorary Degrees in the University such persons, being, at the constitution of the University, Fellows of University College, London, Fellows of King's College, London, or past Students of the said Colleges, and such other persons, as are worthy, in the estimation of the Council, of this distinction.

The University shall also have power to grant to Students of any College in the University, after such examinations, in such mode and on such conditions as to the University from time to time shall seem fit, certificates of proficiency in any branches of knowledge.

The University shall also have power to examine into the efficiency of schools or any academic institutions, and to grant certificates of proficiency to scholars and members thereof.

The University may appoint Lecturers independently of a College or Medical School to give instruction in any subject, whether it be or be not included in a Faculty.

VI.—*Visitor.*

We reserve to ourselves, Our heirs and successors, to be the Visitor of the University.

VII.—*Authorities of the University.*

The authorities of the University shall be the Chancellor of the University, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Council, the Assemblies of the several Faculties in the University, the Boards of Studies of the several Faculties and the Convocation of the University.

VIII.—*The Chancellor.*

The Chancellor shall be the Head of the University, and may preside over meetings of the Council and of Convocation.

The Chancellor shall hold office during his life or until his resignation.

shall be the first Chancellor of the University.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Chancellor within ten years from the date of this Our Charter, we reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs, and successors the right of nominating to the Office.

Thereafter the Chancellor shall be elected by the Convocation of the University.

IX.—*The Vice-Chancellor.*

In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University shall exercise all the functions of the Chancellor, except the hearing of Appeals under any provision of this Our Charter.

The first Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from among the members of the Council, and shall hold office for two years from the date of election, or until he shall cease to be a member of the Council, whichever shall first happen. His successors shall from time to time be elected by the Council from among the members of the Council, and shall hold office for one year.

The Vice-Chancellor may appoint a member of the Council as a Pro-Vice-Chancellor to exercise his functions in his absence.

X.—*The Council.*

The Council shall consist of the persons following, namely ; first, the Chancellor ; secondly, persons appointed by this Our Charter, and their successors appointed by the Lord President of Our Council and by the Convocation of the University, as in this Our Charter provided ; thirdly, persons representing the several Colleges in the University ; fourthly, [persons representing the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England ; fifthly,] persons representing the several Assemblies of the Faculties in the University.

Except as in this Our Charter provided, every member of the Council shall hold office for the term of five years, and shall be capable of re-appointment or re-election. Any member who shall cease to be qualified, or shall become incapacitated to act, or shall notify his resignation to the Council, or shall for the space of two years consecutively be absent from

all meetings of the Council, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

The following six persons shall be members of the Council from the date of this Our Charter :

On any such person or successor of such person ceasing to be a member of the Council, the Lord President of Our Council shall appoint a fit person as his successor, provided that after the expiration of ten years from the date of this our Charter the Convocation of the University shall elect a fit person to succeed to the first, the third, and the fifth vacancy so caused, and on any person so elected or a successor of such person ceasing to be a member of the Council shall elect a fit person to be his successor.

The persons in the Council representing University College, London, shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.

The persons in the Council representing King's College, London, shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.

On the admission of any College other than University College, London, and King's College, London, as a College in the University, the number of its representatives, not exceeding three, shall be determined by the Council.

[The persons in the Council representing the Royal College of Physicians of London shall be three persons chosen by the Fellows in Comitia of the College.

The persons in the Council representing the Royal College of Surgeons of England shall be three persons chosen by the Council of the College.]

The persons representing each of the Assemblies of the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, shall be four persons appointed by the Assemblies of such Faculties respectively.

If any other Faculty shall be established by the University the persons representing such Faculty in the Council shall be such number of persons to be elected by the Assembly of such Faculty not exceeding four as shall on the establishment of the Faculty be determined by the Council.

Any College represented on the Council, or any Assembly of a Faculty may, at any time after six years from the constitution of the University, present a memorial to the Council requiring its number of representatives, or the number of representatives of any other College or Assembly of a Faculty, to be taken into consideration with a view to its increase or decrease ; and the Council shall thereupon refer the matter to the several Colleges and Assemblies of the Faculties other than that presenting the memorial, and, after receipt and consideration of such of the reports as may be received within three months from the date of reference, the Council may increase or decrease the number of representatives to which such memorial relates. Provided that within six months after the promulgation of the decision of the Council any College or Assembly of a Faculty may appeal to Us in Our Council against the decision of the Council of the University.

The acts of the Council shall not be invalidated by the existence of any vacancy among its members.

XI.—*Powers of the Council.*

The Council shall be the Governing Body of the University, and shall direct the form, custody, and use of the common Seal, and shall have the management and control of the affairs and property of the University, and shall appoint a Registrar and any other officers necessary for conducting the business of the University.

The Council shall have full power to make and alter or revoke statutes for regulating all matters concerning the University, and may exercise and do all powers and things by this Our Charter granted or authorised to be exercised or done by the University.

Provided, first, that it shall not be lawful for the University, by any statute or otherwise, to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession ; and

Provided, secondly, that any statute made by the Council be not repugnant to the law of England, or to the general objects, or any provision, of this Our Charter.

Provided, thirdly, that the Council, in determining the curriculum of each Faculty, and making regulations respecting the examinations or degrees of the Faculty, shall proceed on the recommendation of, or after submitting the proposal for consideration and report to, the Assembly of the Faculty.

XII.—*The Assemblies of the Faculties.*

The Assemblies of each of the Faculties of Arts and Science, and of any other Faculty that may hereafter be established by the University, shall consist, in the first place, of such persons doing Professorial work in the Colleges included in the University in respect of that Faculty as shall be designated by the Governing Body of each College, and for this purpose University College, London, and King's College, London, shall, at the constitution of the University, be deemed to be included therein in respect of the Faculties of Arts and Science.

The Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine shall consist, in the first place, of such of the Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, and Lecturers, of the Medical Schools in the University as shall be designated by the Governing Body of each School.

The persons whom a College or Medical School shall be entitled to designate as members of the Assembly of a Faculty shall be such as are giving regular instruction to Classes in the College or Medical School in one or more of the subjects included in the Faculty.

Provided that, except in the case of the persons designated as aforesaid before the first election of the Council by the Assemblies of the Faculties, the designations of persons to be members of the Assemblies of the Faculties shall not take effect without the approval of the Council, or, on appeal to the Chancellor, his approval of the same.

The Assembly of each Faculty shall consist, in the second place, of such of the Examiners of the University in subjects included in the Faculty, not

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being otherwise Members of the Assembly, as the Council may appoint Members of the Assembly; provided that such Examiners shall not vote in the Assembly of the Faculty on the election of Members of the Council.

It may consist, in the third place, of such persons engaged, or who have been engaged, in University Teaching in London in subjects included in the Faculty as shall be nominated in that behalf by the Assembly of the Faculty and approved by the Council.

XIII.—*Powers of the Assemblies of the Faculties.*

The Assembly of each Faculty shall have the following powers; namely:—
Of prescribing the mode of conducting the proceedings of the Assembly and of registering the same, and of reporting the same to the Council;
Of electing members of the Council, and of the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty;
Of discussing and of declaring an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University, including any matter referred to the Assembly by the Council;
Of delegating from time to time to the Board or Boards of Studies of the Faculty the power of making recommendations and reports to the Council.

XIV.—*Establishment of New Faculties.*

Before establishing any new Faculty the Council shall refer the matter to the Assemblies of the Faculties for consideration and report.

When a new Faculty has been established, the Council shall determine which of the Colleges in the University shall be deemed to be included in the University in respect of such Faculty.

XV.—*The Boards of Studies.*

There shall be a Board or Boards of Studies in each Faculty, which shall consist of:—

First. Members of the Faculty elected from time to time by the Assembly of the Faculty from amongst its own members.

Secondly. Such of the Examiners of the University in the subjects of the Faculty, as are members of the Assembly of that Faculty.

The Council shall have power to refer matters to the Boards of Studies, either separately or conjointly, for consideration and report; provided that a copy of each such report shall be transmitted forthwith to the Assembly of each Faculty concerned.

The Boards of Studies shall have power to meet with each other in conference, either by themselves or by their Committees, to prescribe the mode of conducting their own proceedings, and to report directly to the Council, either separately or conjointly, on any matter relating to the subjects of their Faculty or Faculties.

XVI.—*The Convocation of the University.*

The Convocation of the University shall consist of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and registered graduates of the University for the time being.

All graduates of the University of three years' standing shall be entitled to register, and for this purpose a register shall be kept, which shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name appears thereon at the time of claiming to vote in Convocation is entitled to vote, and that any person whose name does not then appear thereon is not so entitled; provided that the holder of an *ad eundem* or honorary degree shall not, as such, without the consent of Convocation in each case, be entitled so to register.

The first meeting of Convocation shall be called by the Vice-Chancellor, at the expiration of ten years after the date of this Our Charter.

At that meeting the Convocation shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold office for three years or until his previous death or resignation, but a Chairman going out of office shall be re-eligible.

The Council shall, as often as may be required for the election of Members of Council and may at such other times as to them seems fit, convene a meeting of Convocation.

If at any time twenty members of Convocation, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman to convene a meeting of Convocation, he may in his discretion do so.

Notice of all meetings of Convocation shall be given in such manner as the Council shall prescribe.

No question shall be decided at a meeting of Convocation unless at least thirty members are present, but in the election of members of the Council members of Convocation shall be entitled to vote by voting papers in such form, and to be signed, verified, and transmitted in such manner as the Council shall prescribe.

XVII.—*Powers of Convocation.*

The Convocation shall have the following powers; namely:—

Of prescribing the mode of conducting the proceedings of the Convocation and of registering the same, and of reporting the same to the Council;

Of electing the Chancellor of the University after the first vacancy in the office which shall occur subsequently to the expiration of ten years from the date of this Our Charter;

Of electing members of the Council as aforesaid;

Of discussing and of declaring an opinion on any matter whatsoever relating to the University, including any matter referred to them by the Council.

XVIII.—*Members of the University.*

The members of the University shall be the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the members of the Council; the members of the Assemblies of the Faculties; the Registrar, Graduates, and Students of the University.

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The Students of the University shall be such Students in any College or Medical School in the University as shall have been admitted as Students of the University under the regulations of the Council.

XIX.—*Examinations.*

The Examiners of the University shall be such members of the Assemblies of the Faculties, and such external Examiners, as the Council shall from time to time appoint to be Examiners.

All examinations of members of the University shall be conducted jointly by external Examiners, and by Examiners being Professors, Physicians, Surgeons, Lecturers, or Teachers in a College or Medical School in the University ; and for this purpose at least one external Examiner shall be appointed by the Council for each subject forming part of the course of study required for a Degree.

For each examination the Council shall form a Board, or Boards, consisting of all or some of the Examiners, to which the Examination Papers shall be submitted previously to the examination.

XX.—*Place for Meetings.*

Unless and until the University shall possess other buildings proper in this behalf, all meetings directed to be held under this Our Charter shall be held, and all Degrees granted and examinations for Degrees held by the University shall be granted and held, in buildings provided by the Colleges of the University or otherwise with the approval of the Council.

Nothing in this Our Charter shall prevent the University from conferring any Degree by special grace on any qualified person in his absence.

XXI.—*Property.*

Notwithstanding anything in this Our Charter, the University shall not at any time hold real property in our United Kingdom exceeding the annual value of ten thousand pounds (according to the value of such property at the time of its acquisition) over and above the value of the site, buildings, and hereditaments of the University used and occupied for the immediate purposes thereof.

XXII.—*Fees.*

The University may demand and receive for Degrees and other distinctions, and for certificates of proficiency and other certificates, and on examinations conducted by the University, such fees as the Council shall from time to time appoint ; and the produce of all such fees shall be applied in or towards discharge of the expenses of the execution of this Our Charter.

Every member of Convocation shall pay such fees, at such times, and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and on default may be removed from the Register.

XXIII.—*Contributions of Colleges and Medical Schools.*

In case the produce of such fees is insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the management of the University, together with the expenses of

conducting examinations and conferring Degrees, the Council may require from the several Colleges and Medical Schools in the University contributions for defraying those expenses; and in fixing the amount thereof the Council shall consider a report to be made in each case by a committee, consisting of seven members of the Council, of whom three at least shall be of the six members appointed by this Our Charter, or their successors; which committee in making their report shall have regard to the relative magnitude and resources of the several Colleges.

Any College or Medical School may, within two calendar months after the receipt of any such requisition from the Council, appeal against it to the Chancellor of the University, whose decision shall be final.

XXIV.—*Fellowships and other Emoluments.*

The University from time to time may found and endow fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, and other prizes, for which funds may by devise, bequest, donation, grant, or otherwise be supplied, and may make regulations respecting the same, and the tenure thereof, but not so as in any way to interfere with the regulations respecting the entrance or admission of students to any College or Medical School in the University.

XXV.—*Admission of Colleges and Medical Schools.*

The Council after considering in each case a report to be made by the Assembly or Assemblies of the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is made may accept the application of any College in the London District to be admitted as a College in the University, on the Council being satisfied:

First. That the College is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence, and is under the independent control of its own Governing Body.

Secondly. That the College possesses a sufficient staff, buildings, and appliances, with adequate arrangements for teaching and study, in the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the application is granted.

A Medical School admitted to the University shall be admitted in respect of the Faculty of Medicine.

If any Medical School shall apply to be admitted to the University in respect of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Medicine, the claim shall be considered and decided in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of a College claiming to be admitted to the University, except only as regards the condition that it is under the independent control of its own Governing Body.

In case the Council refuse any such application, the College or Medical School applying may appeal to Us in Our Council against such refusal.

The Governing Body of a Medical School admitted to the University in respect of any Faculty other than the Faculty of Medicine, shall be entitled to designate persons doing Professorial work in the School to be Members of

the Assembly of the Faculty : subject nevertheless to the same conditions and provisions as are hereinbefore contained with regard to the persons whom a College shall be entitled to designate as Members of the Assembly of a Faculty, and with regard to the approval required before such designations take effect.

XXVI.—*Authority over Colleges.*

A College or Medical School in the University shall not in any way be under the jurisdiction or control of the Council, except as regards the regulations for the duration and nature of the studies to be required of the students of the College or School as a qualification for University Degrees or distinctions.

XXVII.—*Exclusion of Colleges.*

The Council may, from time to time, revise the list of Colleges and Medical Schools in the University, and on its appearing that any College or Medical School has ceased to possess the qualifications for admission in this Our Charter prescribed, or is in other respects no longer efficient, the Council, after considering a report to be made in each case by the Assembly or Assemblies of the Faculty or Faculties in respect of which the College or Medical School has been included in the University, may exclude that College or Medical School from the University.

On such exclusion members of the Council representing or elected by that College shall cease to be such ; and the Professors and Teachers of that College or Medical School shall cease to be by virtue of their office members of the Assembly of any Faculty of the University, or examiners of the University ; but the students of the University, then members of that College or Medical School, shall, if the requisite instruction is given therein, be allowed by the University to complete in that College or Medical School the courses of study necessary for the attainment of the Degrees of the University.

No member of a College or Medical School excluded shall, on account of such exclusion, be deprived of any right, privilege, or emolument possessed by him by virtue of any Degree, reward, or distinction granted to or conferred on him by the University.

Provided that not less than one year before a proposal to exclude a College or Medical School from the University is considered by the Council, notice in writing of such proposal shall be given to the College or Medical School ; and no such exclusion shall take effect until the expiration of six calendar months from the date of the decision of the Council ; and within those six months the College or Medical School may appeal to Us in Our Council against such exclusion.

XXVIII.—*Definition of London District.*

The London District for the purposes of the University shall mean a radius of fifteen miles from Somerset House.

In witness, etc.

The petition by University and King's Colleges for a charter constituting "a University in and for the London district" was received, as might be supposed, with very opposite feelings by the different persons and bodies interested in the question. The Senate of the University early took up a position of opposition, and at its meeting on 22nd June, 1887, Lord Kimberley, who, it will be remembered, had lately resigned the Presidency of University College (p. 178), moved "that the Secretary of State be requested to give this University an opportunity of being heard with respect to the petition" (Minute 160). At the next meeting, on 27th July, Sir Edward Fry moved "that it be referred to the Special Committee (p. 160) to draw up such 'written statement' as it may appear to them desirable to submit to the Privy Council on behalf of the Senate in respect to the petitions" (*viz.*, from University and King's Colleges and from the Royal Colleges). It was further resolved that Sir William Gull be added to the Committee; and also that a reference to the Scheme of the Senate (p. 160) should be made in the statement to be prepared.

This statement was presented to the Senate by the Vice-Chancellor on 3rd August, and was as follows:—

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, W.

3rd August, 1887.

SIR,—I am directed by the Senate of the University to avail myself of the permission given by your letters of the 1st and 15th of July, and to lay before my Lords of the Council the following statement on the petition of University and King's Colleges, London, praying for a University charter:—

The intimate relation which has long subsisted between this University and these Colleges and the important consequences which may follow in the event of their petition receiving Royal favour have occupied the anxious attention of the Senate; and they believe that they would be greatly wanting in their duty to the institution placed under their guidance if they did not call to these subjects the attention of the Lords of the Council.

This University and University College, London, were first incorporated by charters bearing the same date (28th November, 1836); and these charters were beyond question parts of one plan, in which the duty of giving teaching of a University character was assigned to the College, and the duty of examining to the University. King's College, which had previously been constituted by Royal charter, was also affiliated to the University. The affiliation of Colleges subsequently lost its importance, owing to the fact that by the provisions of the new charter of 1858 attendance at an affiliated College was no longer

required, and that the examination rooms of the University were thus thrown open to students wherever educated. University College has, nevertheless, remained in close relationship with the University, and has supplied many of the most distinguished graduates and examiners to the University, and many of its members have been and are members of the Senate; above all, the curriculum of instruction in the College has generally followed the lines of the examinations in this University. The connection between the two institutions has thus been of great value to the University; and the Senate believe that by placing before the College a wide curriculum and a high standard of excellence they have also conduced to the very high position to which the College has attained.

The same observations apply to King's College, but in a lesser degree, inasmuch as the course of that College has been more influenced by the older Universities.

The Senate believe that a serious injury would be done to higher education if these two great London Colleges were to be entirely separated from this University, and were to adapt their courses of teaching, not to the examinations of this University, but to those of a new University in which the authorities of those two Colleges would exercise a dominant influence.

If the precedent which was set, or is supposed to have been set, by the grant of the charter to the Victoria University were followed by the creation of a second University in London, the Senate believe that her Majesty's Government would find it difficult from time to time to resist similar applications from other Colleges in the country. The Senate fear that the creation of numerous small Universities would be fraught with danger to the cause of the higher education, and that the competition of graduating bodies would probably, if not at once, yet in no very remote future, lower the standard of graduation in a way of which the history of Universities contains numerous examples.

The Senate believe that the work done by the University has been and is of the greatest value to education, not only among their own graduates, but even in the older Universities. The width of the subjects embraced, the thoroughness of the examinations, and, above all, the independence of the examiners from all undue influence of the teachers, have had a widespread effect; and the Senate would greatly regret if the extent of this good work were lessened in the future by the withdrawal of a large number of the students of the most eminent Colleges from the examination-rooms of this University to those of smaller Universities, where the granting of degrees would be practically in the hands of the teachers, and where the evils which the system of this University has checked would be sure to reappear.

So far as the petition of the Colleges complains of the want of regular communication between the University and the teachers of the higher institutions, the Senate do not desire to call it in question. On the contrary, from a date long prior to the presentation of the petition, or any proposal to present such a petition, both the Senate and the Convocation of this University have been engaged on the consideration of a plan for giving to the professors in the

institutions from which graduates proceed an organisation and a larger influence in the counsels of the University. The general approval, both of the Senate and of the Convocation, has been given to this principle, and both bodies are, as the Senate believe, in substantial accord on the point, though the matter has not yet sufficiently ripened to admit of the presentation to Her Majesty of a joint petition for a charter to give effect to the plan.

The scheme, which has been generally approved by the Senate, but is still subject to further consideration, proposes to unite into a class, under the name of Associated Colleges, educational bodies, not only in the metropolis but throughout the country, which, from the age of the students, the character of instruction given, and the fact that the Colleges have sent students as candidates for degrees in the University, may be worthy of association with it. It also proposes that the professors of these Associated Colleges, or representatives of the professors, should be gathered together into four groups or faculties, according as they are concerned with arts, with laws, with science, or with medicine; and each faculty is to select a smaller body to constitute a Board of Studies, which should aid the Senate and their committees in reference to the subjects of its faculty. The examiners of the University or some of them are to be *ex officio* members of the Boards of Studies.

The motives of these suggested changes are not far to seek. It was hoped that by giving to the teachers in the Associated Colleges a direct influence on the course of the examinations and a part in the government of the University two advantages would accrue. It would, to use a modern phrase, bring the Senate into touch with the actual teachers, and thereby remove any sense of dissatisfaction which may have been felt on their part and any difficulty which may now exist in keeping pace with the varying requirements of the higher education; and, secondly, it would, it was hoped, awaken in the teachers of the several Colleges a sentiment of interest in the University which is now too often wanting, and which if created would strengthen its hands.

Furthermore, the Senate believe that such a union of the professors would be very beneficial to the Colleges which they represented, and that the closer connection between the University and the Colleges would conduce to the benefit of the latter as well as of the former.

The Senate trust that before any radical change is effected in the organisation of the higher education in London the effect of such a scheme as has been sketched in outline will be fully considered by her Majesty's advisers. The Senate believe that the result of such a scheme would be to unite together in organic relation the teachers of many of the principal Colleges throughout England and Wales, and that the London teachers by their numbers, their eminence, and their nearness to the seat of the University would exercise a great influence in its faculties and Boards of Studies. In this way the Senate believe that the University would still further realise her gracious Majesty's opinion, recently expressed, that "it is a body which is eminently qualified to promote the advance of learning throughout her realm". The prospect presented by the alternative scheme now put forward by the Colleges is, the Senate believe, far less hopeful for the interest of

education. A number, probably an ever-increasing number, of small Universities, removed from the beneficial and controlling influence of a great institution like this University, would come to compete for students and graduates with more regard to their number than to the character of their studies, and, if ever the present zeal for education should flag, would probably relapse into that condition of inefficiency into which even the great Universities of this country have at times fallen.

If the scheme for a modification of this University, to which reference has already been made, be carried into effect, the examinations of this University will be conducted as at present by entirely independent examiners, but the teachers will have a means of regularly communicating to the Senate their complaints, their wishes, and their views. If the petition of the Colleges be granted, a University will be constituted in which the whole power of conferring degrees will be in the hands of the teachers themselves.

The desire of many members of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to obtain for these bodies or for a body under their control the power of granting medical degrees has been a matter of notoriety for some time past. Though serious objections may be urged to such a plan, it would be premature for the Senate to offer any observations upon a scheme which has not yet been put forward; and they only refer to it now as one of the elements of which account must be taken before the present demand of University and King's Colleges can be properly considered.

For this and many other reasons the Senate believe that the petition of University and King's Colleges cannot rightly be regarded as an isolated subject, but should be viewed in connection, on the one hand, with the past history and future prospects of this University, and, on the other hand, with reference to the very complicated conditions of the higher education in London. The Senate are at one with the petitioners in holding that the various teaching bodies in London would greatly gain by union and co-ordination; but they believe that this would be far more satisfactorily obtained under the supervision of such a body as this University than by the establishment of smaller and less responsible graduating bodies. If her Majesty should think right to inquire into the working of this University and into the condition generally of the higher education in London, the Senate of this University will do all in their power to assist in the solution of the complicated questions which would undoubtedly arise, and to make fruitful the results of the investigation.

The Senate has no desire to offer to the petition of the Colleges any selfish or captious opposition; but in the belief that issues of far-reaching importance are involved in the prayer of that petition they desire the opportunity of showing cause before their Lordships why the prayer should not be granted.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR MILMAN, Registrar.

C. L. Peel, Esq., C.B., etc.

It was resolved that this statement be forwarded to the Privy Council, and that a copy should also be sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Registrar was further instructed to communicate the same to the Special Committee of Convocation appointed 8th December, 1885 (p. 113), and to the Annual Committee of Convocation.

The objections against the new Teaching University relied on in the statement were the injury that would be done to higher education and to the existing institution by the virtual withdrawal from it of students from University and King's Colleges, whose studies would be no longer directed to meet the University examinations, but to those of a new University in which the authorities of the two Colleges would exert a dominant influence. The Privy Council was desired to stay its hand because Convocation and the Senate were engaged "in the consideration of a plan for giving to the professors in the institutions from which graduates proceed an organisation and a larger influence in the counsels of the University". At that time the probability of any such plan being forthcoming within a reasonable period seemed to those unconnected with the University to be exceedingly remote. Nor was the reluctance which the Senate had for years shown in taking up the question, and its quietly shelving of the reports of Convocation on the subject, forgotten by those who were tired with waiting for the long-delayed reform. It was also felt that any scheme acceptable to both Senate and Convocation would fall very far short of what the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London had set forth as being desirable. To the objection to the examination of the students by their own teachers, as was contemplated by the Colleges' scheme, it might be answered that such a method prevailed in the Scotch and Irish Universities, and even in the recently constituted Victoria University, external examiners of eminence being in all these cases associated with the University teachers. "It is little less than an insult," as *The Lancet* (24th December, 1887) said, "to insinuate that they [the external examiners] are unduly biased by their local colleagues, as if true virtue could only exist within the walls of the London University. Even then,

in the Faculty of Medicine, almost every examiner must to a certain extent examine his own pupils." Altogether, it cannot be regarded that the "Statement" was a very convincing one, and indicated the straits to which the Senate was driven by its conduct in the past, and its half-hearted dealing with the question now that it had taken it up.

The Senate having lodged its protest awaited developments, and not until its meeting on 1st February, 1888, was any further action on its part taken. On that date, however, the following resolution was adopted on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor (Minute 40):—

That the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be drawn to the petition to the Crown of University College and King's College, London, for a charter constituting a second University in London; and that the Secretary of State and their Lordships be respectfully requested to take such course as to them may seem expedient in order that no steps in this matter be taken without full inquiry into the probable effect of such a charter on academic organisation, and on the interests of learning in the country generally; and without determining (a) whether the independent functions and duties of this University, which have been exercised for more than fifty years by virtue of charters granted by the Crown under regulations sanctioned by the Secretary of State and with the aid of funds annually voted by Parliament, will not seriously be interfered with if a second University composed exclusively or essentially of Teaching Colleges be established in London; and (b) whether, as the Senate are of opinion, the objects promoted by the Petitioning Colleges, so far as consistent with the interest of higher education in London, would not be more effectually advanced by a well-considered modification of the Constitution of this University, such as the Senate have had under consideration, and would be prepared to submit, rather than by the foundation by its side of a new and probably less comprehensive University.

It was also resolved that a Committee, consisting of Lord Herschell, Mr. Fitch, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Hutton, Sir John Lubbock, Dr. Quain and Dr. Wood, be appointed to watch the proceedings in the matter of the Petition of University and King's Colleges for a charter constituting a second University in London, with power to take such measures as may appear to them expedient in conformity with the principles laid down in the foregoing resolution.

At the next meeting of the Senate, on 22nd February, a communication was received from the Clerk of the Privy

Council, stating that the Lords of the Council would be prepared to hear counsel in the matter of the Petition of University and King's Colleges, but not before 16th April. This was referred to the Watching Committee.

The idea that the whole question of London University reform should be dealt with by a Royal Commission rather than by the Privy Council had for some time been in the air, and, as previously mentioned (p. 166), was first publicly put forward by Lord Justice Fry.* It was quite consistent, therefore, that he should endeavour to give effect to his view by moving as he did at the Senate on 22nd February: "That the Chancellor be requested to communicate to the Lord President of the Council the desire of this Senate that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the condition of the higher education in London and into the probable effect of multiplying in the Metropolis bodies having the power of granting degrees, and into the question whether, by an enlargement of the powers of this University, it might not be enabled still more efficiently to promote the advancement of learning in her Majesty's realm and especially in London; or that the Chancellor, at his discretion, should move in the House of Lords that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to appoint such a Commission as before mentioned". The motion was carried. On 28th March the Senate was informed by the Clerk of the Privy Council that the Government had determined to issue a Royal Commission, and that consequently it would not be necessary for the Senate to prepare and lodge a case.

The action taken by the Senate of the University in respect to the proposals of University and King's Colleges, amounting as it did to entering a caveat against the formation of a new University in London, met, as might be expected, with full support from Convocation. At the meeting of this body on 17th January, 1888, the following resolution was adopted, on

* In a letter published in *The Lancet*, 28th March, 1885, by the writer, it was suggested that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the working of the University.

University had departed from the original idea with which the institution was founded, by doing away with constituent Colleges, whereby education had suffered and cramming had been encouraged ; he regarded the scheme of the Colleges as being best calculated to ensure to the students a complete training.

At the meeting of Convocation on 6th March, 1888, it was moved by J. B. Benson, LL.D., B.A., and seconded by W. J. Spratling, B.Sc. : " That it be an instruction to the Special Committee of twenty-five, appointed for the consideration of the Scheme for the Constitution of the University (p. 113) to report to this House the points of difference between, on the one hand, the University of London, both as now constituted, and as proposed to be reconstituted under (a) the Scheme of the Senate, (b) the Scheme of this House, and, on the other hand, the proposed Albert University of London ; with especial reference to the extent to which the functions of the two Universities would be identical and competitive, and the extent to which they would be distinct ; with power to suggest by what plan such of the same functions as are not already fulfilled by the University of London might be adequately provided for without endowing a new University with functions already fulfilled by the University of London ". The motion was opposed by Dr. Napier on the grounds that the Senate and Convocation had already arrived at a decision on the matter. Sir Philip Magnus thought the discussion very unnecessary, inasmuch as Convocation had come to a conclusion, with which he agreed, at its last meeting. Moreover before the scheme of the Senate could be carried a new charter would have to be applied for, and that would need the assent of Convocation, when the whole matter could be fully considered. The motion was lost by a small majority.*

The final action on the part of Convocation referred to the evidence to be given on its behalf upon the recently appointed Royal Commission and was based on a resolution moved by T. B. Napier, LL.D., and seconded by W. J. Spratling, B.Sc., at the meeting on 8th May, 1888, as follows : " That the

* *Lancet*, 10th March, 1888.

Annual Committee, jointly with the Special Committee already appointed on 8th December, 1885 (p. 113), for the consideration of the Scheme for the Constitution of the University, be empowered to take steps with reference to the representation, by suitable witnesses, of the views of Convocation to the Royal Commission about to be appointed to inquire into the condition of the Higher Education in London, and for that purpose to adopt such measures and make such communications to the Senate as shall seem desirable". In the course of his remarks, which embraced a survey of the movement for the furtherance of University education as it had taken place within the Senate and Convocation, the mover took occasion to criticise unfavourably the course adopted by University and King's Colleges. In this he was supported by Sir Julian Goldsmid, a member of the Senate, who referred to the failure of his efforts to prevent University College entering on what he regarded as a retrograde step, and his resignation from the Council of the College in consequence (p. 178). Mr. T. E. Scrutton, M.A., LL.B., urged that the two Colleges had not started the movement for the Albert University until they had realised that the University of London would not meet their wishes in matters they considered essential. Dr. Napier's motion was carried unanimously.

Clause *d*, section 27 of the Petition of the two Colleges, which proposed that, with a view to avoid the multiplication of Licensing Bodies, the holding of the conjoint diploma of the two Royal Colleges in London should be a preliminary condition for obtaining a medical degree in the new University, roused the opposition of the Royal Colleges in Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, who all petitioned the Privy Council that they might be heard by counsel on behalf of being accorded the same privilege in respect to the degrees of the new University as was to be granted to the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The University of Durham College of Medicine also prayed that the charter sought by University and King's College should not be granted; and the University of Edinburgh alone among the Universities of the United Kingdom

petitioned to be heard in respect to certain provisions of the charter, though sympathising with the main purport of the Petition of University and King's Colleges.

From the staffs of the nine Metropolitan Medical Schools, other than those of University and King's Colleges, and the Women's Medical School, a petition was sent in to the Privy Council seeking that they should be admitted into the constitution of any proposed University on terms of equality with the Schools of University and King's Colleges, which they regarded as being favoured with certain advantages in the Albert Charter.* The Westminster Hospital Medical School Staff forwarded a special statement expressing a decided preference for the Scheme of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University, or for the Albert Charter rather than for the proposed Senate of the Royal Colleges:—

* It has already been stated (p. 157) that the Metropolitan Medical Schools, exclusive of the Westminster Hospital and Women's Medical School, had petitioned the Royal Colleges to use their best endeavours to obtain the power of granting a degree in medicine, though they differed among themselves as to some of the conditions upon which such degree should be conferred. There is little doubt but that for their immediate advantage the scheme of the Royal Colleges would have been preferable to that proposed by University and King's Colleges; inasmuch, however, as the latter was before the Privy Council as an alternative to that of the Royal Colleges, it had to be reckoned with. The petition referred to in the text was the outcome of a meeting of delegates from certain of the schools held at Middlesex Hospital and was forwarded to the Privy Council in February, 1888. Therein it was pointed out "that there is a great need in London of some body of academic constitution which shall have the power of granting degrees in medicine, after proper examination, to students who have studied in London, and which shall not merely possess the function of bestowing such degrees, but shall directly concern itself with the educational affairs of the faculty or faculties it represents". No special reference however was made to the Scheme of the Royal Colleges. It may be remembered that a large number of the teachers in the London Medical Schools had joined the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, the aims of which were in accord with the provisions of the Albert Charter and not in harmony with the Scheme of the Royal Colleges. In the uncertainty of what would be the outcome of the various proposals, the harm that was being done by the prolonged unsettlement of the question, and the need that there was for a degree for London students on reasonably accessible terms, made some inconsistency of action on the part of the teachers excusable.

"We, the undersigned, teachers of the Westminster Hospital Medical School and members of the staff of the Westminster Hospital, respectfully beg to lay before the Most Honourable Privy Council the following reasons—in so far as they concern the Medical Faculty—in support of the petition now before the said Council from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London: 1. We fully admit the necessity which exists for providing a medical degree for students of the metropolitan medical schools on conditions less restrictive and less prohibitive than those at present imposed by the University of London. 2. We are of opinion that in any plan proposed to meet this need there should be an intimate association of the teaching and examining functions, both being directly controlled by the same governing body. In such ways do we conceive that the true principles of a University are to be satisfied. 3. We regard the proposal made by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons as the least satisfactory way of meeting the acknowledged requirements, since it maintains only an indirect association of the teaching and examining functions, and would merely confer the title of University on an examining board. Such a plan, we feel sure, would not provide a satisfactory medical degree, or one that would be valued as it should by its possessors, although we fully recognise the excellent general character of the present examinations of the said board for qualifying purposes. 4. We are of opinion that either the proposal of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, or that of the University and King's Colleges now before the Privy Council, would satisfy the requirements, and, by associating together the various teaching bodies properly qualified, would establish a University that would be real and not one in name, offering also the opportunity for compelling some general training in arts, which is in almost universally accepted accordance with the spirit of a University degree, and is virtually disregarded by the proposal of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. 5. Having regard to the legitimate interests of existing medical schools, we are of opinion that the objects sought will be best attained by the plan proposed by the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London.

"February, 1888."

The prayer of the two Colleges for the establishment of a new University in London was not however without some support from outside. The following Petition from Dr. Temple, Lord Bishop of London, is of sufficient interest to reprint here:—

The humble Petition of Frederick, Lord Bishop of London, sheweth:—
That your Petitioner, as Bishop of the Diocese of London, is deeply in-

terested in the means of education provided for the inhabitants of his Diocese. That there are a very large number of persons therein who could and would profit by an Academical Education if it were brought within their reach. That most of these persons could neither afford the time nor the money to leave their homes for this purpose. That the highest and best Academical Education is not supplied at present within the Metropolis. That for such Education it is essential that the instruction and examination of the students should be parts of one whole, leavened with the same spirit, and conducted on the same general lines. That, for instance, it would seriously hurt and lower the work done at Oxford if the examiners were always brought over from Cambridge, and the work done at Cambridge if the examiners were always brought over from Oxford. And still more hurt would be done if each of these Universities not only sent examiners but also prescribed the examination for the other. That the University of London has chosen an Imperial in preference to a Metropolitan position, and is doing valuable service to a large number of educational institutions, and to many solitary students scattered over the whole Empire; but that this is not the kind of service required in a Metropolitan University, nor does it provide, nor help to provide, the best and highest kind of Academical Education. That the two positions, the Imperial and the Metropolitan, cannot respectively be combined. That it is therefore impossible to adapt the University of London to the needs of the Metropolis. That the Metropolis, containing over four millions of people, ought not to be left without the best Academical Education for the sake of the University of London. That, on the contrary, this vast population is quite sufficient to justify the existence of and to supply material for two Universities, framed on different lines. That for these reasons your Petitioner earnestly desires the grant of a Charter to a Teaching University for the Metropolis. That your Petitioner is aware that a Petition has already been presented praying that such a Charter may be granted. That your Petitioner prays to be heard in person in support of the same, if such hearing be consistent with usage and practice. And your Petitioner will ever pray, etc.

As was inevitable in respect to a question which might be regarded from so many points of view and in which so many public interests were involved, expressions of opinion on the subject found their way from time to time into the columns of the daily papers, and the files of the various leading journals periodically contained a crop of letters, often with weighty editorial comments thereon, as some particular stage was reached in the controversy. The publication in *The Times* of the proceedings of Convocation on 18th January, 1888, when the approval of that body was expressed by a large majority to the opposition to the proposed Albert Charter on the part of the Senate, led at once to a correspondence. This was opened by

Dr. Napier, LL.D. (23rd January), and Prof. Carey Foster (26th January), who expanded the observations they had addressed to Convocation respectively for and against the Senate's action. Much was made by the former of the efforts in progress both by Convocation and by the Senate "to plan a scheme for the establishment of a Teaching University which shall satisfy the reasonable demands of the professors and teachers in the London educational societies"; and it was asked whether "the moment when the University was thus exerting itself to satisfy the wishes of the Colleges was exactly the fitting time for an attempt to push it aside and create a brand-new University". The object of the two Colleges, continued Dr. Napier, is "to establish a University in which high degrees will be conferred by professors upon those who have attended their lectures and have answered their lecturers' questions in their lecturers' approved ways. They wish 'attendance at a prescribed course of instruction,' given by themselves only, to take to a large extent the place now filled by examination as the test for a degree. . . . On the other hand the University of London is perfectly willing to undertake the supervision of the higher education of the metropolis. She is ready to allot to King's and University Colleges and their eminent professors that place in her new system to which their distinguished position entitles them. But she is of opinion that the interests of higher education would be better promoted by not surrendering them entirely into the hands of the teachers of these two Colleges and a certain number of other lesser institutions. She sees no want of reason in saying that persons who have undergone 'an approved course of instruction' and persons whose circumstances have unfortunately prevented their enjoying that advantage should submit to the same final test of fitness for a degree. She sees many advantages in rendering it necessary for both classes of students to study on the lines and prepare for an examination settled by men of the stamp of those who now compose the Senate of London University, modified by a due but not excessive infusion of the professorial element. Such a University will raise the standard of learning, and direct the course of teaching far better than one in which the teachers or the teach-

ing element wholly predominates. The tendency of a University for London of the latter kind must inevitably be in the opposite direction. The predominance in a University of the type which London requires, and which is distinctly different from that of either the older English Universities or the Scotch and German Universities, cannot, without the gravest danger, be left to the professors."

Little agreement with such views was to be expected on the part of those who thought with Prof. Carey Foster, and but little was to be found in his reply. In brief the essential points in dispute were, first, whether there should or should not be a University for London students only; second, to what extent the influence of the teachers should prevail in the councils of the University; third, whether attendance by the students before examinations on approved courses of study should be obligatory; and fourth, whether the teachers should take part in examining their own students or "branding their own herrings," as it was irreverently termed. As regards the first, the proposals of both Convocation and the Senate clearly made no provision for London only, regarding the metropolis as a fraction of the Empire from all parts of which candidates might present themselves for examination on equal terms; and although it was claimed that in the University teachers did not examine their own students, as a matter of fact they did, as has been shown (p. 218). The compulsory attendance on approved courses of study was, and still remains, a fundamental ground of difference between the contending parties and has been discussed at length in the previous pages. It may, however, be remarked that the insistence of approved study, as conditional for graduation, would be likely to affect very considerably the interests of that numerically not unimportant body of private "coaches" and "crammers"—the inevitable product of a purely examinational system—of whom not a few in Convocation were keenly desirous of keeping things as they were. Some misunderstanding, if not misrepresentation, existed as to the predominance of the teachers on the governing body of the proposed Albert University, and it was a point that was pressed for all it was worth by the opponents of that scheme. The cry that the new

University was to be "run" by teachers only in their own interests was admirably calculated to rouse prejudice; but then it was not exactly true, since the actual teachers were to form a minority on the new Senate, though it was the case that teaching interests were to form the majority—and this not unreasonably from the point of view of the promoters of a Teaching University for London.

On 27th January there was printed in *The Times* a copy of the petition to the Privy Council from the Association for Promoting a Teaching University in London, upon which a leading article appeared next day, together with a short letter from Prof. Sylvanus Thompson on the petition. The former gave a brief description of the situation taken by the several petitioning bodies and expressed the view that "it might be desirable to have as guidance the opinion of a Royal Commission composed of members of the educational bodies most interested. The question is unencumbered by any vested rights. No body can point to its achievements and say 'These services are our titles to an exclusive charter'; and we may add, no institution which asks very much in the way of privileges will be likely to be successful in its demands." Prof. Thompson, who was an ardent supporter of the line taken by Convocation and the Senate, after referring to the support which the petition of the Association gave to the demands of King's and University Colleges, observed that it "certainly appears a little strange that a society formed to promote teaching as distinguished from mere preparation for taking degrees should end by promoting a scheme the only point in which is to get for certain bodies, which already have perfect liberty in teaching, the power to grant degrees," and suggested a change of name to the "Association for Promoting a Graduating University in London". This, which very incompletely described the aims of the Association, did not advance the question. In the issue of *The Times* for 31st January appeared a long article, occupying nearly three columns, entitled "The Proposed Teaching University for London," from a "correspondent". The identity of the writer was very generally suspected as being that of an important official connected with

one of the two interested Colleges. The whole drift of the communication, which gave a very fair historical account of the question, was admittedly to advocate the claims of the Albert Charter as carrying out in great measure, though not perhaps completely, the aims of the Association for Promoting a Teaching University and showing that the schemes of the Senate and of Convocation did not meet what was wanted either in providing for the wants of the London students especially, or in giving to approved teaching and study its proper place in respect to graduation. It pointed out very clearly that the movement for a Teaching University was started on purely public grounds, and "not at the instance, or for the corporate interests, of any one or more of the institutions whose claims and capacities are now under the consideration of the Privy Council and of the public" (compare on this point p. 180); and that University and King's Colleges, far from having initiated the movement, were some time before they joined in with it, their approval of the main principles of the Association not being given until July, 1886. Proceeding to describe the successive steps that had taken place in the University itself towards reform, the writer argued that the very alterations which the Senate had at last proposed, and the improvements anticipated to follow from them, amply justified the complaints against the existing constitution which the Teaching Association had urged. But at the same time the suggested changes bore no special reference to London, and "the fact remained that after two or three years' consideration the University of London has definitely relinquished the idea of becoming the agency for the organisation of University teaching in London itself"; and "it takes no account of, and gives no credit for, attendance on prescribed courses of instruction. In contradistinction to every other institution in the world bearing the name of a University, it refuses, with a partial exception in the faculty of medicine, to require of its students attendance on a definite curriculum of teaching, and in no case imposes on them any systematic discipline under teachers authorised by itself. But these are the essential principles in which, in the view of the Teaching Association, the existing University system is deficient.

They maintain that London, like every other great centre of life in the world, should be furnished with an organised body of teachers, giving instruction in all the highest subjects of learning and thought, in the name and with the authority of a University, exercising that authority by making due attendance on its courses of instruction a necessary condition for a degree. The University of London has now declared plainly that it will not act as a University in this sense, either for London or for any other area ; and that moreover it will not devote itself to the special interests of London. This decision has probably been rendered inevitable by its traditions of the past thirty years, and by the provincial interests which have now become established within its Convocation." Having thus stated the course determined on by the University, the writer went on to show that no other course was open to those who desired the foundation of a real University in and for London but to go on with their scheme ; and the "unprecedented action" on the part of the Royal Colleges in seeking to obtain powers to grant degrees in one faculty only drove the governing bodies of University and King's Colleges to lay their claims before the Privy Council, "not in antagonism to the great professional corporations, but in association with them".

The supporters of the scheme of Convocation and of the Senate were not likely to leave so full a statement of the position unnoticed, and Sir Philip Magnus essayed a reply, though it must be admitted not very successfully, passing over unanswered the essential points of the special needs of London and the compulsory attendance of students on recognised courses, and seeking to show that the proposals of the Teaching University differed in no important points from those formulated by the University. Quoting in agreement Darwin as saying, "To my mind there are no advantages and many disadvantages in lectures compared with reading," he thought it would be a retrograde step to limit the entrance to examination for degrees to those only who had followed prescribed courses of study. It was not difficult for Sir George Young to give a categorical reply to Sir Philip's objections, though this was not regarded by the latter as satisfactory, as appeared

from a subsequent letter. Other communications from Prof. Hales, Prof. Wace and Dr. R. D. Roberts appeared, but without contributing anything of special importance or novelty to the discussion. *The Daily News* for 4th February, 1887, commenting on the Senate's statement, observed "London does not want an 'Albert' University, or an 'anything else' University, it wants its present University to emerge from its examination rooms and take its share in the active giving of the knowledge it so well knows how to test". It seemed to think the Senate's proposals would meet what was wanted and that when finally settled they would go still farther in the direction wished for by the Teaching Association and the Colleges.

As a sample of the happy person who was quite satisfied with things as they were, seeing in a University merely an examining machine, the following letter to the *St. James's Gazette* in August, 1887, may be taken :—

A TEACHING UNIVERSITY FOR LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

SIR,—There has lately been much discussion of plans for founding a new University for London, or for "reforming" the existing London University. I wish briefly to point out why, in my opinion, neither of these things should be done.

The first scheme (in furtherance of which I understand a petition has already been presented to the Queen) may be easily disposed of, if a new University be required for the reasons which are alleged by the "Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London". They are as follows : (1) A general and growing demand in the metropolis and suburbs for higher teaching ; (2) The need of a common centre for the work of the present teaching institutions, such as a University would supply, in order to overcome the lack of "co-ordination" which at present detracts from their efficiency, and to remove the "mutual independence" of the teaching and examining bodies, which "encourages dissipation of intellectual energy" and is positively injurious to the studies which it is the object of both to foster.

Now, taking the first point : Who demands this "higher teaching" ? and —if it is provided—where will it come from ? Have we not in London already institutions which can and do give the most advanced instruction in every conceivable branch of learning ? Why will such teaching be "higher" (except in fees) if it comes from a University ? Does the student of theology in London require "higher" teaching than he can at present get at King's College ? or of philology than at University College ? or of science than at the Royal

School of Mines? or of technology than at the City Guilds' Institutes? or of medicine than at Guy's? etc. If so, I much fear that, whether the teaching University be founded or not, he will continue to want; for where, pray, will he find scholars and scientists more distinguished than those engaged in professorial and tutorial work in London? Half a dozen institutions I have mentioned where I might have mentioned half a hundred. It would be invidious to single out names of particular professors; but I cannot refrain from pointing out that the very petition in favour of this "higher teaching" University has among its signatories Prof. Henry Morley, Prof. Carey Foster, Prof. Williamson, Prof. Adams, etc. These are all men engaged in teaching in existing institutions here in London: do we want, can we find "higher"?

The second point urged, the lack of co-ordination in the present teaching institutions, seems to me scarcely to need serious argument. Surely it must be a specimen of the higher teachers' humour. Do they mean King's is to "co-ordinate" with University? Shall Bedford College (for we would not forget the ladies) assimilate with Queen's? How are the Birkbeck Institution (quite as important an educational factor as any of those I have mentioned, working as it does very quietly and humbly and for very low fees), Guy's Hospital, the Hall of Science Evening Classes, the various Nonconforming theological colleges, the British School of Medicine for Women, and the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching to "co-ordinate"? Each of the various teaching institutions in London has been founded for the purpose of handing down the light in the ways that seemed best to its founders; each pursues different objects, or, where they pursue the same, do it in a different way. What reasonable individual could wish to see them uniform? And if there is no uniformity, I see little sense in this hypothetical "co-ordination": a "co-ordination" which would have to be shared in by every institution which gives its students sufficient instruction to attain the standard requisite for a degree in art, science, law, medicine, music and possibly other branches.

Little space remains for me to speak of the second scheme—the proposal to "reform" London University. "It [the London University] does for culture," says *The Daily News* in a recent article on the subject which embodied the views of the reformers, "what inspectors of weights and measures do for pound weights and pint pots. All that it does is to ascertain the amount and quality of the learning attained and give it the stamp of a degree." Surely, if it does that, it does enough for any one institution, call it a University or otherwise. If "higher teachers" are good, "higher learners" may also not be disadvantageous; they it is whom London University seeks to encourage; that is its sole *raison d'être*. Our University says in effect to her *alumni*: "Come to me showing that you possess the certain small amount of knowledge sufficient for your matriculation; not much—indeed, perhaps little more than is required to obtain a pass degree at Oxford or Cambridge; go then and learn where, what, when, how, and at what cost of money, time, or brains, you will; nothing is there to prevent your studying at the best or worst of teaching institutions in London or Oxford or Weissnichtwo; spend what

you like on teachers and academic lectures, or, perhaps more wisely, spend nothing and do without them. To me it is supremely indifferent whether you pick up the tongues 'from their natural repository, the air,' whether you devote days to studious labour, or whether, perchance, your reading is done at the close of a long day's work of a wholly different nature—perhaps in some London office, perhaps in some country grammar school. I care little, so long as you attain the standard of learning I set before you. I will make that standard a tolerably severe one even for the right to call yourself Bachelor of Arts; for the higher degrees, I will let you choose, in effect, your own subjects, and specialise as much as you like; only you shall do it thoroughly: this much I insist on, else do what you please. Perhaps, too (she seems to add), though I seem a *mater* not so much *alma* as *dura*—perhaps yet my severity is kindness; perhaps you, my children, may get almost as much converse with men and things, may 'rub down your rough edges' and acquire well-nigh as great a knowledge of yourself and man, as if you had spent three or four years in the close society of a few young men of your own age in a small provincial town under the fostering care of one of my elder sisters. Not by my aid shall you 'scholarship or fellowship your way through emolument to obscurity'; therefore remain in it, get to it, or emerge from it, unaided.—Valete."

In fact, Sir, the London University has done its work as an examining body pure and simple, and done it well. Let us have as much "higher" education as you please in London; but, for this purpose, is there the least need to create a new "University," which would be useless, or to spoil the old one, which would be mischievous? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A LONDON GRADUATE.

17th August.

The other scheme * which was laid before the Privy Council in definite shape was that proceeding from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the petition in support of which, together with the draft charter, had received the approval of the Royal Colleges in the middle of 1887 (p. 160) and was lodged with the Privy Council later in the same year. These documents ran as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The Humble Petition of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England

HUMBLY SHEWETH AS FOLLOWS:—

I. Your Petitioners, The Royal College of Physicians of London, are a Corporation who under an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 14th

* See p. 191.

and 15th years of the Reign of His Majesty King Henry the Eighth, intituled The Privileges and Authorities of Physicians in London, and confirming certain Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 23rd day of September in the 10th Year of the Reign of His said Majesty, were incorporated, established, and empowered by their then name of "The President and College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London," but are now known by the name of The Royal College of Physicians of London, and pursuant to Bye-Laws of the Corporation are governed by the President and Fellows of the College.

2. Your Petitioners, The Royal College of Surgeons of England, are a Corporation incorporated or re-established and empowered under Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 22nd day of March in the 40th Year of the Reign of King George the Third, and further empowered by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of February in the Third Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, and by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 14th day of September in the 7th Year of Your Majesty's Reign, whereby their present name was conferred on the Corporation, and also by further Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of March in the 15th Year of Your Majesty's Reign, and your Petitioners, The Royal College of Surgeons of England, are now in accordance with the provisions of the said several Letters Patent and their Bye-Laws and Ordinances governed by a Council consisting of 24 persons elected by the Fellows of the Corporation and one of such 24 persons is the President of the Council and also President of the College.

3. By the Medical Act made and passed in the Session of the 21st and 22nd Years of Your Majesty's Reign it was among other things enacted that any two or more of the Colleges or Bodies mentioned in Schedule "A" to the said Act (which Schedule mentioned along with others your Petitioners The Royal College of Physicians of London and also your Petitioners The Royal College of Surgeons of England) might with the sanction and under the directions of the General Medical Council constituted by the said Act unite and co-operate in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under the said Act.

4. Your Petitioners under the provisions of the Medical Act have accordingly united and co-operated in a Scheme constituting an Examining Board of the two Colleges in England and in making regulations for conducting the Examinations required for the purpose of qualifications to be registered under the said Act, which scheme and regulations were approved and adopted by your Petitioners The Royal College of Physicians of London on the 12th day of March 1883, and by your Petitioners The Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 29th day of April 1883, and your Petitioners have at their own expense caused to be erected and completed on or near the Thames Embankment in the County of Middlesex an Examination Hall for the purpose of conducting Examinations, and Examinations are now duly conducted there under the said scheme and regulations.

5. Your Petitioners are desirous and it is expedient in order to encourage

proficiency in the Sciences of Medicine and Surgery that your Petitioners should be enabled to unite and co-operate not only in conducting Examinations for the purposes of the Medical Act but also for the purpose of conferring degrees in Medicine and Surgery on persons who by passing the Examinations formerly held by both of the said two Colleges separately or by passing the Examination held by the Examining Board of the two Colleges or by passing any other Examinations to be held by the two Colleges jointly or separately have already acquired or may hereafter acquire the qualifications for registration under the Medical Act, and who shall have also complied with such further regulations (if any) or undergone such further Examinations (if any) as it may be deemed proper to impose or require from time to time, and that for this purpose a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons should be constituted and incorporated composed of an equal number of Fellows of each of the said two Colleges with all such necessary or proper powers as Your Majesty may graciously see fit to grant or confer.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray as follows:—

That Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to incorporate the President for the time being of The Royal College of Physicians of London and twenty-three other persons to be elected from among the Fellows for the time being of the said College and also the President for the time being of The Royal College of Surgeons of England and all the other twenty-three Members for the time being of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England being Fellows thereof under the name and style of The Senate of Physicians and Surgeons, with perpetual succession and a common seal and power, by that name to sue and be sued, and with power to grant to persons who have obtained qualifications under the Medical Act and shall be otherwise properly qualified degrees in Medicine and Surgery, and with power notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain to take purchase and hold to them and their successors lands buildings and hereditaments, and with such further powers and subject to such provisions as Your Majesty may think proper to grant or impose.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

DRAFT CHARTER.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting :

WHEREAS The Royal College of Physicians of London are a Corporation incorporated established and empowered under an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 14th and 15th years of the reign of His Majesty King Henry the

Eighth intituled The Privileges and Authorities of Physicians in London and confirming certain Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 23rd day of September in the 10th year of the Reign of His said Majesty whereby certain Physicians therein named and all other men of the same Faculty within the City of London and seven miles about were incorporated and made one body and perpetual Commonalty or Fellowship of the Faculty of Physic by the then name of The President and College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London but are now known by the name of The Royal College of Physicians of London and pursuant to the Bye-Laws regulating the Corporation are governed by the President and Fellows of the College. And whereas The Royal College of Surgeons of England are a Corporation incorporated or re-established and empowered under Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 22nd day of March in the 40th year of the Reign of King George the Third and further empowered by Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 13th day of February in the 3rd year of the Reign of King George the Fourth and by our Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 14th day of September in the 7th year of our Reign whereby their present name was conferred on the Corporation and also by our further Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster the 18th day of March in the 15th year of our Reign. And whereas the Corporation of the Royal College of Surgeons of England are now pursuant to the provisions of the said several Letters Patent and their Bye-Laws and Ordinances governed by a Council consisting of twenty-four persons elected by the Fellows of the Corporation and one of such twenty-four persons is the President of the Council and also President of the College. And whereas by The Medical Act made and passed in the Session of the 21st and 22nd years of our Reign it was among other things enacted that any two or more of the Colleges or Bodies mentioned in Schedule A to the said Act (which Schedule mentioned along with others The Royal College of Physicians of London and The Royal College of Surgeons of England) might with the sanction and under the direction of The General Medical Council constituted by the said Act unite and co-operate in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under the said Act. And whereas The Royal College of Physicians of London and The Royal College of Surgeons of England have with the sanction of the General Medical Council under the provisions of the Medical Act united and co-operated in a Scheme constituting an Examining Board of the two Colleges in England and in making regulations for conducting the examinations required for the purpose of qualifications to be registered under the said Act which scheme and regulations were approved and adopted by The Royal College of Physicians of London on the 12th day of March 1883 and by The Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 29th day of April 1883 and the said Colleges have at their own expense erected and completed on or near the Thames Embankment in the County of Middlesex an Examination Hall for the purpose of conducting Examinations and Examinations are now duly conducted there under the said Scheme and Regulations. And whereas it is expedient in order to encourage proficiency in the sciences of Medicine and Surgery that The Royal College of Physicians

of London and The Royal College of Surgeons of England should be enabled to unite and co-operate not only in conducting Examinations for the purposes of the Medical Act but also for the purpose of conferring Degrees in Medicine and Surgery on persons who by passing the Examinations formerly held by both of the said two Colleges separately or by passing the Examination held by the Examining Board of the said two Colleges or by passing any other Examination to be held by the two Colleges jointly or separately have already acquired or may hereafter acquire the qualifications for registration under the Medical Act and who shall have also complied with such further regulations (if any) or undergone such further examination (if any) as it may be deemed proper to impose or require from time to time and that for this purpose a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons should be constituted and incorporated composed of an equal number of Fellows of each of the said two Colleges with all such powers as are hereinafter conferred on such Senate.

Now know ye that We of our Special Grace certain knowledge and mere motion at the humble petition of The Royal College of Physicians of London and The Royal College of Surgeons of England do by these presents for Us our Heirs and Successors will ordain constitute grant and declare in manner following that is to say :—

Incorporation of Senate.

1.—The following persons namely First the President for the time being of The Royal College of Physicians of London and twenty-three other persons being Fellows of that College to be elected for the purpose in the same manner as the Fellows of that College are elected under the Bye-Laws and Regulations of the said College for the time being in force and Secondly the President for the time being of The Royal College of Surgeons of England and all the other twenty-three members for the time being of the Council of The Royal College of Surgeons of England being Fellows of that College shall become and from henceforth for ever hereafter shall be and remain by virtue of these presents one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of THE SENATE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS hereinafter in these our Letters Patent called The Senate and by the name of The Senate of Physicians and Surgeons shall and may have perpetual succession and a Common Seal with power to break alter and make anew the said Seal from time to time at their will and pleasure and by the same name shall and may implead and be impleaded before all manner of Justices in all Courts and in all manner of actions and suits and shall be at all times for ever hereafter persons able and capable in law to take purchase possess hold and enjoy and shall and may take purchase possess hold and enjoy a Senate House and an Examination Hall with their appurtenances situate in the County of Middlesex for the use and purposes of The Senate and also any other lands tenements rents or hereditaments wheresoever situate lying and being not exceeding the yearly value of £500 at the time of acquiring the same without incurring any of the penalties in any Statute of Mortmain or anything in any Statute of Mortmain to the contrary notwithstanding.

2.—Of the twenty-three persons first elected from the Fellows of The Royal College of Physicians of London to be Members of the Senate three persons to be determined among themselves by The Royal College of Physicians of London shall go out of Office on the first Thursday in July 1888 and on the first Thursday in July in each following year until all have gone out of Office and when all the twenty-three Members first elected have gone out of Office then the three Members longest in Office shall go out of Office on the first Thursday in July in each year and as between any two or more Members who have been in Office for the same period The Royal College of Physicians of London shall determine which of them shall go out of Office.

3.—Any Member of the Senate being a Fellow of The Royal College of Physicians of London and going or about to go out of Office shall be capable of re-election and any Member of the Senate being such Fellow may resign his Office of Member of the Senate by letter addressed to the President of the Senate and upon the going out of Office resignation or death of any Fellow or any other vacancy in the number of Fellows of The Royal College of Physicians of London holding such Office including a vacancy caused by succession to Office of President of that College some other Fellow of that College shall be elected in his place by the Fellows of that College.

4.—The President for the time being of The Royal College of Physicians of London shall be the first President of the Senate and shall hold Office for such period not exceeding two years as the Senate shall at their first or any subsequent Meeting determine and on the first President going out of Office the next President of the Senate shall be the President for the time being of The Royal College of Surgeons of England who shall hold Office for such period not exceeding two years as the Senate at their then next or any subsequent Meeting determine and afterwards the President for the time being of each College alternately shall be President of the Senate for such period not exceeding in each case two years as the Senate at their next Meeting after the succession of a President to Office or at any subsequent Meeting may determine.

Election of Vice-Presidents.

5.—The Senate may elect any persons not exceeding two of their number to be Vice-Presidents of the Senate.

Term of Office of Vice-Presidents.

6.—The Vice-Presidents shall continue in Office for one year from the first Thursday in July in each year or for such period less than a year or from such other date as the Senate may from time to time determine and shall be capable of re-election.

President and Vice-Presidents may Resign.

7.—The President may resign his Office by writing under his hand addressed to the Senate and any Vice-President may resign his Office by writing under his hand addressed to the President and any such writing may be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate or any Member of the Senate.

Chairman in Absence of President.

8.—At any Meeting of the Senate the President if in attendance and if not then one of the Vice-Presidents who is in attendance shall take the chair and in the absence of the President and both the Vice-Presidents some other Member to be chosen from the Members present shall take the chair and act as President.

Meetings of the Senate.

9.—The Senate shall hold their first Meeting within six calendar months from the date of these our Letters Patent in such place and at such time as shall be appointed by writing under the hands of the President for the time being of The Royal College of Physicians of London and the President for the time being of The Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Rules as to Meetings may be Made.

10.—The Senate may make such rules and regulations as to the times and places of subsequent Meetings and the mode of summoning the same as to the Senate may seem proper which rules and regulations shall remain in force until altered at a subsequent Meeting and in the absence of any rule or regulation as to summoning a Meeting the President for the time being of The Royal College of Physicians of London and the President for the time being of The Royal College of Surgeons of England may by writing under their hands addressed to each other Member of the Senate summon a Meeting at such time and place as they think proper.

Vote of Majority Present to be Decisive.

11.—All acts of the Senate shall be decided by the votes of the majority of Members present at a Meeting of the Senate and the Chairman shall in addition to his vote as Member of the Senate have a casting vote in case of equality of votes.

Quorum of a Meeting.

12.—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting of the Senate unless there are at least twelve Members of the Senate present at such Meeting.

Proceedings Valid notwithstanding Vacancy.

13.—Notwithstanding any vacancy in the number of the Members of the Senate the Senate may exercise all powers conferred on them by these our Letters Patent.

Officers may be Appointed.

14.—The Senate may appoint a Treasurer and Secretary and such other Officers (if any) as they think necessary.

Power to Confer Degrees.

15.—The Senate shall have power to confer on any person who by passing the Examinations formerly held by both of the said two Colleges separately or by passing the Examination held by the Examining Board of the said two Colleges or by passing any other Examinations to be held by the two Colleges

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jointly or separately has already acquired or may hereafter acquire the qualifications for registration under the Medical Act and who shall have also complied with such further regulations (if any) or undergone such further Examination (if any) as the Senate may from time to time see fit to impose or require as a qualification for a Degree both or such one as the Senate may think proper of the following degrees namely the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery and the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Fee for Examinations.

16.—The Senate may demand and take from each person who offers himself for Examination the following fees namely for the Examination (if any) required for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery a fee not exceeding ten guineas and for the Examination (if any) required for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine a fee not exceeding five guineas but shall not demand or take any fee for granting any Degree.

Bye-Laws may be Made.

17.—The Senate may from time to time make and alter any Bye-Laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of our Realm or to the terms and general objects of these our Letters Patent) touching the qualifications for Degrees and the granting of the same and any other matters to be done under the provisions of these our Letters Patent and all such Bye-Laws when reduced to writing and under the Common Seal of the Senate and approved of and countersigned by one of our principal Secretaries of State shall be binding on Candidates for Degrees and for all other purposes within the provisions of these our Letters Patent.

Bye-Laws to be Approved.—General Confirmation Clause.

18.—Provided that any Bye-Law or Ordinance to be made by the Senate shall not be of any force until Our approval thereof shall have been signified to the Senate under the hand of one of Our principal Secretaries of State or the same shall have been otherwise approved in such manner as shall be directed by Us with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Our Realm in Parliament assembled. And we do hereby for Us our Heirs and Successors further grant unto the Senate that these Our Letters Patent or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good firm valid sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof and shall be construed in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the Senate notwithstanding any non-recital mis-recital or imperfect recital or any other omission imperfection or defect whatsoever in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster this day of in the Fiftieth Year of Our Reign.

Independently of these—the official case of the Royal Colleges—Sir Henry Pitman, M.D., the Registrar of the

Royal College of Physicians, adopted the somewhat unusual course of sending in to the Privy Council a memorial in support of the prayer of the Colleges from himself. It has more than once been indicated in the previous pages (p. 143 and elsewhere) that Sir Henry was in a great measure responsible for the course that had been followed in respect to the University question in London, at least so far as it concerned a degree for metropolitan medical students. He it was who had chiefly instigated Sir William Jenner to throw the weight of his influence into the solution of the question which the Royal Colleges adopted, and there was therefore every reason that the Registrar should support in every way he properly could the Petition of the Colleges. The following are the terms of the memorial submitted by him :—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

*The Humble Memorial of Henry Alfred Pitman, Knt., Bachelor of Arts, and
Doctor of Medicine of the University of Cambridge,*

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That a Joint Petition has been presented to your Majesty in Council by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in which, among other things, the Petitioners state that "it is expedient, in order to encourage proficiency in the Sciences of Medicine and Surgery, that your Petitioners should be enabled to unite and co-operate not only in conducting Examinations for the purposes of the Medical Act, but also for the purpose of conferring degrees in Medicine and Surgery"; and the said Petitioners pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to incorporate the Presidents of the said Colleges with others of their Fellows under the name and style of "The Senate of Physicians and Surgeons," with power, among other things, to grant to persons who have obtained qualifications under the Medical Act, and shall be otherwise properly qualified, Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Your Memorialist humbly submits that the grant to Colleges of power to confer Degrees has been a long-established custom. So far as the history of the existing Universities can be ascertained they commenced generally as Colleges, and as such possessed that power. King's College, Aberdeen, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, for many years conferred Degrees before they became Universities; the present University of Glasgow received its Charter from James VI., who granted it to "Our College of Glasgow," with power to confer Degrees; the existing University of Edinburgh was a College from its foundation in 1583 until 1708, also having that power; and the University of

Dublin, a Degree-giving Body, is still known and described by its corporate title "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Elizabeth, near Dublin".

Your Memorialist submits that when the power to confer Degrees was granted to Colleges and Universities, those seats of learning were supposed to include the most learned men in the several faculties, and those therefore to whom that power might most properly be entrusted. Since then other Colleges, consisting of the most learned and skilful men of certain of the faculties, have received Charters of Incorporation, and it would seem to be only reasonable and proper that to them also should be granted the power to confer Degrees in that particular faculty in which their constituent members are especially distinguished. This principle has recently been recognised in the faculty of Music, for although Degrees in Music are confirmed by Universities, Her Majesty in Council has granted a Charter to the Council of the Royal College of Music, with power to confer the Degrees of Bachelor of Music, Master in Music, and Doctor in Music.

Your Memorialist submits that a Degree in Medicine or Surgery is a distinctive title, and should be conferred after a certain interval on those only who have obtained a Qualification to practise and who shall have given proof subsequently of higher attainments tested by further examination. This view appears to have been entertained by Her Majesty's Commission in their Report in 1882, wherein they advised that the Universities of the United Kingdom should continue to confer their Degrees, but that a Licence obtained from a Divisional Board should be the only Qualification to practise Medicine and Surgery. Some practitioners might be content with a Qualification to practise, whilst the means to obtain a Degree, so ardently and justly desired by the great majority, would act as an inducement to further study and higher attainments, and thus raise the standard of medical education to the advantage of the public.

Your Memorialist submits that the course of study, the opportunities for practical instruction, and the examinations to which the London Students are subjected, being commensurate with those which prevail in the majority of the Universities of the United Kingdom, it is but just and reasonable that those Students should be able to obtain a Degree in Medicine or Surgery in London on conditions as favourable as those offered by such Universities. The necessity for a new Degree-giving power in London is generally called for by the Medical Profession, and that this power should be vested in the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons was recommended by Sir Henry Hallford and other eminent Physicians examined before the Royal Commission in 1834. With reference to other Faculties there has not been any similar expression of public opinion. In some other large cities in which Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons exist, local Universities are already to be found which afford means of graduation which are not available for the great majority of Students in London.

Your Memorialist submits that the teachers in London include men of the highest eminence in the several branches of Medicine and Surgery. The

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material and appliances for Medical and Surgical study, in consequence of the vast population of London and the accommodation which the Hospitals of London afford for the treatment of disease, must always be much greater than those of any other centre of teaching. London offers to Medical Education special and unexampled Clinical advantages in its large and well-appointed General Hospitals, containing 5,000 beds and upwards, occupied by close on 60,000 Patients a year ; its Special Hospitals, with more than 3,000 beds ; its Lunatic Asylums, with upwards of 5,000 beds ; and the Out-Patients attending the Hospitals, amounting to not less than 350,000. The advantages for Clinical teaching apply in an equal degree to the study of Morbid Anatomy and Pathology, and as regards the Scientific subjects of Medical and Surgical Education, advantages equal to those of Universities exist in the London Schools.

Your Memorialist submits that it is contrary to the interest of the public that Students should be induced to go from London to places where the opportunities for Clinical studies are necessarily far inferior, merely because a University Degree in Medicine and Surgery can there be obtained.

Your Memorialist therefore humbly prays that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the Petition of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

And Your Memorialist will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

It will be observed that neither in the petition nor in the draft charter is the word "University" used, but a "Senate of Physicians and Surgeons" with degree-granting powers is prayed for. It is possible that this was done to disarm opposition from the Universities, but if so it entirely failed in its object.

The action of the Senate of the University in respect to the charter sought for by the Royal Colleges was interesting and somewhat remarkable. Remembering the direct opposition which this body offered to the Albert Charter, it might have been expected that similar objections would be taken to the establishment of a one-faculty professional University, especially if, as the supporters of the proposal averred, it was but the first step in creating a University in all faculties in the metropolis. Any such opposition, however, was not raised, and when the petition of the Royal Colleges was first brought before the Senate, on 21st December, 1887, the only action taken was to direct the Registrar to address to the Clerk of the Privy Council a request that no such charter as that sought

for should be granted without giving the University an opportunity of being heard. Considerable discussion, however, took place on the subject, with the result that it was agreed to have statements prepared for and against opposing the proposals of the Royal Colleges, the same to be circulated among the members of the Senate, previously to their next meeting. The drawing up of these documents was assigned to Lord Justice Fry and Prof. Huxley. The memoranda were headed "confidential," but became public property subsequently when they were put in by Sir Edward Fry in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission, and were published in the appendix to the Commissioners' Report on pp. 99-100.

They ran as follows :—

MEMORANDUM

By Mr. Huxley.

Whatever may be the case among the more highly educated portion of the public, I do not think that people in general attach any other notion to the degree of Doctor of Medicine than that its possession is evidence that the holder is a more highly qualified practitioner of medicine than a non-graduate, unless he happens to be a surgeon of eminence. But taking the ordinary run of practitioners, patients prefer the man who has a right to call himself M.D., not because they know or care anything about his general education, but because they believe that he is more thoroughly acquainted with his business, and therefore more likely to be able to cure them than a person who has not taken a degree.

If the public really believe that the mass of medical graduates are persons of higher general knowledge and culture than those who are simply Members (and *a fortiori* Fellows) of the College of Surgeons and Licentiates or Members of the College of Physicians, they are greatly mistaken.

The M.D. of Edinburgh, Glasgow or Aberdeen is not called upon for any such higher knowledge and culture, and; as a matter of fact, is often inferior to the ordinary M.R.C.S. in that respect.

It cannot be doubted that general knowledge and culture are desirable for all men, medical or not. But, in making demands on the time which can be devoted to instruction and education, in the case of medical men, two things must be recollected.

The first is that a complete and efficient training in all the branches of a medical curriculum is in itself a liberal education, in so far as it takes the student over a vast field of human knowledge, from elementary Physics to Psychology and Jurisprudence, and involves a very thorough discipline of the observational and inductive faculties. In my judgment a man who knows no

language but his own, but has had a thorough training in medicine and its ancillary branches of knowledge, has had a more truly liberal education than the high classic who is devoid of any tincture of scientific culture.

The second thing is, that the medical profession is chiefly recruited from persons of moderate means and moderate expectations. It is impracticable, as a rule, to require more than four years' study from them, and they have to get their own living as soon after coming of age as may be.

Everybody who is acquainted with the vast amount of work which the present generation of medical students has to get through is aware that even four years is too little; and that the student ought to have acquired, as part of his general education, such knowledge of Physics, Chemistry and Elementary Biology as is now demanded of him. In that way, the whole four years might be given, as it ought to be, to specially medical subjects.

I see no difficulty in giving a boy a sufficient store of general knowledge and culture by the time he has reached seventeen years of age. But it must be by another method than that of making him pass such examinations as are ordinarily devised for testing general knowledge and culture. He cannot do this and obtain his preliminary scientific knowledge at the same time.

Finally, it is to be remarked that the present state of things involves great injustice to the London student of medicine, and has an extremely bad reflex effect upon the London medical schools.

The London medical student is often far better trained in the business of his life and he passes quite as stiff an examination as the Edinburgh, Aberdeen or Glasgow student. The latter becomes M.D., the former does not. Consequently, numbers of English students, who have far better opportunities for practical study in London, go to Scotland to get their degrees.

The London schools are thus most unfairly handicapped, and the crying evils arising out of the want of teachers, who shall make teaching their business, remain unremedied.

The great reform needed in London is the concentration of instruction in the Institutes of Medicine (Anatomy, Physiology, General Pathology, Hygiene) in a few centres; while Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics are taught, as heretofore, in the hospital schools.

If the petition of the conjoined Colleges is granted, I think a great step will have been taken towards this end.

December, 1887.

MEMORANDUM

By Lord Justice Fry.

At the meeting of the Senate on the 21st December a discussion arose on the question what attitude ought to be assumed by the University in reference to the petition presented to Her Majesty in Council by the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England; and it was thought by some of the members present that the subject would be best prepared for further discussion if statements of the reasons for and against

opposing the prayer of the petition were prepared. I was asked to write the former : hence this memorandum.

I believe that in the United Kingdom the possession of an academic degree has always carried with it the notion that its holder has received education or undergone examination by a body taking cognisance of the higher education in all or most of its branches, and consequently regarding some tincture of general knowledge and culture as essential to the possessor of a degree even in a special subject. This conception of an academic degree I believe has been common not only to the three kingdoms, but, speaking generally, to the whole of modern Europe.

Side by side with the Universities there have existed other bodies which have been authorised to grant licences to practise various professions or to carry on particular businesses. The Inns of Court call to the Bar and thereby license the persons so called to practise as barristers. The Incorporated Law Society is authorised to take part in the examinations of candidates for the profession of a solicitor, the passing of which is a condition *sine quâ non* to their admission to the Roll of Solicitors. In Scotland and Ireland societies are authorised to regulate the admission to the bar of those countries. In like manner in Divinity the passing of the Examination held by the examining chaplains of the Bishops has been required before ordination. And so again by the Medical Act (of 1858) the fellows, members and licentiates of nine bodies of which the petitioning Colleges are two (as well as certain graduates in medicine) are entitled to be put upon the Register of legally qualified medical practitioners, and to practise accordingly. Hitherto none of these purely professional examinations has been held to entitle those who have passed it to be considered as graduates : but on the contrary there has existed a broad and well-understood distinction between an academical degree in any subject with which a profession was connected and the licence to practise that profession ; and that distinction the petitioning Colleges ask Her Majesty to destroy and annul. I believe that the interests of University education in this country would be seriously injured by any such action on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

The Senate has more than once already insisted upon the importance of maintaining the distinction to which I have referred. When in 1871 a proposal was made by an association, including many influential members of the Bar, that a University or School of Law should be founded in London with power to grant degrees, and communications were made by this association to the University, the Senate resolved (5th July, 1871) that the proposal to assume the name of a University and to confer degrees presented preliminary objections to their co-operating with the association and the project ultimately dropped. Much more recently, when the Royal College of Music was discovered to have obtained a Charter empowering it to confer degrees in music, the Senate (25th July, 1883) passed a resolution expressing its regret at the issue of such a Charter, and resolved " that the novel proceeding of giving to an exclusively professional body the power to grant degrees in a single faculty is in the opinion of the Senate an inexpedient interference with the functions

of Universities". The Senate in this case forbore from further prosecuting their opposition only on receiving an expression of opinion from a high authority in the College that no steps would "be taken towards granting degrees without due conference with the Universities". If the Doctors are not to be more favoured by the Senate than the Lawyers and the Musicians, the course of the Senate appears to be clear.

It is probable that if the distinction to which reference has been made were broken down in one case it could not be upheld in others.

The petitioning Colleges are only two of the nine non-academical bodies of which the fellows, licentiates, or members, are entitled to be registered as legally qualified medical practitioners; and it is obvious that the remaining seven bodies would not be likely to allow two of these licensing bodies to acquire the power of conferring academical degrees without seeking for similar powers for themselves; nor is it easy to foresee on what ground the demand could be refused, especially to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Scotland and Ireland respectively. But the logic of the case would not stop there, but would extend the force of the precedent to the other professions: and the same principle which would enable the petitioning Colleges to clothe all their fellows, members or licentiates with the dignity of the Doctorate, could enable the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society to confer degrees in law on all the barristers and solicitors of England.

The extent of the power sought to confer degrees by the petitioning Colleges is remarkable. They ask for power to confer degrees in Medicine and Surgery not only on those who may hereafter pass the Examination of the two Colleges, conjointly or separately, but on all those who have already passed the Examinations formerly held by the two Colleges separately, and that without the necessity of imposing any further regulations or requiring the passing of any further examination.

There can, I think, be no doubt but that a large number of medical practitioners who are not graduates of any University desire to appear as if in possession of an academic degree; and that they are annoyed, or even sustain temporary loss, by the claim of precedence put forward by rivals whose graduation may have cost them little more than a journey to the east of Scotland. But men have to learn that professional precedence is not a measure of merit, and real excellence is none the worse for having sometimes to struggle against apparent claims to confidence. The whole ideal of Universities ought not to be injured because a few medical men are afraid to stand on their real merits.

There is, however, another motive determining the action of the two Royal Colleges which is entitled to more consideration. For it is doubtless true that large numbers of students leave London where they can obtain the best clinical and professional teaching with ease, but a degree with difficulty, for places where they can obtain a degree with ease and real knowledge with difficulty and in a lesser degree; and so greatly do men prefer the appearance of knowledge to its possession that this will probably be the case for years to come, and that to the injury of medical education as a whole. It is urged with force that the University ought to yield to the pressure of this consideration and

abandon the position it has hitherto taken up in opposition to the granting of degrees by purely professional bodies. I submit that the granting of the petition, though accompanied by some immediate gain to the profession and the teaching, would, in the end, tend to sever the connection of the medical profession from the Universities of the country and would strike a serious blow to the interests of University education in this country.

It is also worthy of consideration whether it would not be better that every registered medical practitioner should be entitled to assume the degree of Doctor rather than that a power of granting degrees should be conferred on certain of the licensing bodies.

EDW. FRY.

3rd December, 1887.

Informed by the arguments set forth in these statements, the Senate at their meeting on the 11th of January, 1888, were enabled to come to a decision on their course of action, and this took the shape of a motion by Dr. Quain (a strong supporter in the College of Physicians, be it remembered, of the scheme of the Royal Colleges):—

That a statement to the following effect be submitted to the Lords of the Council with reference to the petition of the Royal Colleges:—

That whilst the Senate of the University of London does not feel it necessary to offer any direct opposition to the petition of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons seeking ability to confer degrees in Medicine and Surgery, the Senate desire:—

1. That if such powers be granted to the two Colleges especial care be taken that the degrees to be conferred in virtue thereof may not in any way be confounded with the degrees conferred by the University of London.
2. That the preliminary education of those on whom Medical and Surgical degrees are conferred by the Colleges be not inferior to the like education of those who receive University degrees [especial stress is laid upon this condition].
3. That the proposal of the Colleges to confer degrees on persons who have already passed the professional examinations be not approved.

To this an amendment was moved by Sir Edward Fry:—

That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient that the whole subject of the higher education in London, including the petitions of University and King's Colleges and of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, should be considered by a Royal Commission; and that an expression of this opinion be humbly submitted to her Majesty.

When the amendment was put to the vote it appeared that the Senate was equally divided, Drs. Buchanan and Pye-Smith,

Messrs. Thiselton Dyer, Fitch and Hutton supporting Sir Edward Fry, whilst the Vice-Chancellor (Sir James Paget), the Dean of Westminster (Dr. Bradley), Prof. Huxley, Drs. Quain and G. Johnson and Mr. Osler were against. On the casting vote of the Vice-Chancellor the amendment was lost and Dr. Quain's motion was carried by a majority of one. Thus it came about that the University offered no active opposition to the scheme of the Royal Colleges, differing therein from most of the other Universities in the Kingdom.*

The decision of the Senate not to oppose the petition of the Royal Colleges met with but little support from Convocation. At the meeting of this body on the 6th of March, 1888, it was moved by Dr. M. Baines and seconded by Mr. B. Whitehead, B.A. :—

That Convocation disapproves the course pursued by the Senate with reference to a petition to the Crown of the Royal College of Physicians of

* In connection with the action of the Senate in respect to the proposed scheme of the Royal Colleges, it is interesting to note that at their meeting on 27th June, 1888, Sir Edward Fry moved "That the attention of the Senate be directed to the question whether it is desirable to institute in certain cases, and for the benefit of certain members of the University, a degree of Doctor of Medicine in this University upon a less stringent examination than the present, and clearly to be distinguished from the existing degree" (minute 188). This proposal appears to have been the outcome of an entirely unofficial and informal communication which had taken place between Sir Edward Fry, Sir James Paget and Lord Herschell with the Presidents of the Royal Colleges. It was resolved by the Senate "That the question raised by this motion, together with the memorandum by Sir Edward Fry explanatory thereof be referred to the consideration of a special Committee; and that the Committee be authorised, should it appear to them desirable, to communicate with the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons. That this Committee do consist of the following members of the Senate: Lord Herschell, Sir Thiselton Dyer, Sir Edward Fry, Sir William Jenner [who had lately ceased to be President of the College of Physicians], Dr. Pye-Smith and Dr. Quain". However well meant was this attempt to meet the medical grievance, it was altogether too late at this stage, when the proposals of the Royal Colleges for an independent Senate had been formulated and presented to the Privy Council and were now before the Royal Commission which had already held several sittings. Whether it would have had more consideration had it been put forward earlier it would be difficult to say, but nothing more was heard of it again.

London and the Royal College of Surgeons of London for a charter enabling them to confer degrees in Medicine.

This was subsequently withdrawn in favour of the following amendment, moved by Dr. Napier, LL.D., and seconded by Dr. O'Reilly, D.Sc. :—

That Convocation desires respectfully to express its regret that the Senate has not seen fit to take active steps in opposition to the petition to the Crown of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England for a charter enabling them to confer degrees in Medicine.

This was carried by a large majority, no real opposition being offered, and, it may also be added, no fresh argument was adduced in the course of the debate either for or against the resolution.

The Universities of Cambridge, Victoria, Durham, and the Scotch Universities, as well as Trinity College, Dublin, and the Royal University of Ireland objected strongly to the bestowal of degree-granting powers on the Royal Colleges, since they considered that this privilege "should be attached to Universities only as a mark of higher education, and ought not to be permitted to any corporate bodies, which should, as at present, be restricted to giving licences to practise and to selecting members and Fellows of their own bodies. These corporations they say are quite outside the domain of general education, and exist and are maintained for professional purposes only" (*The Lancet*, 1888, i., p. 129). Petitions from these Universities were lodged with the Privy Council expressing their views. The University of Oxford also petitioned against the charter being granted to the Royal Colleges, at least until provision was made to ensure that candidates for degrees shall have received a sufficient preliminary education in literature and science.

As might be supposed University and King's Colleges, as well as the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, prayed to be heard before a charter was granted, and their own petition for a charter constituted a still more formidable opposition to the claims of the Royal Colleges.

Nor did the provincial Colleges quietly acquiesce in the

Royal Colleges' proposal. The Yorkshire College, Leeds, prayed that the charter should not be conferred, and Owens College, Manchester, requested that if it were granted the interests of provincial students might be protected, whilst the Faculty of Medicine of Queen's College, Birmingham, and associated Hospitals also petitioned that in the event of the Royal Colleges receiving a charter the students of Queen's College and other provincial medical schools might be admitted to the examinations for degrees.

The Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, as well as the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, adopted a different line, notice of which they had previously given to the London Royal Colleges (*v.* p. 156). They petitioned the Privy Council that if the Royal Colleges in London should receive the charter they sought that a charter conferring similar powers should be granted to them, otherwise they had no desire to disturb the existing arrangements whereby Universities alone have the privilege of granting degrees in medicine; and it would have been exceedingly difficult to bring forward any reasons why this should not be done, though it would be certainly very far from a benefit to the cause of medical education or to the profession. Inasmuch as women were not, and are not, admitted to the examinations of the London Royal Colleges, the London School of Medicine for Women requested that if the Colleges obtained graduating powers provision should be made that the examinations should be open to women as well as men—a provision it may be remarked that would be singularly distasteful to and excite the strongest opposition from some of those who had been most active in promoting the scheme of the Royal Colleges. The attitude taken by the Metropolitan Medical Schools in regard to the proposals before the Privy Council has already been referred to (p. 224).

The humble petition of the Master Wardens and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London opposed the petition of the Royal Colleges, partly on the

ground "that no new University for the conferring of degrees in Medicine and Surgery is required in London, as the University of London already satisfactorily and fully performs all the functions of such a University. If the said charter is granted in the form prayed, which does not provide of necessity that candidates for degrees shall be required to pass any examination beyond the examination of the said Colleges for qualifications for registration under the Medical Acts, there will be constant danger that the said Colleges, in order to attract candidates, will require a low standard of proficiency from the candidates for their degrees, whereby the value and prestige attaching to a degree will be diminished and lowered." A further and indirectly more important ground of objection was to be found in the fact that whilst the passing of the qualifying examinations held by the Royal Colleges was a necessary preliminary to obtaining a degree under the new scheme, the Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society were not in the same position, a condition which would place the Society at a grave disadvantage by their diploma suffering in public estimation and being regarded as of inferior value. Unless, therefore, special examinations for the degree be made compulsory and the Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Society be admitted to such on equal terms with the diplomates of the Royal Colleges, the Society prayed that the charter be not granted.*

A petition was also addressed to the Privy Council by the Association of General Practitioners, expressing a general approval of the proposals of the Royal Colleges to obtain powers to grant the title of "Doctor" to those who should pass the

* When the scheme for the combined examinations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons came into operation in 1884, as the Examining Board in England, the Society of Apothecaries were not included in the arrangement, although this corporation applied to be so admitted, but not until July, 1886. With the request, repeated by the General Medical Council, that the Society should help to constitute the conjoined Board the Royal Colleges unfortunately did not see their way to comply, with the result that the Society of Apothecaries, with Examiners in Surgery appointed by the General Medical Council, continues to grant a complete qualification to practise—the L.S.A.

examinations of the licensing bodies of London.* "The standard of the University of London is expressly placed so high as to make it unattainable for more than a small minority of the London students. It is a degree of *élite*, and placed at so high a standard as to be altogether beyond the ordinary possibilities of the average student, even when thoroughly educated and carefully examined for all the necessities of general practice. In this respect, therefore, the English students are under a great disadvantage as compared with those of Ireland and Scotland." Although concurring in the action of the Royal Colleges in thus endeavouring to remove the great grievance of the general practitioners the Association felt bound to protest at the exclusion of the Society of Apothecaries from the scheme, and also at the constitution of the governing bodies of the Royal Colleges, by which only those holding the highest qualifications, *viz.*, the Fellowship, had any voice in the management of these institutions. The petitioners averred that unless these Corporations should admit on their Councils representatives of the Licentiates and members they were unfit to form a Senate for a one-faculty (medical) University. It was quite clear from the whole tone of the petition that its object was less concerned with the University question than with the promulgation of their particular views concerning the governance of the Corporations—a very old-standing grievance and one about which much might be said that is quite apart from the present subject (see also p. 158).

Nor did the proposals of the Royal Colleges meet with very cordial support from the medical press. The *British Medical Journal*, the organ of the British Medical Association, which had done effective work in keeping the need for a more accessible degree for London medical students well to the front, severely criticised this scheme for a Senate of Physicians and Surgeons. In an editorial article (1st of January, 1887), after objecting to the exclusion of the Apothecaries' Society and its

* *The Lancet*, 10th December, 1887, p. 1,187. The petition was signed on behalf of the Association by C. G. Wheelhouse, F.R.C.S., President; H. Walter Verdon and W. Gibson Bott, Hon. Secs.

Licentiates, as such, from becoming candidates for degrees on the same terms as the diplomates of the Royal Colleges, it questioned the fitness of the governing bodies of these institutions, from their alleged non-representative character, for constituting a Senate with University powers :—

The new University, if the claim for it is to meet with the sympathy and support of the profession, must be far otherwise constituted. To the two Colleges, reformed or unreformed, may properly be conceded a considerable share in the constitution of the governing body. But the constitution, if it begins, must certainly not end there. It must consist of a Senate and a Convocation. On that Senate must be represented the Crown, the Colleges and the profession ; and the Convocation must include all the graduates of the new University, and to them must be conceded the right of electing a fair proportion of the Senate. Such a constitution will give strength and solidity to the University. It will probably be further claimed that the schools or teaching bodies in London shall have recognised representatives, as such, in the University. We think this a just claim, but we are less concerned about it because those schools are all fully represented in the existing Councils of the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons, to whom undoubtedly a lion's share will be given in the constitution of the Senate of the new University. With such a Constitution the University will enter on its career with every prospect of professional sympathy and of assured success ; if one less liberal were proposed, its establishment would stand a fair chance of being considerably deferred by the professional opposition which would arise, and by the sympathy with which Parliament, Privy Council and the Crown ought to, and we believe will, regard any proposals of a more narrow and monopolist character.

This attitude in respect to the question was not long maintained, however, for in a leading article in the issue of the *Journal* for the 16th of April, 1887, occasion was taken to express sincere congratulation on the re-election of Sir William Jenner to the Presidency of the College of Physicians, somewhat unusually, for the seventh time. The reason for the satisfaction was " that it was mainly owing to him that so much progress has been made towards the attainment by the Conjoint Board [*i.e.*, of the Royal Colleges] of the right to confer degrees on London medical students," and it was hoped " that Sir William may be able to complete the work he has manfully striven to accomplish ". After enumerating the various grounds upon which opposition to the proposal was to be expected from the Universities of the United Kingdom and expressing the opinion

that however carefully the delegates of the two Royal Colleges "may have elaborated their scheme for a charter, it will most certainly not please every one," the article concluded thus: "It ought, however, to receive general support if, while retaining the individual privileges and functions of the two Colleges, it provides a working plan by means of which past and future members of the Colleges may be able to obtain degrees upon terms neither more onerous nor more easy than those of the existing Universities of the United Kingdom".

Writing again on the same subject on the 14th of January, 1888, the editorial comment on the action of the Senate of the University of London in deciding not to oppose the petition of the Royal Colleges was: "The University of London is the body most directly concerned in the application, in so far as its privileges and monopolies might have been supposed to be attacked by the new proposal. In the general interests of the profession they have waived any such claims and have not stood upon their special or selfish interests. The University of London has behaved with striking magnanimity and wisdom. With the principle of the creation of such a body [as the Royal Colleges proposed] we are all agreed; the manner of its constitution and government are the points at issue."

Such then was the position of affairs in the commencement of 1888. The Petitions and Schemes of the various bodies concerned were lodged with the Privy Council, by whom it was determined that Counsel should be heard in support of the several proposals, but not before Monday, 16th April. On 12th March, however, the Lord President of the Council (Lord Cranbrook) informed Lord Herschell in the House of Lords that the Government had determined to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the various schemes for developing higher education in London. This somewhat altered the course of events, and the several parties interested at once set about selecting their witnesses and preparing the evidence they desired to lay before the Commission. The action of the Government considerably dashed the hopes of those in authority at the Royal Colleges, who had fancied that

the mere presentation of their case would be sufficient, with the powerful support it had, to obtain forthwith what they wished; worse, however, was in store for them.

With the issue of the Royal Commission on 2nd May, 1888, the first stage of the long controversy and struggle for the reconstruction of the University of London may be said to have ended. For ten years—since in May, 1878, Dr. Pye-Smith and Mr. Anstie moved their resolutions in Convocation, affirming the desirability of the University being more closely associated with teaching—the discontent, that had even long previously existed with the position of the University in respect to higher education, had been gradually taking shape in various directions. During this period, as has been shown, from different quarters proposals were made to remedy what was on almost all hands recognised as a serious evil. Those who were alone satisfied with things as they were, were to be found in the Senate of the University, and to this fact was due the long delay in obtaining a remedy. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Metropolitan Medical Schools, and the medical profession generally, were crying out for reform in one direction, and finally formulated their requirements in a draft charter. A large body of outside opinion concerned with higher education in all branches, and specially, but not entirely, connected with the two chartered Colleges, University and King's, were actively interested in providing a University for London more in accordance with the needs of the higher learning, and more in harmony with the spirit of the times. At first as the Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London, efforts were made to co-ordinate the various educational interests, and then, in default of inducing the existing University to adapt itself as required, to make proposals for a second University in London, which took shape in the form of the Albert Charter. Meanwhile within the University, first of all by Convocation, and much later by the Senate, schemes of reconstruction were prepared, and these, though not formally forwarded to the Privy Council, were submitted to the Royal Commission in the course of their sittings. The numerous discussions and conferences that had taken place in

the course of these ten years had no doubt done much to educate men's minds, and to indicate not only what was desirable, but also what it was possible to accomplish. At the same time it must be recorded that outside the circle of those immediately interested, neither the public at large nor the press took much notice of a question that after all was fraught with such importance to the country at large ; perhaps whilst so much difference of opinion existed among those concerned, this attitude was to be expected, even though it was not wholly reasonable. The appointment of the Royal Commission, however, was eagerly welcomed by all parties as being the most direct and authoritative means of settling questions that there seemed but slight likelihood of being otherwise determined ; though little was it anticipated that another decade of controversy would elapse, and yet another Royal Commission investigate the matter before a conclusion would be arrived at. Yet so it was, and as furnishing a groundwork for the intelligent comprehension of what ultimately came to be established the previous pages have been written.

APPENDIX.

I.

NOTE ON SOME EARLIER SUGGESTIONS FOR A UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

VARIOUS proposals had been made from the middle of the sixteenth century for the establishment of a University in London, but of these the only one that took actual shape was the "noble foundation of Sir Thomas Gresham, who in 1548 had bestowed his large mansion and gardens in Bishopsgate Street as the residence for seven professors, and endowed it with revenues arising from the rents and profits of the new Royal Exchange which he had founded for the use of the merchants of London. Although this design at first encountered strenuous opposition from the authorities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the ground that the establishment of a new University would injure those older foundations, Gresham was no innovator or educational reformer. He had been educated at Cambridge. The *trivium* and the *quadrivium*, and the traditional discipline of the ancient Universities, were in his judgment the true foundations for the education of a merchant, as well as for that of a clergyman or a lawyer. It was with a view to place at the disposal of the citizens of London means of academic instruction, cheaper and more accessible than those of Cambridge and of Oxford, that he established Gresham College. He required that seven professors—of Divinity, Music, Astronomy, Geometry, Law, Physic, and Rhetoric—should dwell together in one community, and should lecture daily to all comers. For some unexplained reason, he confided the choice of the first four of these professors to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and the last three to the Company of Mercers, and gave to both bodies a share in the administration of the funds. For a short time all went well; the lectures of the early professors, among whom were Barrow, Dr. John Ball, Hooke, Petty, and Sir Christopher Wren, appear to have been well attended, and to have possessed the same disciplinary character as that of the professors' lectures in the older Universities. . . . But litigation, negligence, disputes between the professors and the governing body respecting money and the conditions of residence, combined to weaken the institution. The great Fire of London for a time interrupted the work of the College, and destroyed the principal source of its revenues. The lectures, even when resumed, became fewer and intermittent, and in 1768 the last pretence of maintaining a corporate life disappeared, and the professors were compensated for the surrender of their residences by an additional stipend of £50 a year. It is rather to the

rigid and inelastic requirements of the original statutes, which remain to this day unrepealed, than to any failure of duty on the part of the City authorities, that the present condition of this noble foundation is to be ascribed." *

" In an appendix to Stow's *Annales* (1615) there is a curious treatise, purporting to describe the three famous Universities of England—Oxford, Cambridge and London. The description of the third is contributed by Sir George Buck, who enumerates in succession the Divinity Schools at St. Paul's, at Westminster and at St. Peter's in Cornhill; the King's College in Chelsea; the Inns of Court and of Chancery, then fourteen in number, each provided with its staff of readers and lecturers; Doctors' Commons, for the study and practice of the Civil Law; the College of Physicians; St. Katherine's College; the College of Heralds, and St. Paul's School, then recently founded by Dean Colet. Especially he calls attention to one of the latest additions to the intellectual sources of the metropolis, *viz.*, Gresham's Foundation, of which he speaks admiringly as in itself a minor University, '*Academia Epitome*'. He argues that all these institutions taken together entitle the metropolis to be called a great seat of learning, and a worthy resort of scholars, 'lacking nothing but a common government and the protection of an honourable Chancellor' to make it in name what it already was in substance, a University of London." †

" Had the dream of Bacon in the *New Atlantis* (published in 1535, nine years after the author's death) ever been fulfilled, Solomon's House would have deserved the name of a great University, though of a new and unprecedented type. He too had been a scholar at Cambridge; but he was profoundly dissatisfied with the work which he had done there notwithstanding the recent revival of learning, and the impulse then given to liberal studies. In the *De Augmentis* he sets forth at length the mistakes and shortcomings of the ancient Universities. They did, he thought, little or nothing for the enrichment of human life, and for the discovery of new truth. They were all dedicated too exclusively to the use of certain professions, conventionally called 'learned'; and were not free to encourage the teaching of arts and sciences at large. 'There is no collegiate institution for history, modern languages, politics, and the like means of qualifying such as are disposed for the service of the State.' Their cardinal defects were, in his view, their immobility, and the unwillingness of their governing bodies to adapt them to the changed circumstances and needs of successive generations. 'There is,' he said, 'a neglect in governors of Universities with regard to consultations; and in princes, of visitations; to observe with diligence whether the readings, exercises, and disputations, and other academical customs, anciently instituted, should be still continued, changed, or reformed.' And, by way of illustrating his own conception of what a great University might effect for the promotion of real knowledge, he sketches out in the *New Atlantis* under the guise of a philosophic community in an imaginary

* See Article by the late Sir Joshua Fitch in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1887.

† *Ibid.*

island, an institution ' the lanthorn of the Kingdom, dedicated to the study of the works and creatures of God '. Solomon's House was to contain ample and elaborate provision for the trial of experiments on materials and forces, and for the collection of new information from foreign lands, high towers for astronomical observations, gardens, great lakes for the preservation of fish and birds, furnaces, perspective houses, sound-houses for experiments in hearing, perfume-houses, and engines ; above all, a confederation of scholars and fellows, some to sail to foreign lands and bring home facts, others to collect and record the results of all investigations and observations as soon as they were made, and at the head of the whole hierarchy of teachers, inquirers and inventors, three sages ' to raise the former discoveries by experiments into greater observations, axioms and aphorisms. These we call interpreters of nature.' " *

In 1647 appeared a pamphlet, now very scarce, entitled *Motives Grounded upon the Word of God, and upon Honour, Profit, and Pleasure, for the Founding an University in the Metropolis, London: with Answers to such Objections as might be made by any in their incogitancy against the same*. The anonymous writer, who described himself as " A true Lover of his Nation and especially of the City of London," set forth that his work was " Humbly Presented (instead of Heathenish and Superstitious New-Yeares Gifts) to the Right Honourable the Lord Maior, the Right Worshipfull the Aldermen his Brethren, and to those faithfull and prudent Citizens which were lately chosen by the said City to be of the Common Counsell thereof for this yeare insueng ". The special object underlying the proposal to found a University in London was the need that existed for training ministers of the Gospels on the Scottish Genevan platform, the tenets of which, though widely prevailing, and especially in the Metropolis, were likely to be seriously threatened by the growing toleration exhibited by the army. Hence it was all-important that the supply of preachers of sound doctrine should be maintained. As neither Oxford nor Cambridge were suitable schools for the training of a godly ministry, why, it was asked, should not the City have a University of its own ? " There is no city," continued the writer, an enthusiastic Presbyterian, " in any learned nation of London's magnitude or magnificence without an University in it." The number of suitable buildings in the City was considerable, and the supply of able Professors from the Continent of Europe, owing to the Thirty Years' War, was ample, and might be engaged " upon easier conditions " ; moreover, the Parliament was favourable. Nevertheless, nothing came of the project.

* See Article by the late Sir Joshua Fitch in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1887.

II.

THE CHARTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON PREVIOUS TO 1900.

FIRST CHARTER, 1836.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith ;
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS We have deemed it to be the duty of Our royal office, for the advancement of Religion and Morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education ; and considering that many persons do prosecute or complete their studies both in the Metropolis and in other parts of Our United Kingdom, to whom it is expedient that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in these their laudable pursuits : Now know ye, that for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in Literature, Science, and Art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto, We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, will, grant, declare, and constitute :

Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin, William Cavendish,
Earl of Burlington ;

The Right Reverend Father in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Durham ;

The Right Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Chichester ;

Our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor, Henry, Baron Brougham
and Vaux ;

And Our Trusty and Wellbeloved George Biddel Airy, Esq., Our
Astronomer Royal and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

Andrew Amos, Esq., Barrister at Law ;

Thomas Arnold, Doctor in Divinity ;

John Austin, Esq., Barrister at Law ;

Neil Arnott, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

John Bacot, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;
 Francis Beaufort, Esq., Captain in Our Royal Navy, Hydrographer of the
 Admiralty, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Archibald Billing, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal
 College of Physicians ;
 William Thomas Brande, Esq., Vice-President of the Royal Society ;
 James Clark, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Philip Cecil Crampton, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal
 Society, and Our Surgeon-General in Ireland ;
 John Dalton, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 William Empson, Esq., Barrister at Law, Professor of General Polity and
 the Laws of England at the East India College ;
 Michael Faraday, Esq., Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Baronet, Member of the Royal College of
 Surgeons ;
 John Stevens Henslow, Clerk, Master of Arts, Professor of Botany in the
 University of Cambridge ;
 Cornwallis Hewett, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, and Downing Professor of
 Medicine in the University of Cambridge ;
 Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., Doctor in Medicine ;
 Francis Kiernan, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;
 John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Charles Locock, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, one of the Physicians Extra-
 ordinary to Her Majesty ;
 John William Lubbock, Esq., Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal
 Society ;
 Sir James MacGrigor, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Doctor of Civil Law,
 Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the College of Physicians,
 one of Our Physicians Extraordinary, and Director-General of the
 Army Medical Board ;
 Richard Rainy Pennington, Esq., Member of the Royal College of
 Surgeons ;
 Jones Quain, Esq., Doctor in Medicine ;
 John Ridout, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;
 Peter Mark Roget, Esq., Doctor in Medicine, Secretary of the Royal
 Society ;
 Nassau William Senior, Esq., one of the Masters of Our High Court of
 Chancery, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Joseph Henry Jerrard, Doctor of Laws, Principal of the Bristol College ;
 Richard Sheepshanks, Clerk, Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 John Sims, Esq., Doctor in Medicine ;
 Connop Thirlwall, Clerk, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ;
 James Walker, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 And Henry Warburton, Esq., Member of the Commons House of Parlia-
 ment, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 during Our Royal Will and Pleasure and all the Persons whom We may here-

after appoint to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, one Body Politic and Corporate, by the Name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, by which Name such Body Politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common Seal, and shall by the same Name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto in every Court of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors. And We do hereby Will and Ordain that, by the same Name, they and their Successors shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase, and hold to them and their Successors any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in law, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their Successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions as may be from time to time exclusively used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of Ten Thousand Pounds ; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same ; and that they and their Successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, real, or personal belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters, incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate. And We do hereby further Will and Ordain that the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows or Members of the Senate as We shall from time to time appoint under Our Sign Manual ; and that Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin the aforesaid William Cavendish, Earl of Burlington, be the first Chancellor ; John William Lubbock, Esquire, the first Vice-Chancellor ; and the aforesaid Edward, Lord Bishop of Durham ; William, Lord Bishop of Chichester ; Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux ; George Biddel Airy, Andrew Amos, Thomas Arnold, John Austin, Neil Arnott, John Bacot, Francis Beaufort, Archibald Billing, William Thomas Brande, James Clark, Philip Cecil Crampton, John Dalton, William Empson, Michael Faraday, Sir Stephen Love Hammick, John Stevens Henslow, Cornwallis Hewett, Thomas Hodgkin, Francis Kierman, John George Shaw Lefevre, Charles Locock, John William Lubbock, Sir James MacGrigor, Richard Rainy Pennington, Jones Quain, John Ridout, Peter Mark Roget, Nassau William Senior, Joseph Henry Jerrard, Richard Sheepshanks, John Sims, Connop Thirlwall, James Walker, and Henry Warburton, be the first Fellows and Members of the Senate thereof. That whenever a Vacancy shall occur in the Office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, We will, under our Sign Manual, nominate a fit and proper person to be the Chancellor, instead of the Chancellor occasioning such Vacancy. That the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be an annual office, and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore named shall at the expiration of one year from the first of July, 1837, go out of office, and the said Fellows or Members of the Senate shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of the

said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other fit and proper person to be the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and so from time to time annually ; or, in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due Notice shall be given, elect some other fit and proper person to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year, in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen ; such Person to be chosen from among themselves by the major part of the Fellows present at such Meeting, and to be approved of by the Chancellor of the said University for the time being.

That We reserve to ourselves to be the Visitor of the said University of London, with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors as often as to us shall seem meet.

That the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over the Affairs, Concerns and Property of the said University ; and in all cases unprovided for by this Our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University ; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall have full power, from time to time, to make and also to alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this Our Charter), touching the examinations for Degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the Meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University. And all such by-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons Members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same ; all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of, and countersigned by him.

That all questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided by the Majority of the Members present, and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a Vote, and in case of an equality of Votes, a second or casting Vote.

That no question shall be decided at any Meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless Six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision.

That at every Meeting of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor shall preside as Chairman, or, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present, or the major part of them.

That the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint and as they shall

see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers and Servants of the said University.

That once at least in every year the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall cause to be held an examination of Candidates for Degrees, and on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined, either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed, and that on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall consider the most fitting subjects of such examination. AND WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the benefits of Colleges and Establishments already instituted, or which may be hereafter instituted, for the promotion of Literature, Science and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purposes with the University created by this Our Royal Charter: We do hereby further Will and Ordain that all Persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a Certificate from any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the Course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulation in that behalf shall determine.

That such Certificates as aforesaid may be granted from Our College, called University College, or from Our College called King's College, both situate in London, or from such other Institution, corporate or unincorporated, as now is, or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of Education, whether in the Metropolis, or elsewhere within Our United Kingdom, and as We, under Our Sign Manual, shall hereafter authorise to issue such Certificates.

And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy; We do further hereby Will and Ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall, from time to time, report to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or unincorporated, in this Our Metropolis, or in other parts of Our United Kingdom, from which, either singly, or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this country, or in foreign parts, it may be fit and expedient in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, to admit Candidates for Medical Degrees, and on approval of such Report by Our said Secretary of State, shall admit all Persons as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine to be conferred by the said University, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows a Certificate from any such Institution or School, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the Course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, by regu-

lation in that behalf shall determine ; and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, from time to time, with the approval of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to vary, alter and amend any such Reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

That the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have Power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy, and that such reasonable Fees shall be charged for the Degrees so conferred as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct ; and such Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, to whom the accounts of Income and Expenditure of the said University shall, once in every year, be submitted, which Accounts shall be subject to such Examination and Audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

That at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said Degrees, and the Departments of Knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to that of other Candidates, and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

Provided always, that all By-laws and Regulations made from time to time touching the examinations of Candidates and granting of Degrees, shall be submitted for the consideration of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State to be approved of by him.

And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University, as well in all Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself, at Our Palace of Westminster, the 28th day of November, 1836, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal,

EDMUNDS.

SECOND CHARTER, 1837.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS our Royal predecessor King William the Fourth did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the Twenty-eighth day of November in the seventh year of his reign, will, grant, declare, and constitute

His Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin William Cavendish Earl of Burlington ;

The Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Durham ;

The Right Reverend Father in God William Lord Bishop of Chichester ;

His Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Councillor Henry Baron Brougham and Vaux ;

And His Trusty and Wellbeloved George Biddell Airy, Esquire, his Astronomer Royal, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

Andrew Amos, Esquire, Barrister at Law ;

Thomas Arnold, Doctor in Divinity ;

John Austin, Esquire, Barrister at Law ;

Neil Arnott, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

John Bacot, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;

Francis Beaufort, Esquire, Captain in our Royal Navy, Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

Archibald Billing, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians ;

William Thomas Brande, Esquire, Vice-President of the Royal Society ;

James Clark, Esquire, now Sir James Clark, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society ;

Philip Cecil Crampton, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society, and his Surgeon-General in Ireland ;

John Dalton, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;

William Empson, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Professor of General Polity and the Laws of England at the East India College ;

Michael Faraday, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society ;

Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Baronet, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;

John Stevens Henslow, Clerk, Master of Arts, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge ;

Cornwallis Hewett, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, and Downing Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge ;

Thomas Hodgkin, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine ;

Francis Kiernan, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;

John George Shaw Lefevre, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Charles Locock, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, one of the Physicians
 Extraordinary to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide ;
 John William Lubbock, Esquire, Vice-President and Treasurer of the
 Royal Society ;
 Sir James MacGrigor, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Doctor of Civil Law,
 Fellow of the Royal Society, Fellow of the College of Physicians,
 one of his Physicians Extraordinary, and Director General of the
 Army Medical Board ;
 Richard Rainy Pennington, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of
 Surgeons ;
 Jones Quain, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine ;
 John Ridout, Esquire, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ;
 Peter Mark Roget, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Secretary of the Royal
 Society ;
 Nassau William Senior, Esquire, one of the Masters of our High Court
 of Chancery, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 Joseph Henry Jerrard, Doctor of Laws, Principal of the Bristol College ;
 Richard Sheepshanks, Clerk, Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 John Sims, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine ;
 Connop Thirlwall, Clerk, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge ;
 James Walker, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society ; and
 Henry Warburton, Esquire, Member of the Commons' House of Parlia-
 ment, and Fellow of the Royal Society ;
 during his Royal Will and Pleasure, and all the persons whom He might
 thereafter appoint, to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellors, or Fellows, as therein-
 after mentioned, one Body Politic and Corporate, by the Name of THE
 UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and do by these
 presents revoke and determine, the said Letters Patent, and every clause,
 article, and thing therein contained ; and deeming it to be the duty of Our
 royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion
 of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Our
 faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for
 pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education ; and considering that
 many persons do prosecute or complete their studies both in the Metropolis
 and in other parts of Our United Kingdom, to whom it is expedient that there
 should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be
 conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in
 these their laudable pursuits : Further know ye, that for the purpose of ascer-
 taining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency
 in Literature, Science and Art, by the pursuit of such course of education,
 and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees, as evidence of their respective
 attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto, We do, by virtue
 of Our prerogative royal, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and
 mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, will, grant,

declare, and constitute the said William Cavendish Earl of Burlington, Edward Lord Bishop of Durham, and William Lord Bishop of Chichester, The Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Norwich, and the said George Biddell Airy, Andrew Amos, Thomas Arnold, John Austin, Neil Arnott, John Bacot, Francis Beaufort, Archibald Billing, William Thomas Brande, Sir James Clark, Our Physician in Ordinary, and Our trusty and wellbeloved Philip Crampton, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Our Surgeon-General in Ireland, John Dalton, William Empson, Michael Faraday, Sir Stephen Love Hammick, John Stevens Henslow, Cornwallis Hewett, Thomas Hodgkin, Francis Kiernan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Charles Locock, John William Lubbock, Sir James MacGrigor, Richard Rainy Pennington, Jones Quain, John Ridout, Peter Mark Roget, Nassau William Senior, and Joseph Henry Jerrard, Our trusty and wellbeloved James Craig Somerville, Doctor in Medicine, Inspector of Anatomy, and the said John Sims, Connop Thirlwall, James Walker. and Henry Warburton, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, one Body Politic and Corporate, by the Name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON; by which Name such Body Politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and shall by the same Name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors. And We do hereby will and ordain, that by the same Name they and their Successors shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their Successors, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in Law, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold, to them and their Successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions, as may be from time to time exclusively used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of Ten Thousand Pounds; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same; and that they and their Successors shall be able and capable in Law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate. And We do hereby further will and ordain, that the said Body Politic and Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as We, Our Heirs and Successors shall from time to time appoint under Our or Their Sign Manual, and as shall be appointed by the Members of the Senate under the power hereinafter contained; and that Our right trusty and right wellbeloved Cousin the aforesaid William Cavendish Earl of Burlington be the first Chancellor; the said John William Lubbock, the first Vice-Chancellor; and the aforesaid Edward Lord Bishop of Durham, William Lord Bishop of Chichester, Edward Lord Bishop of Norwich, George Biddell Airy, Andrew Amos, Thomas Arnold, John Austin, Neil Arnott, John Bacot,

Francis Beaufort, Archibald Billing, William Thomas Brande, Sir James Clark, Philip Cecil Crampton, John Dalton, William Empson, Michael Faraday, Sir Stephen Love Hammick, John Stevens Henslow, Cornwallis Hewett, Thomas Hodgkin, Francis Kiernan, John George Shaw Lefevre, Charles Locock, John William Lubbock, Sir James MacGrigor, Richard Rainy Pennington, Jones Quain, John Ridout, Peter Mark Roget, Nassau William Senior, Joseph Henry Jerrard, James Craig Somerville, John Sims, Connop Thirlwall, James Walker, and Henry Warburton, the first Fellows.

And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University. And We further will and ordain, that whenever a Vacancy shall occur in the Office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, We, Our Heirs or Successors, will, under Our or Their Sign Manual, nominate a fit and proper person to be the Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such Vacancy. And We further will and ordain, that the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be an annual office; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore named shall, at the expiration of one year from the first of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, go out of office, and the Members of the Senate shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the said University to be the Vice-Chancellor, and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen.

And We do further will and ordain, that if at any time, by death or otherwise, the number of the Fellows of the said University shall be reduced below the number of Twenty-five, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and as often as the same shall happen, the Members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a Meeting to be holden for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect Twelve or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows; to the end, that by means of such Election the number of Thirty-six Fellows of the said University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University.

And We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, to be the Visitor of the said University of London, with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall seem meet.

And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University;

and in all cases unprovided for by this Our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University ; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any by-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this Our Charter), touching the Examination for Degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the Meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University. And all such by-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons Members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same ; all such by-laws and regulations having been first submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him.

And We further will and ordain, that all questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided by the Majority of the Members present ; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a Vote, and in case of an equality of Votes a second or casting Vote.

That no question shall be decided at any Meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless Six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision.

That at every Meeting of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman, or in the absence of both a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present, or the major part of them.

And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers and Servants of the said University.

And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause to be held an Examination of Candidates for Degrees, and on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed ; and that on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall consider the most fitting subjects of such examination.

And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of Colleges and Establishments already instituted or which may be hereafter instituted for the promotion of Literature, Science, and Art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them for such purposes with the University

created by this Our Royal Charter : We do hereby further will and ordain, that all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a Certificate from any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the Course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulation in that behalf shall determine.

And, that such Certificates as aforesaid may be granted from Our College called University College, or from Our College called King's College, both situate in London, or from such other Institution, corporate or unincorporated, as now is or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of Education, whether in the Metropolis or elsewhere within Our United Kingdom, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, under Our or Their Sign Manual, shall hereafter authorise to issue such certificates.

And, for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery and Pharmacy ; We do further hereby will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time report to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools, whether corporate or unincorporated, in this Our Metropolis or in other parts of Our United Kingdom, from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this country or in Foreign Parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to admit Candidates for Medical Degrees, and on approval of such Report by Our said Secretary of State shall admit all Persons as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine to be conferred by the said University, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a Certificate from any such Institution or School, to the effect that such Candidate has completed the Course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulation in that behalf shall determine ; and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows from time to time, with the approval of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to vary, alter and amend any such Reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for Medical Degrees in the four branches of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy ; and that such reasonable Fees shall be charged for the Degrees so conferred as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct ; and such Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses

of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, to whom the Accounts of Income and Expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted, which Accounts shall be subject to such Examination and Audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

And We further will and ordain, that at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said Degrees, and the Departments of Knowledge in which his proficiency shall have been evinced, and also his proficiency in relation to that of other Candidates; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, in which the particulars so declared shall be stated.

Provided always, that all By-laws and Regulations made from time to time touching the examinations of Candidates and granting of Degrees, shall be submitted for the consideration of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to be approved of by him.

And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, grant and declare, that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in Law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University, as well in all Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself, at Our Palace of Westminster, this fifth day of December, in the First Year of Our Reign.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER, 1850.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of December in the First Year of Our Reign, We did grant, declare and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, One Body Politic and Corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : And We did by Our said Charter further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University should have full power from time to time to make and alter any By-laws and Regulations (so as the same were not repugnant to the laws of Our Realm or to the general objects and provisions of that Our Charter) touching the matters therein mentioned and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University ; and all such By-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing and

after the Common Seal of the said University should have been affixed thereto, should be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, all such By-laws and Regulations having been first submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him : And We did further will and ordain, that once at least in every year the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University should cause to be held an Examination of Candidates for Degrees ; and on every such Examination the Candidates should be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed : And We did thereby further will and ordain, that all persons should be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a Certificate from any of the Institutions thereafter mentioned, to the effect that such Candidate had completed the course of instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulation in that behalf should determine ; and that such Certificates as aforesaid might be granted from Our College called University College, or from Our College called King's College, both situate in London, or from such other Institution, corporate or unincorporated, as then was or thereafter should be established for the purposes of Education, whether in the Metropolis or elsewhere within Our United Kingdom, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, under Our or Their Sign Manual should thereafter authorise to issue such Certificates : And We did further will and declare, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine ; and that such reasonable Fees should be charged for the Degrees conferred as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, should from time to time direct ; and such Fees should be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury : And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows.

Now know ye, that We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, grant and ordain, that all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University that such persons respectively have, in any of the Institutions hereinafter mentioned, completed such course of instruction as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall, as to the said respective Institutions by regulations made according to the provisions of Our said recited Charter, from time to time determine : And that the Institutions

in which such course of instruction may be completed shall be the Institutions hereinafter mentioned (that is to say), the Institutions already in Our said Charter named and thereby authorised to grant Certificates as therein mentioned, the Institutions already by Us under Our Sign Manual authorised to grant such Certificates, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the several Colleges and Houses of Learning in such Universities respectively, the Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, the King's College of Aberdeen, the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and the University of Dublin, and also such other Institutions, corporate or unincorporated, as now are or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of Education within Our United Kingdom, or in any of Our Colonies or Possessions abroad, or in Our Territories under the Government of the East India Company, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, under Our or Their Sign Manual, shall hereafter prescribe to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows.

And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power after examination to grant Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time, by regulations made according to the provisions of Our said Charter, in this behalf determine. And that in addition to the examinations of Candidates for Degrees in Our said Charter mentioned and ordained, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may cause to be held from time to time examinations of persons who shall have prosecuted the study of such branches of knowledge, and who shall be Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as aforesaid, subject to such regulations as by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time be made in this behalf; and on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may, by regulations made as aforesaid, make provision for declaring the relative proficiency of such Candidates, or for classifying such Candidates according to their degrees of proficiency by the Certificates to be granted by them respectively, or by published lists of Candidates to whom Certificates shall have been granted, or otherwise as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may think fit. And such reasonable fees shall be charged for such Certificates of Proficiency as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct; and the provisions of Our said Charter with respect to the fees therein mentioned shall be applicable to the fees for such Certificates.

Provided always, that all Regulations made from time to time in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned shall be submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and counter-signed by him, as by Our said Charter provided.

And lastly, We do hereby for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and

declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in Law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University, as well in all Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves, at Our Palace of Westminster, this seventh day of July, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

THIRD CHARTER, 1858.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

I. WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of December in the First Year of Our Reign, We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed, to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : And We did by Our said Charter further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University should have full power from time to time to make and alter any By-laws and Regulations (so as the same were not repugnant to the laws of our realm or to the general objects and provisions of that Our Charter) touching the matters therein mentioned and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the said University ; and all such By-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing and after the Common Seal of the said University should have been affixed thereto, should be binding upon all persons members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, all such By-laws and Regulations having been first submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him : And We did further will and ordain, that once at least in every year the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the said University should cause to be held an Examination of Candidates for Degrees ; and on every such Examination the Candidates should be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows, or by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed : And We did thereby further will and ordain, that all persons should be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, on presenting to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows a Certificate from any of the Institutions thereafter mentioned, to the effect that such Candidate had completed the course of instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regu-

lation in that behalf should determine ; and that such Certificates as aforesaid might be granted from Our College called University College, or from Our College called King's College, both situated in London, or from such other Institution, corporate or unincorporated, as then was or thereafter should be established for the purposes of Education, whether in the Metropolis or elsewhere within Our United Kingdom, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, under Our or Their Sign Manual should thereafter authorise to issue such Certificate: And We did further will and declare, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine ; and that such reasonable Fees should be charged for the Degrees conferred as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, should from time to time direct ; and such Fees should be carried to the one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury : And whereas by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the seventh day of July, in the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign, We did enlarge the powers of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows :

2. Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained respectively ; and deeming it to be the duty of Our royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education ; and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies both in the Metropolis and in other parts of Our United Kingdom, to whom it is expedient that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in these their laudable pursuits.

3. Further know ye, that for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in Literature, Science and Art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees and Certificates of Proficiency as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto, We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, grant, declare, and constitute Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin William Duke of Devonshire ; Our right trusty and right wellbeloved Cousin and Councillor Granville George Earl Granville ; The Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop Maltby ; The Right Reverend Father in God Connop Lord Bishop of St. David's ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Thomas Babington Baron Macaulay ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Thomas Baron Monteaule of Braddon ;

Our right trusty and wellbeloved Samuel Jones Baron Overstone; Our trusty and wellbeloved Andrew Amos, Esquire, Master of Arts, Barrister at Law; Neil Arnott, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of Our Physicians Extraordinary; John Bacot, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Matthew Talbot Baines; Our trusty and wellbeloved Archibald Billing, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians; William Thomas Brande, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law and Fellow of the Royal Society; Sir James Clark, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society, Our Physician in Ordinary; Sir Philip Crampton, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society, Our Surgeon-General in Ireland; Michael Faraday, Esquire, Doctor in Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society; Charles James Foster, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Barrister at Law; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; Our trusty and wellbeloved George Grote, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society; William Withey Gull, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; Henry Hallam, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Baronet, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons; John Stevens Henslow, Clerk, Master of Arts, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge; James Heywood, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts and Fellow of the Royal Society; Thomas Hodgkin, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine; Francis Kiernan, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Baronet, Doctor of Civil Law; Our trusty and wellbeloved Sir Charles Locock, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Our First Physician-Accoucheur; Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; Sir James MacGrigor, Baronet, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians; Peter Mark Roget, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Sir Edward Ryan, Knight; Our trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Nassau William Senior, Esquire, Master of Arts, and Barrister at Law; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley); Our trusty and wellbeloved James Walker, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society; Henry Warburton, Esquire, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society; and Frederic John Wood, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Barrister at Law, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, has conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the

University created by this Our Royal Charter may hereafter confer any of the said Degrees, one body politic and corporate, by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ; by which name such body politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Us, Our Heirs and Successors.

4. And We do hereby will and ordain, that by the same name they and their successors shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase and hold to them and their successors any goods, chattels or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in Law, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to take, purchase and hold, to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions, as may be from time to time exclusively used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of Ten Thousand Pounds; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in Law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise disprove of, all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

5. And We do hereby further will and ordain, that the said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Graduates, and that there shall be thirty-six Fellows, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and that the Fellows shall be such persons as We hereby appoint, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall from time to time appoint as Fellows under Our or Their Sign Manual, and as shall be appointed as Fellows by the Members of the Senate under the power hereinafter contained; and the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, has conferred any of the said Degrees, and the persons on whom respectively the University created by this Our Royal Charter shall hereafter confer any of the said Degrees; and We hereby appoint the said Granville George Earl Granville to be the first Chancellor; the said Sir John George Shaw Lefevre to be the first Vice-Chancellor; and the said William Duke of Devonshire, The Lord Bishop Maltby, The Lord Bishop of St. David's, Thomas Babbington Lord Macaulay, Thomas Lord Monteaule of Brandon, Samuel Jones Lord Overstone, Andrew Amos, Neil Arnott, John Bacot, Matthew Talbot Baines, Archibald Billing, William Thomas Brande, Sir James Clark, Sir Philip Crampton, Michael Faraday, Charles James Foster, Sir James Robert George Graham, George Grote, William Withey Gull, Henry Hallam, Sir Stephen Love Hammick, John Stevens Henslow, James Heywood, Thomas Hodgkin, Francis Kiernan, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Sir Charles Locock, Sir John William Lubbock, Sir Edward Ryan, Nassau William Senior, Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), James Walker, Henry Warburton, and Frederic John Wood to be the first Fellows.

6. And We further will, ordain and grant, that the goods, chattels, and property of the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, shall be and become the property of the University created by this Our Charter; and that the University created by this Our Charter shall pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities of the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign; and that all persons on whom respectively the said last-mentioned University has conferred any of the said Degrees shall be Graduates of the University created by this Our Charter, and shall be entitled to the same Degrees respectively as if such Degrees had been conferred by the University created by this Our Charter.

7. And We further will and ordain, that all By-laws and Regulations made by the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December of the first year of Our reign, and in force at or immediately before the granting of this Our Charter, shall, until they shall be altered or repealed, remain in force as By-laws and Regulations of the University created by this Our Charter, and which last-mentioned University is hereinafter referred to as the University.

8. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University.

9. And We further will and ordain, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, We, Our Heirs or Successors, will, under Our or Their sign manual, nominate a fit and proper person to be the Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy; and in the mean time the duties of the Chancellor shall be performed by the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor under the provision hereinafter contained; and the Vice-Chancellor or Fellow so performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall have all such powers as are hereby given to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows.

10. And We further will and ordain, that the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be an annual office; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore named shall, at the expiration of one year from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, go out of office, and the Members of the Senate shall, at a Sitting to be holden by them for that purpose, on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of the said office, of which due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the University to be the Vice-Chancellor, and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of office, shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen; and until such election, the duties of Vice-Chancellor shall be performed by the Senior Fellow for the time being. And We further will and ordain, that the seniority of the Fellows nominated by this Our Charter shall

be determined by the order in which their names appear in this Charter ; and the seniority of Fellows hereafter appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the Instrument of appointment or Instrument or Certificate of election.

11. And We further will and ordain, that if at any time, by death or otherwise, a vacancy shall be created in the body of the Fellows, then, and so often as the same shall happen, new Fellows shall be appointed in manner herein provided, so that the number of Thirty-six Fellows may be kept complete, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

12. And We further will and ordain, that as to all vacancies which shall from time to time occur while the number of Fellows shall amount to or exceed Twenty-five, exclusively of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, from time to time to appoint a new Fellow or New Fellows under Our sign manual.

13. And We further will and ordain, that until the number of Fellows of the University, who shall have been selected from a List of persons to be nominated by Convocation under the power hereinafter contained, shall amount to or exceed nine, every second Fellow, or one out of every two Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be chosen from a List of three persons to be nominated by Convocation under the power hereinafter contained ; and that when and so soon as there shall be nine Fellows for the time being who shall have been so selected, that thenceforth every fourth Fellow, or one out of every four Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be chosen out of a List of three persons to be nominated by Convocation as aforesaid.

14. And We further will and ordain, that if at any time, by death or otherwise, the number of the Fellows of the University shall be reduced below the number of Twenty-five exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the Members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a Meeting to be holden for that purpose, of which due notice shall be given, elect Twelve or more fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows ; to the end, that by means of such election the number of Thirty-six Fellows of such University may be completed, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University ; but at least one-fourth of the whole number of Fellows who shall be so elected by the Senate shall be chosen from a List of persons to be nominated by Convocation, such List to contain three times the number of persons to be selected therefrom.

15. And We further will and ordain, that the following Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University (that is to say), all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law of two years' standing, all Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing, and all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing ; and the standing of all the Graduates on whom Degrees have been conferred by the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign shall be computed from the respective times when

such Degrees were actually conferred, precisely as if the University created by this Our Charter had been then in existence, and had conferred the same Degrees.

16. And We further will and ordain, that a Register of the Graduates constituting for the time being the Convocation of the said University, shall be kept by such Officer and in such manner as the Senate of the said University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation, is not so entitled to vote. And We further ordain and direct, that such Graduates, present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the said Senate, with the concurrence of Convocation, and with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And that the said Senate may make such By-laws and Regulations as aforesaid, for taking off the name of any such Graduate as aforesaid for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such By-laws prescribe in that behalf.

17. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, to be the Visitor of the said University of London, with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall seem meet.

18. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, for the time being, shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the University. And the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any By-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this Our Charter) touching the examination for Degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the Meetings of the Senate and the Meetings of Convocation, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University not otherwise expressly provided for by this Our Charter. And all such By-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons Members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same; all such By-Laws and Regulations having been first submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to impose on any person any compulsory religious examination or test.

19. And We further will and ordain, that all questions which shall come

before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the Members present, and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote. That no question shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless Six Fellows at the least shall be present at the time of such decision. That at every Meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; or, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present, or the major part of them.

20. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers, and Servants of the said University.

21. And We further will and ordain, that the Convocation of the University shall have the powers following (that is to say)—The power of nominating three persons for every Fellow to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore mentioned from a List nominated by the Convocation, as provided by this Our Charter: The power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter: The power of accepting any new Charter for the University, or consenting to the surrender of this Our Charter or of any new Charter; provided, nevertheless, that the consent of the Senate shall be also requisite for the acceptance of any new Charter, or the surrender of this Our Charter: The power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation: The power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation, and of prescribing his duties: Except, as expressly provided, the Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in, or have any control over, the affairs of the University.

22. And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a Meeting of Convocation.

23. That if Twenty or more Members of Convocation shall, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman for the time being of Convocation, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, to convene an extraordinary Meeting of Convocation, and such requisition shall express the object of the Meeting required to be called, it shall be lawful for the said Chairman, if in his discretion he shall think fit so to do, to convene a Meeting of Convocation.

24. Provided always, that after the first of such Extraordinary Meetings no such Extraordinary Meeting shall be convened in pursuance of the clause lastly hereinbefore contained, until the expiration of Three Calendar Months from the last of such Extraordinary Meetings: Provided also, that no matter shall be discussed at any such Extraordinary Meeting, except the matter for the discussion whereof it was convened.

25. The Senate shall provide a proper place for the Meeting of Convocation; and the proceedings of any Meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted to the Senate at the next following Meeting of the Senate.

26. Notice of the Meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever one of the principal Secretaries of State shall notify to the Senate that We, Our Heirs or Successors, are desirous of appointing a Fellow, or a number of Fellows, and of having submitted to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, a List of persons from which to select such Fellow or Fellows, then the Senate shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, convene a Meeting of Convocation; and such Meeting shall nominate three persons not being Fellows if one Fellow is to be appointed, or three times as many persons not being Fellows as there shall be Fellows to be so appointed, if there shall be more than one Fellow to be appointed.

27. And We further will and ordain, that a person shall be appointed by the Senate to preside at the First Meeting of Convocation, and that at such Meeting a standing Chairman of Convocation shall be chosen by the Members present, or the major part of them.

28. That the Office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an Office held for the term of three years, unless sooner determined by death, resignation, or otherwise: but the Chairman shall be eligible for re-election. That within the year preceding the expiration of every term of the said Office, or in case of the death or resignation of the Chairman, or any Vacancy of the said Office, the Members of Convocation present at any Meeting duly convened, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who, if elected during the term of Office of any Chairman, shall hold Office three years after the expiration of the tenure of Office of such Chairman, and if elected during a vacancy, then till the expiration of the third year after the commencement of the vacancy. That if from any cause no Chairman is elected to succeed any Chairman for the time being, then such last-mentioned Chairman shall continue in Office until his successor is appointed.

29. That if the Chairman shall be absent at the time of the Meeting of Convocation, or if there shall be a vacancy in the Office, then, before proceeding to business, the Members of Convocation then present, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold Office during such Meeting only.

30. That all questions which shall come before Convocation shall be decided by the majority of the Members present, and the Chairman, at any Meeting thereof shall have a vote, and in case of equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

31. That no question shall be decided at any Meeting of Convocation unless Thirty Members at least shall be present.

32. That any Meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

33. And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause to be held an Examination of Candidates for Degrees; and on every such Examination, the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and that on every such

Examination the Candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall consider the most fitting subjects of such Examination. Provided always, that after the expiration of three years from the date of these Our Letters Patent, no Fellow shall be eligible as an Examiner, and that no Examiner shall be eligible for re-election more than four years consecutively.

34. And whereas the University of London is already in connection with the following Institutions (that is to say) ; The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the several Colleges and Houses of Learning in such Universities respectively ; The Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews ; The King's College of Aberdeen ; The Marischal College of Aberdeen ; The University of Dublin ; The Queen's University in Ireland ; The University of Sydney ; University College, London ; King's College, London ; The Queen's College at Belfast ; The Queen's College at Galway ; The Queen's College at Cork ; St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw ; Stonyhurst College ; Manchester New College, London ; St. Mary's College, Oscott ; St. Patrick's College, Carlow ; St. Edmund's College, near Ware ; Spring Hill College, Moseley, near Birmingham ; The College, Regent's Park (late Stepney College) ; College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath ; Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt ; The Baptist College at Bristol ; Airedale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford ; Protestant Dissenters' College at Rotherham ; Presbyterian College at Caermarthen ; St. Kyrans' College, Kilkenny ; Huddersfield College ; Lancashire Independent College ; Wesley College, near Sheffield ; Queen's College, Birmingham ; Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton ; Western College, Plymouth ; West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton ; St. Patrick's College, Thurles ; New College, London ; Owens College, Manchester ; Bedford Grammar Schools ; Brecon Independent College ; Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire ; Hackney Theological Seminary ; Trevecca College, Brecon ; Springfield College, Ennis ; Bishop Stortford Collegiate School ; Working Men's College, London ; The University of Toronto ; and Queen's College, Liverpool : We do further will and ordain, that persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows that they respectively have completed in any of the said Institutions the course of instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time by regulations in that behalf determine.

35. And We do further will and ordain, that it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the consent of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to add to the last-mentioned Institutions in connection with the University of London any other Institutions, and from time to time to alter, vary, and amend the list of Institutions in connection with the said University, by striking out any of the Institutions included therein.

36. We do further will and ordain, that persons not educated in any of

the Institutions connected with the said University shall be admitted as Candidates for Matriculation, and for any of the Degrees hereby authorised to be conferred by the said University of London other than Medical Degrees, on such conditions as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, by regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine, such Regulations being subject to the Provisoes and Restrictions herein contained.

37. And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy; We do further hereby will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time report to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this Country or in Foreign Parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to admit Candidates for Medical Degrees, such Report to be approved by Our said Secretary; and that no persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine or Doctor of Medicine to be conferred by the said University, unless they shall satisfy the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, that such persons have in any one or more of such Institutions or Schools completed the Course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, by regulation in that behalf shall determine; and it shall be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, from time to time, with the approval of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to vary, alter, and amend any such reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

38. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, by regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine; and that such reasonable Fees shall be charged for the Degrees so conferred as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of our Treasury, shall from time to time direct.

39. And We further will and ordain, that at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any of the said Degrees, together with such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time determine; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the Degree taken by him shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

40. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-

Chancellor, and Fellows shall also have power to confer any of the said Degrees as *Ad Eundem* Degrees ; but no Degree so conferred shall without the consent of Convocation in each case entitle the holder thereof to be or become a Member of Convocation.

41. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to grant Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time, by regulations made in that behalf, determine ; and that, in addition to the examination of Candidates for Degrees in this Our Charter mentioned and ordained, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may cause to be held from time to time examinations of persons who shall have prosecuted the study of such branches of knowledge, and who shall be Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as aforesaid, subject to such regulations as by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time be made in that behalf ; and on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be entitled to any such Certificate, together with such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time determine ; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the branch or branches of knowledge in respect of which he has obtained the Certificate shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall deem fitting to be stated therein. And such reasonable Fees shall be charged for such Certificates of Proficiency as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct.

42. And We further will and ordain, that all Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, to whom the accounts of Income and Expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted ; which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

43. Provided always, that all Regulations made from time to time in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned shall be submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him, as by Our said Charter provided.

44. And Lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare, that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in Law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the University, as well in Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any nonrecital, misrecital, un-

certainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Our Palace of Westminster this ninth day of April in the Twenty-first Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

EDMUNDS.

FOURTH CHARTER, 1863.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

1. WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign,* We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : And We did by Our said Charter further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine : And whereas by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the seventh day of July in the thirteenth year of Our reign,† We did enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows : And whereas by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign,‡ We did revoke and determine the said Letters Patent hereinbefore recited : And We did will, grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, had conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by that Our Royal Charter might thereafter confer any of the said Degrees, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : And We did further will and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, Music, and also in such other departments of knowledge, except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, by regulations in that behalf, should from time to time determine :

* 1837.

† 1850.

‡ 1858.

2. Now know ye, that We have revoked and determined, and do by these presents revoke and determine, the said recited Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, and every clause, article, and thing therein contained respectively, but not so as to revive any Letters Patent thereby revoked ; and deeming it to be the duty of Our royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of Education ; and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, to whom it is expedient that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in these their laudable pursuits :

3. Further know ye, that for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in Literature, Science, Art, and other departments of knowledge, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees and Certificates of Proficiency as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honour proportioned thereunto, We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal, and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, grant, declare, and constitute Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin William Duke of Devonshire ; Our right trusty and right wellbeloved Cousin and Councillor Granville George Earl Granville ; The Right Reverend Father in God Connop Lord Bishop of St. David's ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Thomas Baron Monteagle of Brandon ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Samuel Jones Baron Overstone ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved John Baron Wodehouse ; Neil Arnott, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of Our Physicians Extraordinary ; John Bacot, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons ; Our trusty and wellbeloved Archibald Billing, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians ; William Thomas Brande, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law and Fellow of the Royal Society ; Sir James Clark, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society, Our Physician in Ordinary ; Michael Faraday, Esquire, Doctor in Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society ; Charles James Foster, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Barrister at Law ; Our trusty and wellbeloved George Grote, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Law, Fellow of the Royal Society ; William Withey Gull, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians ; Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Baronet, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons ; James Heywood, Esquire, Master of Arts and Fellow of the Royal Society ; Thomas Hodgkin, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine ; William Hopkins, Esquire, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws and Fellow of the Royal Society ; George Jessel, Esquire, Master of Arts, Barrister at Law ; George Johnson, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians ; Francis Kiernan, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Surgeons ; Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Knight Commander of

the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Baronet, Doctor of Civil Law ; Our trusty and wellbeloved Sir Charles Locock, Baronet, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Our First Physician-Accoucheur ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Robert Lowe, Master of Arts ; Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society ; Timothy Smith Osler, Esquire, Bachelor of Laws, Barrister at Law ; James Paget, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Surgeons ; Richard Quain, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians ; Peter Mark Roget, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal College of Physicians ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Sir Edward Ryan, Knight, Master of Arts, Fellow of the Royal Society ; Our trusty and wellbeloved Nassau William Senior, Esquire, Master of Arts and Barrister at Law ; Our right trusty and wellbeloved Councillor Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley) ; John Storrar, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine ; Our trusty and wellbeloved Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, Esquire, Master of Arts ; Our trusty and wellbeloved James Walker, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Fellow of the Royal Society ; and Frederic John Wood, Esquire, Doctor of Laws, Barrister at Law, and all the persons who may hereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign has conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign has conferred any of the said Degrees or the Degree of Doctor of Science or Bachelor of Science, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by this Our Royal Charter may hereafter confer any of the said Degrees, or any other Degree, one body politic and corporate, by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON ; by which name such body politic shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a Common Seal, and shall by the same name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Us, Our Heirs and Successors.

4. And We do hereby will and ordain, that by the same name they and their successors shall be able and capable in Law to take, purchase and hold, to them and their successors, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and shall also be able and capable in Law, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, not only all such lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions, as may be from time to time exclusively used and occupied for the immediate purposes of the said University, but also any other lands, buildings, hereditaments, and possessions whatsoever, situate within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, not exceeding the annual value of Ten Thousand Pounds ; such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, pur-

chasing, or acquiring the same ; and that they and their successors shall be able and capable in Law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, real or personal, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

5. And We do hereby further will and ordain, that the said body politic and corporate shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows and Graduates, and that there shall be Thirty-Six Fellows, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and that the Fellows shall be such persons as We hereby appoint, and as We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall from time to time appoint as Fellows under Our or Their sign manual, and as shall be appointed as Fellows by the Members of the Senate under the power hereinafter contained ; and the Graduates shall be the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, and the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, have respectively conferred any of the said Degrees, and the persons on whom respectively the University created by this Our Royal Charter shall hereafter confer any Degree ; and We hereby appoint the said Granville George Earl Granville to be the first Chancellor ; the said George Grote to be the first Vice-Chancellor ; and the said William Duke of Devonshire, The Lord Bishop of St. David's, Thomas Lord Monteagle of Brandon, Samuel Jones Lord Overstone, John Lord Wodehouse, Neil Arnott, John Bacot, Archibald Billing, William Thomas Brande, Sir James Clark, Michael Faraday, Charles James Foster, William Withey Gull, Sir Stephen Love Hammick, James Heywood, Thomas Hodgkin, William Hopkins, George Jessel, George Johnson, Francis Kiernan, Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Sir Charles Locock, Robert Lowe, Sir John William Lubbock, Timothy Smith Osler, James Paget, Richard Quain, Peter Mark Roget, Sir Edward Ryan, Nassau William Senior, Edward Henry Stanley (commonly called Lord Stanley), John Storrar, Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, James Walker and Frederic John Wood, to be the first Fellows.

6. And We further will, ordain, and grant, that the goods, chattels and property of the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, shall be and become the property of the University created by this Our Charter ; and that the University created by this Our Charter shall hold such property as was held upon any trust by the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, upon the same trusts as it was held by the last-mentioned University ; and shall pay and discharge all debts and liabilities of the said last-mentioned University ; and that all persons on whom respectively the said last mentioned University, or the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, has conferred any of the said Degrees shall be Graduates of the University created by this Our Charter, and shall be entitled to the same Degrees respectively as if such Degrees had been conferred by the University created by this Our Charter.

7. And We further will and ordain, that all By-laws, Regulations, and Standing Orders made by the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, or the Convocation thereof, and in force at or immediately before the granting of this Our Charter, shall, until they shall be altered or repealed, remain in force as By-laws, Regulations, and Standing Orders of the University created by this Our Charter, or the Convocation thereof, respectively; and such last-mentioned University is hereinafter referred to as the University.

8. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the University.

9. And We further will and ordain, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the Office of Chancellor of the said University, either by death, resignation, or otherwise, We, Our Heirs or Successors, will, under Our or Their sign manual, nominate a fit and proper person to be the Chancellor instead of the Chancellor occasioning such vacancy; and in the mean time the duties of the Chancellor shall be performed by the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor under the provision hereinafter contained; and the Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow so performing the duties of Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have all such powers as are hereby given to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows.

10. And We further will and ordain, that the Office of Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be an annual Office; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore named shall at the expiration of one year from the first of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two go out of Office, and the Members of the Senate shall at a sitting to be holden by them for that purpose on some day within a month before the expiration of the tenure of the said Office, of which due notice shall be given, elect some one of the Fellows of the University to be the Vice-Chancellor, and so from time to time annually; or, in case of the death, resignation, or other avoidance of any such Vice-Chancellor before the expiration of his year of Office, shall, at a Meeting to be holden by them for that purpose as soon as conveniently may be, of which due notice shall be given, elect one other of the said Fellows to be Vice-Chancellor for the remainder of the year in which such death, resignation, or other avoidance shall happen; and until such election the duties of Vice-Chancellor shall be performed by the Senior Fellow for the time being. And We further will and ordain, that the seniority of the Fellows nominated by this Our Charter shall be determined by the order in which their names appear in this Charter; and the seniority of Fellows hereafter appointed or elected at the same time, by the order in which their names shall appear in the instrument of appointment or instrument or certificate of election.

11. And We further will and ordain, that if at any time, by death, resignation, or otherwise, a vacancy shall be created in the body of the Fellows, then, and so often as the same shall happen, new Fellows shall be appointed in manner herein provided, so that the number of Thirty-six Fellows may be kept complete, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being.

12. And We further will and ordain, that as to all vacancies which shall from time to time occur while the number of Fellows shall amount to or exceed twenty-five, exclusively of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, from time to time to appoint a new Fellow or new Fellows under Our sign manual.

13. And We further will and ordain, that until the number of Fellows of the University who have been selected from a List of persons nominated by Convocation under the power in that behalf contained in Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, or who shall have been so nominated under the power hereinafter contained, shall together amount to or exceed nine, every second Fellow, or one out of every two Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be chosen from a List of three persons to be nominated by Convocation under the power hereinafter contained; and that when and so soon as there shall be nine Fellows for the time being who shall have been so selected, thenceforth every fourth Fellow, or one out of every four Fellows who shall be thereafter appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be chosen out of a List of three persons to be nominated by Convocation as aforesaid.

14. And We further will and ordain, that if at any time, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the number of the Fellows of the University shall be reduced below the number of Twenty-five, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, then and in such case, and so often as the same shall happen, the Members of the Senate shall, as soon as conveniently may be, at a Meeting to be holden for that purpose of which due notice shall be given, elect Twelve, or more if required, fit and proper persons to be Fellows in addition to the then remaining Fellows; to the end that by means of such election the number of Thirty-six Fellows of such University may be completed exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University; but at least one-fourth of the whole number of Fellows who shall be so elected by the Senate shall be chosen from a List of persons to be nominated by Convocation, such List to contain three times the number of persons to be selected therefrom.

15. And We further will and ordain, that the following Graduates of the University for the time being shall constitute the Convocation of the University (that is to say), all Doctors of Law, Doctors of Medicine, and Masters of Arts, all Bachelors of Law of two years' standing, all Bachelors of Medicine of two years' standing, all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing, all Doctors of Science, all Bachelors of Science of three years' standing; and also all Graduates holding such other Degrees to be hereafter conferred by the University, as shall be recognised as qualifications for admission to Convocation by resolution of Convocation in manner hereinafter provided; and the standing of all the Graduates on whom Degrees have been conferred by the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, or the University created by Our Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, shall be computed

from the respective times when such Degrees were actually conferred, precisely as if the University created by this Our Charter had been then in existence and had conferred the same Degrees. Provided always, that no Graduate whose name has been taken off or excluded from the Register of Convocation, under the By-laws or Regulations of Our said Charter of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, shall be a Member of Convocation until his name shall be restored pursuant to the By-laws and Regulations for the time being existing under this Our Charter.

16. And We further will and ordain, that a Register of the Graduates constituting for the time being the Convocation of the said University shall be kept by such Officer and in such manner as the Senate of the said University shall from time to time appoint and direct, which Register shall be conclusive evidence that any person whose name shall appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is so entitled to vote, and that any person whose name shall not appear thereon at the time of his claiming to vote in Convocation is not so entitled to vote. And We further ordain and direct, that such Graduates, present and future, shall pay such reasonable annual fees in that behalf, and at such times and with such liberty to compound for the same, as the said Senate, with the concurrence of Convocation and with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct: And that the said Senate may make such By-laws and Regulations as aforesaid for taking off the name of any such Graduate as aforesaid for non-payment of such fees, and for reinstating such name on such terms as they shall by such By-laws prescribe in that behalf.

17. And We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors to be the Visitor of the said University of London, with authority to do all those things which pertain to Visitors, as often as to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, shall seem meet.

18. And We further will and ordain, that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Our Charter, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended to be promoted by the University. And the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any By-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of Our realm, or to the general objects and provisions of this Our Charter) touching the examination for Degrees, and the granting of the same, and touching the mode and time of convening the Meetings of the Senate and the Meetings of Convocation, and in general touching all other matters whatsoever regarding the University not otherwise expressly provided for by this Our Charter. And all such By-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the Common Seal of the University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons Members thereof, and all Candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same; all such By-laws and Regulations having been first

submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him. Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to impose on any person any compulsory Religious examination or test.

19. And We further will and ordain, that all questions which shall come before the Senate shall be decided by the majority of the Members present, and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and in case of an equality of votes a second or casting vote. That no question shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless Six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of such decision. That at every Meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; or, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Members present or the major part of them.

20. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and as they shall see occasion, to remove, all Examiners, Officers, and Servants of the said University.

21. And We further will and ordain, that the Convocation of the University shall have the powers following (that is to say),—The power of nominating three persons for every Fellow to be appointed in the manner hereinbefore mentioned from a List nominated by the Convocation, as provided by this Our Charter; with power to the Convocation, if it shall think fit, to enable absent Members of the Convocation to vote on such nominations of Lists by Voting-Papers, in such form or to such effect, and to be signed, transmitted, verified, and recorded in such manner, and subject to such regulations and provisions, as the Convocation may from time to time determine, but not so to vote on any other matter: The power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and of declaring the opinion of Convocation in any such matter: The power of deciding as to the recognition, upon such terms as the Senate shall propose, of any Degree to be hereafter conferred under this Our Charter, other than the said Degrees in Arts, Laws, Medicine, and Science, as a qualification for admission to Convocation: The power of accepting any new or supplemental Charter for the University, or consenting to the surrender of this Our Charter or of any new Charter or supplemental Charter; Provided nevertheless, that the consent of the Senate shall be also requisite for the acceptance of any new or supplemental Charter, or the surrender of this Our Charter or of any new Charter or supplemental Charter: The power of deciding on the mode of conducting and registering the proceedings of Convocation: The power of appointing and removing a Clerk of Convocation and of prescribing his duties. Except as expressly hereby provided, the Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in, or have any control over, the affairs of the University.

22. And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year, and as often as they may think fit, the Senate shall convene a Meeting of Convocation.

23. That if Twenty or more Members of Convocation shall, by writing under their hands, require the Chairman for the time being of Convocation, to be appointed as hereinafter prescribed, to convene an Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation, and such requisition shall express the object of the Meeting required to be called, it shall be lawful for the said Chairman, if in his discretion he shall think fit so to do, to convene a Meeting of Convocation.

24. Provided always, that after the first of such Extraordinary Meetings no such Extraordinary Meeting shall be convened in pursuance of the clause lastly hereinbefore contained, until the expiration of Three Calendar Months from the last of such Extraordinary Meetings : Provided also, that no matter shall be discussed at any such Extraordinary Meeting, except the matter for the discussion whereof it was convened.

25. The Senate shall provide a proper place for the Meeting of Convocation ; and the proceedings of any Meeting of Convocation shall be transmitted to the Senate at the next following Meeting of the Senate.

26. Notice of the Meetings of Convocation shall be given by advertisement, or in such other manner as the Senate shall from time to time determine. Whenever one of the Principal Secretaries of State shall notify to the Senate that We, Our Heirs or Successors, are desirous of appointing a Fellow, or a number of Fellows, and of having submitted to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, a List of persons from which to select such Fellow or Fellows, then the Senate shall, as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, convene a Meeting of Convocation ; and such Meeting shall nominate three persons not being Fellows if one Fellow is to be appointed, or three times as many persons not being Fellows as there shall be Fellows to be so appointed if there shall be more than one Fellow to be appointed.

27. That the said Charles James Foster shall be the first Chairman of Convocation.

28. That the Office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an Office held for the term of three years, unless sooner determined by death, resignation or otherwise : but the Chairman hereinbefore named shall go out of Office at the first Meeting of Convocation held after the first of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. The Chairman shall be eligible for re-election. That within the year preceding the expiration of every term of the said Office, or in case of the death or resignation of the Chairman, or any Vacancy of the said Office, the Members of Convocation present at any Meeting duly convened, or the major part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who if elected during the term of Office of any Chairman shall hold Office three years after the expiration of the tenure of Office of such Chairman, and if elected during a vacancy then till the expiration of the third year after the commencement of the vacancy. That if from any cause no Chairman is elected to succeed any Chairman for the time being, then such last-mentioned Chairman shall continue in Office until his successor is appointed.

29. That if the Chairman shall be absent at the time of the Meeting of Convocation, or if there shall be a vacancy in the Office, then before proceeding to business the Members of Convocation then present, or the major

part of them, shall elect a Chairman, who shall hold Office during such Meeting only.

30. That all questions which shall come before Convocation shall, subject to the provision hereinbefore contained with respect to Nominations of Lists of Fellows, be decided by the majority of the Members present, and the Chairman at any Meeting thereof, shall have a vote, and in case of equality of votes, a second or casting vote.

31. That no question shall be decided at any Meeting of Convocation unless Thirty Members at least shall be present.

32. That any Meeting of Convocation shall have power to adjourn to a future day.

33. And We further will and ordain, that once at least in every year the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause to be held an Examination of Candidates for Degrees; and on every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and that on every such Examination the Candidates shall be examined in as many branches of general knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall consider the most fitting subjects of such Examination. Provided always that no Fellow shall be eligible as an Examiner, and that no Examiner shall be eligible for re-election more than four years consecutively.

34. And whereas the University of London created by Our said Letters Patent of the ninth day of April of the twenty-first year of Our Reign, and reconstituted by this Our Charter, is in connection with the following Institutions (that is to say): The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the several Colleges and Houses of Learning in such Universities respectively; The Universities of Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews; The University of Aberdeen; The University of Dublin; The Queen's University in Ireland; The University of Sydney; University College, London; King's College, London; The Queen's College at Belfast; The Queen's College at Galway; The Queen's College at Cork; St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Stonyhurst College; Manchester New College, London; St. Mary's College, Oscott; St. Patrick's College, Carlow; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Spring Hill College, Moseley, near Birmingham; The College, Regent's Park (late Stepney College); College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath; Countess of Huntingdon's College at Cheshunt; The Baptist College at Bristol; Airedale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford; Protestant Dissenters' College at Rotherham; Presbyterian College at Carmarthen; St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny; Huddersfield College; Lancashire Independent College; Wesley College, near Sheffield; Queen's College, Birmingham; Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; Western College, Plymouth; West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton; St Patrick's College, Thurles; New College, London; Owens College, Manchester; Bedford Grammar Schools; Brecon Independent College; Rawdon College, near Leeds (late Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire); Hackney Theological Seminary; Trevecca College, Brecon; Springfield College, Ennis; Bishop Stortford Collegiate School; Working Men's College,

London ; The University of Toronto ; and Queen's College, Liverpool : We do further will and ordain, that persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Science, and any other Degrees which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may hereafter from time to time determine to confer, in pursuance of the power hereinafter contained, other than Degrees in Medicine and Surgery, on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows that they respectively have completed in any of the said Institutions whilst in connection with the said University, or any other Institution for the time being in connection with the said University, as hereinafter provided for, the course of instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time by regulations in that behalf determine.

35. And We do further will and ordain, that it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the consent of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, from time to time to alter, vary, and amend the list of Institutions in connection with the said University by striking out any of the Institutions included therein, or by adding any other Institutions thereunto.

36. We do further will and ordain, that persons not educated in any of the said Institutions for the time being connected with the said University shall be admitted as Candidates for Matriculation, and for any of the Degrees hereby authorised to be conferred by the said University of London other than Degrees in Medicine or Surgery, on such conditions as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by Regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine, such Regulations being subject to the Provisoos and Restrictions herein contained.

37. And for the purpose of granting the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, and for the improvement of Medical Education in all its branches, as well in Medicine as in Surgery, Midwifery, and Pharmacy : We do further hereby will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time report to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State what appear to them to be the Medical Institutions and Schools from which, either singly or jointly with other Medical Institutions and Schools in this Country or in Foreign Parts, it may be fit and expedient, in the judgment of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, to admit Candidates for Medical Degrees, such Report to be approved by Our said Secretary ; and that no persons shall be admitted as Candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master in Surgery, to be conferred by the said University, unless they shall satisfy the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows that such persons have in any one or more of such Institutions or Schools completed the course of Instruction which the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulation in that behalf shall determine ; and that no person shall be admitted as a Candidate for the Degree of Master in Surgery unless he shall be previously a Bachelor of Medicine of the said University ; and it shall be lawful

for the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, from time to time, with the approval of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, to vary, alter and amend any such reports, by striking out any of the said Institutions or Schools included therein, or by adding others thereunto.

38. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to examine for, and after examination to confer in such mode, and on compliance by the Candidate with such conditions, as they shall from time to time determine, the several or such as they shall think fit of the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, and Master in Surgery ; and also to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in any Departments of knowledge whatever, except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulations in that behalf shall from time to time determine, and whether such departments of knowledge shall or shall not include any portion of the departments of knowledge for which Degrees in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, or any of them, are authorised to be conferred by this Our Charter ; and that such reasonable Fees may be charged for or in respect of such Examinations and Degrees respectively, or either of them, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct.

39. And We further will and ordain, that at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any of the said Degrees, together with such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time determine ; and every such Candidate shall, if otherwise approved by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and if they shall think fit, receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate, under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the Degree allowed by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to be taken by him shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall deem fitting to be stated therein.

40. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall also have power to confer any of the said Degrees as *Ad Eundem* Degrees ; but no Degrees so conferred shall without the consent of Convocation in each case entitle the holder thereof to be or become a Member of Convocation.

41. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to examine for, and after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the Candidate with such conditions as they shall from time to time determine, Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time by regulations made in that behalf determine ; and that in addition to the examination of Candidates for Degrees in this Our

Charter mentioned and ordained, the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows may cause to be held from time to time examinations of persons who shall have prosecuted the study of such branches of knowledge, and who shall be Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as aforesaid, subject to such regulations as by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time be made in that behalf; and on every such examination the Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and at the conclusion of every examination of the Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any such Certificate, together with such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time determine; and he shall, if otherwise approved by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and if they shall think fit, receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate under the Seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, in which the branch or branches of knowledge in respect of which he has been allowed by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to obtain the Certificate shall be stated, together with such other particulars, if any, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall deem fitting to be stated therein. And such reasonable Fees may be charged for or in respect of such Examinations and Certificates of Proficiency respectively or either of them, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury shall from time to time direct.

42. And We further will and ordain, that all Fees shall be carried to one general Fee Fund for the payment of the expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, to whom the accounts of Income and Expenditure of the University shall once in every year be submitted; which accounts shall be subject to such examination and audit as the said Commissioners may direct.

43. Provided always, that all By-laws and Regulations made by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows from time to time in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned shall be submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him as by Our said Charter provided.

44. And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare, that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the University, as well in Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any nonrecital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Our Palace of Westminster this sixth day of January in the Twenty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

EDMUNDS.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER, 1867.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

1. WHEREAS, by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign had conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign had conferred any of the said Degrees, or the Degrees of Doctor of Science or Bachelor of Science, and all the persons on whom respectively the University created by Our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign might thereafter confer any of the said Degrees or any other Degree, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: And We did by Our said Charter further will and ordain, amongst other things, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power to examine for, and after examination to confer in such mode and on compliance by the Candidate with such conditions as they should from time to time determine, the several or such as they should think fit of the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, and Master in Surgery; and also to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, in any department of knowledge whatever, except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by Regulations in that behalf should from time to time determine, and whether such departments of knowledge should or should not include any portion of the departments of knowledge for which Degrees in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, or any of them, were thereby authorised to be conferred: And We did thereby, amongst other things, further will and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power to examine for, and after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the Candidate with such conditions as they should from time to time determine, Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should from time to time by Regulations made in that behalf determine:

2. And whereas it is expedient to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, so as to enable them to examine for, and after examination to grant to Women, Certificates in manner hereinafter mentioned:

3. Now know ye, that We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal, and of

Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, grant, and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to cause to be held from time to time, as they shall deem expedient, a Special Examination of Women, being Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as hereinafter mentioned; and on every such Examination such female Candidates shall be examined by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and Women shall be admitted as Candidates to every such Examination on such conditions, and shall be examined in such subjects in Literature, Science and Art, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall by Regulations made in that behalf from time to time determine. Provided always, that no Male person shall be admitted as a Candidate to any such Examination. Provided also, that no Fellow shall be eligible for re-election more than four years consecutively.

4. And We further will and ordain, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power after every such Examination as aforesaid to grant to such Female Candidates, in such mode and on compliance by such Candidates with such conditions as the said Certificates of Proficiency as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time by Regulations made in that behalf determine; and at the conclusion of every such examination of such Candidates the Examiners shall declare the name of every such Candidate whom they shall have deemed to be qualified to receive any such Certificate, together with such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall from time to time determine; and she shall if otherwise approved by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, and if they shall think fit, receive from the said Chancellor a Certificate under the seal of the said University of London, and signed by the said Chancellor, or in his absence or incapacity by the Vice-Chancellor, which shall contain such particulars as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall deem fitting to be stated therein. And such reasonable Fees may be charged for and in respect of such Examination and Certificates of Proficiency respectively or either of them, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, with the approbation of the Commissioners of Our Treasury, shall from time to time direct. And the provision of Our said last-mentioned Letters Patent with respect to the Fees therein mentioned shall apply to the Fees payable under the provisions of this Charter.

5. Provided always, that all Regulations made from time to time in relation to any of the matters hereinbefore mentioned shall be submitted to one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and approved of and countersigned by him as by Our last-mentioned Letters Patent provided.

6. And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare, that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University, as well in all Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-

recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace of Westminster this twenty-seventh day of August in the Thirty-first Year of Our Reign.

SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER, 1878.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

1. WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, We did grant, declare, and constitute certain persons therein mentioned, and all the persons who might thereafter be appointed, to be Chancellor or Fellows as thereafter mentioned, and all the persons on whom respectively the University, created by Our Letters Patent of the fifth day of December in the first year of Our reign, had conferred any of the Degrees of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, or Bachelor of Arts, and all the persons on whom respectively the University, created by Our Letters Patent of the ninth day of April in the twenty-first year of Our reign, had conferred any of the said Degrees, or the Degrees of Doctor of Science or Bachelor of Science, and all the persons on whom respectively the University, created by Our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, might thereafter confer any of the said Degrees or any other Degree, one body politic and corporate by the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : And We did by Our said Charter further will and ordain, amongst other things, that the said Body Politic and Corporate should consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and Graduates : And We did thereby further will and ordain, amongst other things, that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power to examine for and after examination to confer, in such mode and on compliance by the Candidate with such conditions as they should from time to time determine, the several or such as they should think fit of the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, and Master in Surgery, and also to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor in any department of knowledge whatever except Theology, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows by regulations in that behalf should from time to time determine, and whether such departments of knowledge should or should not include any portion of the departments of knowledge for which Degrees in Arts, Laws, Science, Medicine, and Music, or any of them, were thereby authorised to be conferred : And We did thereby, amongst other things, further will and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power to examine for and after examination to grant, in such mode and on compliance by the Candidates with such conditions as they should from time to time determine, Certificates of Proficiency in such branches of knowledge as the said

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should from time to time by regulations made in that behalf determine: And We did thereby will and ordain that the Convocation of the University should have, among other powers in our said Letters Patent specified, the power of accepting any new or Supplemental Charter for the University, or consenting to the surrender of that Our Charter, or of any new Charter or Supplemental Charter; provided nevertheless, that the consent of the Senate should be also requisite for the acceptance of any new or Supplemental Charter or the surrender of that Our Charter, or of any new Charter or Supplemental Charter:

2. And whereas by Our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom, bearing date at Westminster the twenty-seventh day of August in the thirty-first year of Our reign (and which were duly accepted by the Convocation of the said University, with the consent of the Senate, as a Supplemental Charter), We did, amongst other things, will, grant, and ordain that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power to cause to be held from time to time, as they should deem expedient, a special Examination of Women being Candidates for such Certificates of Proficiency as therein mentioned, and after every such Examination to grant to such Female Candidates, in such mode and on compliance by such Candidates with such conditions as the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University might determine, such Certificates of Proficiency, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should from time to time by regulations made in that behalf determine:

3. And whereas it is expedient still further to extend the benefits of the said University, and for that purpose to enlarge the powers of the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows so as to enable them to examine for and after examination to grant to Women any Degrees or Certificates of Proficiency which they have power to grant to Men:

4. And whereas, in pursuance of the power in that behalf contained in the original Charter granted by the said Letters Patent, dated the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign, the Supplemental Charter granted by the said Letters Patent lastly hereinbefore recited has been duly surrendered:

5. Now know ye, that We do, by virtue of Our prerogative royal and of Our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, grant, and ordain that all the powers and provisions relating to the granting of Degrees and Certificates of Proficiency contained in Our said recited Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign shall henceforward be read and construed as applying to Women as well as to Men, and that except as hereinafter mentioned all the parts of Our same Letters Patent shall be read and construed as if the extended powers hereby conferred were contained in Our same Letters Patent.

6. And further know ye, that We do in like manner will and ordain that, notwithstanding anything in Our said Letters Patent of the sixth day of January in the twenty-sixth year of Our reign contained to the contrary, no Female Graduate of the said University, shall be a member of the Convocation of the

said University, unless and until such Convocation shall have passed a resolution that Female Graduates be admitted to Convocation.

7. And lastly, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in and by all things valid and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the said University, as well in all Our Courts as elsewhere, notwithstanding any non-recital, misrecital, uncertainty, or imperfection in these Our Letters Patent. In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourselves at Our Palace of Westminster this fourth day of May, in the Forty-first Year of Our Reign.

III.

A CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1825 TO 1888.

1825. Feb. 9. Letter of Thomas Campbell to Hy. Brougham in *The Times*, advocating establishment of a University in London (p. 3).
„ April. First steps taken to give effect to proposal. Committee formed at King's Head Tavern, Poultry.
„ „ 26. Second meeting of this Committee.
„ Aug. Site in Gower Street obtained.
„ Dec. 19. First general meeting of Proprietors of the "University," H. Brougham presiding.
1826. Feb. 11. Deed of Settlement signed, forming a Body of "Proprietors of University of London", Council constituted. H. Brougham Chairman until 1868 ; succeeded by George Grote.
1827. April 30. Foundation-stone of building in Gower Street laid by Duke of Sussex (p. 4).

Abbreviations :—

- A. P. T. U. L.* = Association for Promoting a Teaching University of London.
B. M. A. = British Medical Association.
G. M. C. = General Medical Council.
K. C. = King's College, London.
Met. Co. Br. = Metropolitan Counties Branch of British Medical Association.
R. C. P. = Royal College of Physicians of London.
R. C. S. = Royal College of Surgeons of England.
U. C. = University College, London.
U. C. H. = University College Hospital.
U. L. = University of London.

1828. Oct. & Nov. Classes opened in the Faculties of Arts, Laws and Medicine.
1829. Aug. 14. *CHARTER OF INCORPORATION GRANTED TO KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON* (p. 6).
1830. Dec. Petition of Council for Charter of Incorporation, approved by Law Officers of Crown, opposed by Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (p. 4).
1831. „ 22. First Charter granted to Incorporated Law Society.
„ Leeds School of Medicine founded.
1833. May 22. Foundation-stone of U. C. H. (North London Hospital) laid.
„ July 4. Debate in House of Commons on Motion of Wm. Tooke, M.P., F.R.S. (Chairman of Committee of Management of "University of London"), for the granting of a Charter to the U. L. Motion withdrawn by Mover.
1834. Application of Council to Home Office for a Charter opposed by Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, by R. C. S. and teachers in London Hospital Medical Schools. The City of London petitioned in its favour. The Council agreeing not to grant Degrees in Medicine and Divinity, the opposition was withdrawn (p. 5).
1835. Mar. 26. Motion of Mr. Tooke in House of Commons on address for grant of Charter (p. 6).
„ Aug. 19. Decision of Government announced to Duke of Somerset, Chairman of Council of U. L., granting Charter of Incorporation to London University College, and another Charter to a Board of Examiners to be constituted under the title of the University of London. Degrees to be granted in Arts, Laws and Medicine. Students of U. C. and K. C. and other bodies for education, corporate or unincorporate, to be named by Crown, admitted to Examination for Degrees on evidence of courses of study. This was accepted by the Proprietary Body.
1836. Nov. 28. *CHARTER CONSTITUTING THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON* (p. 7).
„ „ *CHARTER TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GRANTED* (p. 7).
1837. Mar. 4. First meeting of Senate of the U. L.

1837. Dec. 5. Charter to U. L. formally renewed on the accession of Queen Victoria (Appendix, p. xii).
- 1838 & 1839. Senate of U. L. engaged in receiving applications for recognition from various Universities, Medical Schools and other educational institutions.
1838. Nov. 28. First list of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination presented to Senate, all from U. C. and K. C.
1839. July 17. First report of Examiners for M.B. Degree presented to Senate (twenty-six candidates successful).
- „ Aug. 9. First report of Examiners for M.D. Degree presented to Senate (two candidates successful).
1848. Formation of Graduates' Committee to secure *inter alia* the recognition of Graduates as members of the corporate body and their representation in Parliament (p. 14).
1850. July 7. Supplemental Charter, affiliating certain additional Colleges, granted to U. L. (Appendix, p. xviii).
1851. March 12. Owens College, Manchester, opened.
1852. Council of Legal Education established.
1854. Act of Parliament recognising the M.D. (Lond.) as a Licence to practise equally with Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.
1857. June 10. **Opposition of the Proprietors of U. C. to the proposal of Senate of U. L. to abolition of collegiate education as necessary for admission to examinations for Degrees (p. 13).**
1858. April 9. New Charter granted to U. L. admitting Graduates as part of the corporate body; establishing Convocation; abolishing the exclusive connection of the University with affiliated Colleges; and, except in Medicine, dispensing with Certificates of Studentship (p. 10, and Appendix, p. xxi).
- „ Aug. 2. *Act of Parliament to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery; establishing the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom; and imposing certain disabilities on non-registered Practitioners, with power to the Council to inspect the Qualifying Examinations of the various Licensing Bodies.*

1860. Faculty of Science established in the U. L.
1861. Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination established.
1863. Jan. 6. New Charter to U. L. as that of 1858, but giving power to Senate to confer Degrees in Surgery (Appendix, p. xxxiii).
1864. May 10. Appointment of a Committee to make suggestions for teaching by U. L. moved in Convocation by Messrs. Bompas, M.A., and Sansom, M.B. (p. 20).
1867. Aug. 27. Supplemental Charter empowering the University to institute special examinations for women (Appendix, p. xlv).
- „ „ 15. **REFORM ACT. GRADUATES OF U. L. ENTITLED TO SEND REPRESENTATIVE TO PARLIAMENT.**
1869. June 24. University College Act revoking Deed of Settlement (1826) and Charter (1836) saving rights, etc.
1870. May 11. U. L. Building in Burlington Gardens opened by H.M. the Queen.
1872. Manchester Royal School of Medicine incorporated with Owens College.
1874. July 16. The Apothecaries' Act Amendment Act.
1875. Oct. 4. Yorkshire College, Leeds, opened.
1877. Degrees in Music instituted in U. L.
- „ June 22. Speech of Sir G. Young, Bart., at U. C. on a Teaching University (p. 62).
1878. May 4. Supplemental Charter to U. L. rendering Degrees in all Faculties equally accessible to women as to men (Appendix, p. xlviii).
- „ „ 14. **Resolutions moved in Convocation by Dr. Pye-Smith and Mr. Anstie, affirming the desirability of the University being more closely associated with teaching, adopted (pp. 20-25).**

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

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1879. Dec. *Letter from Dr. Bristowe to Lord Granville, Chancellor, U. L., on Medical Degrees* (p. 28).
1880. Mar. 21. Letter from Dr. Bristowe to Lord Granville referred by Senate to Committee on Examinations in Medicine for full report (p. 31).
- „ April 20. CHARTER GRANTED TO VICTORIA UNIVERSITY TO CONFER DEGREES IN ARTS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, LAW AND MUSIC.
- „ Oct. 1. Mason's College, Birmingham, opened.
1881. Jan. 18. **Report of Annual Committee to Convocation affirming the desirability of establishing Boards of Studies** (p. 26).
- „ Jan. *Report of Committee of Council of B. M. A. on Education and Examination of the General Practitioner* (p. 40).
1882. Jan. 8. University College, Liverpool, opened.
- „ „ 17. Convocation adopted its Annual Committee's recommendation *re* Boards of Studies (p. 26).
- „ Feb. 15. Senate of U. L. referred Convocation's recommendation *re* Boards of Studies to a Special Committee for consideration and report (p. 26); together with proposal moved by Mr. J. G. Fitch "that it is desirable to establish a closer connection between the University and the principal teaching bodies who prepare candidates for its examinations" (p. 171).
- „ July 26. Special Committee reported to Senate that it was inexpedient to establish such Boards, but made certain suggestions as to bringing the Committees on Examinations and Teachers into communication (p. 26).
- „ May 19. Act to amend Constitution of King's College.
1883. March 23. SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTER TO VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, CONFERRING RIGHT TO GRANT DEGREES IN MEDICINE.
- „ Dr. Wilson Fox privately circulated Memorandum on Medical Degree (M.D.) and Tables (p. 33).
- „ Nov. 22. **DR. W. FOX GAVE NOTICE AT R. C. P. OF RESOLUTION AFFIRMING DESIRABILITY OF ROYAL COLLEGES GRANTING AN M.D.**

1884. Feb. 21. Dr. W. Fox's resolutions discussed in Comitia, R. C. P., and referred to Medical Bill Committee (p. 36).
- „ Mar. 24. *Meeting of Fellows and Members R. C. S. Mr. Hickman's resolution, calling on Royal Colleges to obtain powers to grant a Degree to those who had passed their conjoint examinations, adopted (p. 39).*
- „ April 24. *Report of Medical Bill Committee to R. C. P., recommending that the College should take immediate steps, either by co-operation with one or more English Universities or by independent action, to afford increased facilities to English medical students for obtaining the Degree of M.D., referred back to Committee with Counsels' opinion thereon (p. 38).*
- „ May 3. **Association for Promoting a Teaching University for London constituted at a private conference at Lord Reay's (p. 63).**
- „ June 24. *Annual Meeting of Met. Co. Br., B. M. A. Mr. Macnamara's suggestions re Degrees for London medical students (p. 41).*
- „ July 22. Sub-Committee of Council of Met. Co. Br., B. M. A., appointed to consider the subject (p. 43).
- „ Leeds School of Medicine incorporated with the Yorkshire College.
- „ „ 17. Report of Medical Bill Committee to R. C. P. recommending that further action be postponed, received (p. 39).
- „ Aug. 4. Address by Prof. Morley on London University Teaching Considered from the Modern Side, at Education Conference at Health Exhibition (p. 67).
- „ „ 7. Address by Sir G. Young, Bart., at same, on The Proper Relation between the Teaching and Examining Bodies in a University (p. 66).
- „ Oct. 1. Scheme of combined examinations by the R. C. P. and R. C. S. came into operation.
- „ Nov. 5. University College, Liverpool, admitted to Victoria University.

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1884. Nov. 10. Sub-Committee of A. P. T. U. L. appointed to draw up plan for a Teaching University (p. 66).
- „ Dec. 15. **Plan submitted to Committee of A. P. T. U. L. at a Meeting held at Rooms of the Society of Arts (p. 67).**
1885. Jan. 6. Meeting of Convocation U. L. Special Committee appointed to consider proposals of A. P. T. U. L. (p. 81).
- „ Feb. 5. Adjourned Meeting of A. P. T. U. L. Appointment of Executive Committee (p. 71).
- „ „ 24. Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation U. L. Report of Committee appointed to consider proposals of A. P. T. U. L. received. Committee re-appointed to promote the carrying the proposals into effect by the University (p. 82).
- „ Mar. 6. *General Meeting of Met. Co. Br., B. M. A., to receive Report of Sub-Committee on Degrees. Motion adopted in favour of joining with Royal Colleges to obtain Degree granting power, failing U. L. (pp. 44-49).*
- „ „ 25. First Meeting of re-appointed Special Committee of Convocation and formation of Sub-Committee (Lord Justice Fry, Messrs. Savory, Anstie, Thiselton Dyer and MacDowall) to draft a Scheme for carrying into effect the objects of A. P. T. U. L. (p. 84).
- „ „ 28. *Letter from Dr. Allchin, published in "The Lancet," pointing out that in view of the inability of the University to adapt itself to the proposals of the A. P. T. U. L. and of other bodies it would be advisable that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the working of the University.*
- „ April 1. Senate of U. L. receives application from Special Committee of Convocation to confer with Senate on proposals of A. P. T. U. L., and expresses willingness to consider any definite plan (p. 84).
- „ „ 29. Deputation of Met. Co. Br., B. M. A., to Senate U. L. (pp. 49-51).
- „ May 13. On motion of Sir J. Goldsmid, a Special Committee of Senate U. L. appointed to consider and report on the questions raised by deputation of Met. Co. Br., B. M. A. (pp. 51 and 53).

1885. May 14. **Council Meeting, R. C. S. On motion of Mr. Durham, seven Delegates appointed to confer with Delegates from R. C. P. on the Colleges obtaining legal rights to confer title of "Doctor" on their diplomates (p. 122).**
- " " 28. **R. C. P. appointed seven Delegates to confer with those of R. C. S. (p. 123).**
- " June 26. **Special Committee of Convocation adopted Draft Scheme as prepared by its Sub-Committee (p. 85).**
- " July 1. **Interview between Committee of Senate of U. L. (appointed 13th May) and deputation from Met. Co. Br., B. M. A. (p. 54).**
- " " 7. *Meeting of Convocation, Resolution adopted expressing approval "of the Resolve of the Senate, as intimated by the Vice-Chancellor, to maintain the standard and scientific character of the medical degrees of the University" (p. 93).*
- " " 20. **First Report of Executive Committee of A. P. T. U. L. issued (p. 71).**
- " " 28. **Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation to receive Report of Special Committee with the Draft Scheme. Adjourned to 3rd November (p. 91).**
- " " 30. **Comitia R. C. P. Report of Delegates of Royal Colleges (dated 7th July) received; consideration deferred (p. 124).**
- " Aug. 6. **Council R. C. S. Report of Delegates of Royal Colleges (dated 7th July) received; consideration deferred (p. 124).**
- " Oct. 16 & 22. **Extraordinary Comitia R. C. P. Report of Delegates considered. Resolution adopted affirming desirability of Diplomates of Royal Colleges receiving a Degree in Medicine and Surgery. Resolution referred to Council for consideration and report (pp. 126-32).**
- " " 21. **Meeting of Graduates at Society of Arts Rooms, Mr. Magnus presiding, to take steps in opposition to the Special Committee of Convocation's Scheme. Circular issued 28th October (p. 100).**
- " Nov. 3. **Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation. First Scheme of Convocation (Lord Justice Fry's) received but not adopted (p. 102).**

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1885. Nov. 24. Council R. C. S. Report of Delegates considered and referred to Special Committee to report thereon (p. 132).
- „ Dec. 2. General Meeting of A. P. T. U. L. at Exeter Hall. First Report of Executive Committee received (p. 71).
- „ „ 8. **Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation. Second Special Committee of twenty-five Members appointed to consider the previous (Lord Justice Fry's) Scheme (p. 111).**
- „ „ 22. First Meeting of Second Special Committee, Mr. Magnus Chairman (p. 116).
- „ „ 23. Sir E. Fry takes his seat as a Crown Member of Senate of U. L.
1886. Jan. 19. Meeting of Convocation. Various notices of motion referring to Reconstruction of the University; all subsequently withdrawn (p. 114).
- „ March. Memorandum on the situation by Sir E. Fry circulated among members of the Senate; and subsequently submitted to the Royal Commissioners (p. 187).
- „ April 12. Report of Council R. C. P. received at Extraordinary Meeting of College and referred to Committee of Delegates (p. 137).
- „ „ 14. Senate U. L. on motion of Sir E. Fry appointed a Committee to report on the Communication from the Executive of A. P. T. U. L. with power to confer with a Committee of that body, and with any Committee of Convocation or with other persons as they may think fit (p. 78 and p. 160).
[Five Meetings of this Committee held between 24th May and 27th July.]
- „ May 10. Council of K. C. meets Delegates from Executive Committee of A. P. T. U. L. (p. 74).
- „ „ 17. Council of U. C. meets Delegates from Executive Committee of A. P. T. U. L. (p. 75).

- 1886. May 25. Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation. Report and Scheme of Second Committee received and discussed (p. 119).**
- „ June 10. Report of Special Committee of Council R. C. S. affirming desirability of a Degree in Medicine being conferred on those who have passed examinations of two Royal Colleges; the conditions for granting the same to be referred to Committee of Delegates (p. 137).**
- „ „ 25. Amendment of Medical Act of 1858: defining a “qualifying examination”; making obligatory on G. M. C. the inspection of qualifying examinations; admitting representatives of registered practitioners on G. M. C., and imposing conditions of admission to Register of Colonial, Indian and Foreign qualifications.**
- „ „ 29. Adjourned Extraordinary Meeting of Convocation. Report and Scheme further discussed and adopted (except as regards granting of Honorary Degrees) as a basis of Conference with the Senate. Committee reappointed for this purpose (p. 120).**
- „ „ 29. Presidential Address of Dr. Bristowe to Met. Co. Br., B. M. A. advocating the conferring of Degrees by the Royal Colleges (p. 151).**
- „ July 10. Council of U. C. adopts resolution in favour of the organisation of a Teaching University in and for London, with Faculties in Arts, Science, Medicine and Law (pp. 75 and 177).**
- „ „ 28. Senate U. L. refers to Committee appointed 14th April, 1886, the Scheme for the Reconstitution of the University adopted by Convocation, 29th June, 1886. Committee further instructed to consider and report as to the expediency of introducing any change into the Constitution of the University. [Eight Meetings of this Committee held between 10th November and 2nd March, 1887.]**
- „ Nov. 23 Committee of Senate receives deputation from Executive Committee of A. P. T. U. L. (p. 78).**
- „ Dec. 1. Committee of Senate receives deputations from Special Committee of Convocation (v. p. 122).**

1886. Dec. 15. General Meeting of A. P. T. U. L. Second Report of Executive Committee, dated 7th Dec., presented, in which claims of Royal College to obtain University powers deprecated (pp. 77-80).
- „ „ 16 & 23. Extraordinary Comitia R. C. P. Dr. Allchin's amendment to report of Delegates which recommended application for a Charter to be conferred on Royal Colleges empowering them to grant Degrees, lost by large majority. Report adopted (pp. 138-56).
- „ „ 16. Council of R. C. S. adopts the Delegates' report with alterations (p. 141).
- „ „ Two Lectures delivered by Prof. H. Morley at London Institution on "The Future University of London" (p. 188).
- „ „ 8. { Meetings at Middlesex Hospital of Delegates of certain
1887. Jan. 15. { Metropolitan Medical Schools, to prepare petition
to Royal Colleges in support of their Scheme (p. 224).
- „ „ 28. *Senate of U. C. adopts resolution in favour of petitioning for grant of a Charter identical in terms with that of the Victoria University, to an Academical body in London of which U. C. shall be the first constituent giving powers to grant degrees in Arts and Science only (p. 177).*
- „ Feb. Petition to Royal Colleges from Metropolitan Medical teachers in support of Scheme of Royal Colleges (p. 157).
- „ „ 23. *Annual Meeting of Members of U. C. adopts resolution of Council of U. C. of 10th July, 1886 (p. 177).*
- „ March 23. First Scheme of Senate of U. L., as prepared by its Special Committee appointed 14th April, 1886, generally approved by Senate and referred back for further consideration and report (pp. 160-69).
- „ „ Open letter on the Scheme by Sir E. Fry circulated among members of Senate U. L. (p. 166).
- „ April 2. Committee of Delegates of R. C. P. and R. C. S. agreed on Final Report (p. 159).

- 1887. May 12.** **Final Report of Delegates adopted by R. C. S., together with Petition to Privy Council and Draft Charter (p. 160).**
- „ „ 21. **Council of U. C. determines that Joint Committee of U. C. and K. C. take necessary steps to promote Petition to Crown for Charter (p. 178).**
- „ „ Resignation of Lord Kimberley and others from Council of U. C. (p. 178).
- „ June 1. Address of Sir George Young at U. C. (p. 180).
- „ „ 22. Scheme of Senate with amendments presented to Senate by Vice-Chancellor (p. 170).
- „ „ 27. **Final Report of Delegates adopted by R. C. P., together with Petition to Privy Council and Draft Charter (pp. 180 and 234).**
- „ July Petitions of A. P. T. U. L. and of U. C. and K. C. forwarded to Privy Council (pp. 191, 196).
- „ „ 27. Senate of U. L. resolves on preparation of "Statement" setting forth grounds of objection to Scheme of U. C. and K. C. (p. 213). The same forwarded to Privy Council on 3rd August.
- „ Nov. 3. Yorkshire College, Leeds, admitted to Victoria University.
- 1888. Jan. 11.** Senate of U. L. decides not to offer active opposition to Scheme of Royal Colleges (p. 249).
- „ „ 17. Convocation expresses its approval of the action of Senate of U. L. in objecting to the Joint Scheme of U. C. and K. C. (p. 219).
- „ „ 31 Long article in *The Times* on the "Proposed Teaching University for London" (p. 229).
- „ Feb. 1. Senate of U. L. adopted resolution in opposition to grant of Albert Charter and appointed a Watching Committee (p. 218).
- „ „ 22. Meeting of Delegates of certain Metropolitan Medical Schools at Middlesex Hospital to prepare Petition to Privy Council (p. 224).

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS.

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1888. March 6. Convocation of U. L. expresses regret at action of Senate in respect to the Petition of the Royal Colleges (p. 250).
- „ „ 12. **The Lord President of the Council (Lord Cranbrook) informed Lord Herschell in House of Lords of the intention of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the various measures for developing Higher Education in London (p. 256).**
- „ May 2. **Royal Commission issued "to inquire whether any and what kind of New University or powers is or are required for the advancement of Higher Education in London".**

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